The New-York Times.

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THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

An Unprecedented Forensic Display.

MR. GRAHAM'S ARGUMENT.

McFarland "Guilty of Murder or Nothing."

NO COMPROMISE VERDICT.

The Address Bristling With Legal Points.

Insanity the Sole Ground of Defense.

The Cole and the Sickles Cases Freely Quoted From.

The first step in the ending of the great McFarland-Richardson trial was taken yesterday, when Mr. John Graham, senior counsel for the defense, commenced his argument to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. Few other great trials have occupied as much time, but in none has the interest felt been as intense as in this. The Sickles-Keys case—from which frequent quotations were made yesterday—occupied a little more than four weeks in its trial, but it is doubtful if even it excited as much attention throughout this broad land as has that of the one now being concluded. Richardson was known all over the country, through the columns of the *Tribune*, by his initials, if in no other way, and when he fell by the hand of McFarland there was a universal desire to learn the circumstances of his shooting, and thereafter an undying interest attached to all proceedings in relation to it. If there had been a possibility of the cessation of interest, it would have been awakened by the Astor House marriage—the "unholy alliance," as counsel has frequently characterized it—and the prominence of the parties engaged therein stimulated public expectation, so that at no time since the commission of the deed has the popular mind been in such a state of apathy in regard to the transaction that it could not be awakened by even the most trivial allusion to the case. What wonder, therefore, that when McFarland was called upon to respond to the indictment, there should be a throng of interested parties, eager to witness every step taken in the trial, and patiently wait day after day at the doors of the Court-room for an opportunity to listen to the evidence adduced in the case which might show that McFarland killed Richardson, but was irresponsible, through insanity, for the fatal act! The throngs who have besieged the doors of the trial chamber day by day have been, from the first, almost the same class of persons. Respectable people, beyond doubt, and men and women who have sacrificed time and comfort in order to take in with their ears every word that fell from the lips of counsel or witnesses regarding this case. These people bore any amount of crushing, and thought no privation too great which gave them the privilege of saying with truth that they had listened to the great McFarland trial.

The announcement in the TIMES of yesterday that Mr. John Graham would commence his address to the jury attracted to the Court-room a larger audience than has ever before been packed within its walls. Judges of other Courts forsook, for the nonce, their benches, and adjourning, hastened to the trial chamber wherein Mr. Graham was announced to speak. The Bench and the Bar, almost without exception, made a grand holiday in order that they might listen to the eloquent words which were expected to flow from the lips of the "greatest criminal counsel of the present age." If legal minds could be so excited, what was to be expected from the laymen! Capt. McCloskey, the efficient officer in charge of the Court, was desirous of providing all who came with seats, but found it impossible, for long before the hour for opening, the Court-room was filled to overflowing. The ladies were out in full force, and among them were noticed Mrs. Calhoun and several of her friends who have apparently stood by her through the trial. Among the dignitaries of the other sex were Dr. Ayer, one of the *Tribune* stockholders, and, as appears in evidence, the employer of Ex-Judge Davis: Judge Bingham, who will ever be famous as the prosecutor of the impeachment charges against President Johnson; Judge Brady, and others, and several prominent clergymen.

The Court opened promptly at 11 o'clock, but, owing to the crush, it was several minutes before Mr. Graham could gain access to the room. He came loaded down with a pile of briefs, was welcomed by his associate, Mr. Gerry, and sat down for a moment. Meanwhile the District-Attorney and Mr. Davis were observed holding a conference with the Recorder, and at its conclusion Mr. Davis left the Court-room and did not again return—thus ending his connection with the case, as was intimated he would in the TIMES of yesterday. McFarland and Percy were present in Court at an early hour, and the little fellow seemed throughout the day to feel that the great crisis in his father's trial was near at hand. He remained quietly seated by his father during the whole day. The ladies were greatly incommoded, the gentlemen apparently considering that a Court-room was no place for women, and not having in view the prospective terrors of the Sixteenth Amendment, resolutely refused to give up their dearly-bought seats to even the dearest of the dear ones who had thrust themselves forward into notoriety at this juncture. Consequently many of the ladies had to stand. During the day's proceedings one of the ladies, a little bolder than her sisters, seemingly resolved to obtain even an apology for a seat, climbed upon the sill of one of the windows, and there maintained an uncomfortable position until a gentleman surrendered his chair.

Mr. Graham commenced his address to the jury at 11:10, spoke till the recess, at 1:15, resumed his argument at 1:55, and concluded the law points at 3½—making three hours and forty-five minutes during which he was continually speaking. His exordium occupied about twenty minutes in the delivery, and then, after thanking the Court and the jury for the patient manner in which they had discharged their duty, and referring to three cases in which he had been previously called upon to defend the sanctity of the marriage tie, he entered upon the facts with which he wished to impress the jury. Mr. Graham made a brief reference to Mr. Davis, as the private counsel in the case, and said that as he had now withdrawn from it, it would be ungenerous in him (Mr. Graham) to make more than a passing allusion to his connection with it, and that only to show that the prosecution had been aided by private malice against the prisoner. Mr. Graham alluded to the course which the prosecution had seen fit to adopt in the selection of the jury, in excluding three competent men for no other reason than that they were of the same nationality as the prisoner; and then cited incidents which had arisen in the course of the trial, showing that the prosecution was instigated by a cabal who were arrayed in deadly hostility to his client.

In commencing his assertion of the general principles of law which he claimed governed this case, Mr. Graham made the bold declaration that McFarland was guilty of murder or of nothing. There could be no compromise verdict in this case. The prosecution were bound to make out the charge as set forth in the indictment, which is willful murder, or they must accept a verdict of acquittal. McFarland killed Richardson—that was admitted—but he killed him while he was laboring under such a condition of mind as rendered him irresponsible for the act, and the law said that the man who committed a crime while he was in a state of insanity must not be adjudged guilty. The jury must weigh the evidence on this point well, and if they were satisfied that the prisoner was insane on the day and at the moment of committing the deed, he must be acquitted entirely; and if there was the least doubt in their minds on this point, they must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. The prosecution could not offer in this case to compromise on a verdict and accept one for any degree of manslaughter; if the prisoner was responsible at all he was responsible for the highest crime known to the law. Mr. Graham then argued that it was a well-established fact that a man might be sane as regards all mankind, and yet be insane with respect to an individual, as was instanced in the Cole-Hiscock case, and in that of Sickles-Key. He alluded to the various theories of insanity, citing the psychological, the somatic and the intermediate in illustration—the former being that the soul alone is diseased, the second that the diseased body affects the mind, and the latter that both are in an abnormal condition.

Counsel quoted freely from the Bible to show in what estimation the marriage relation was held by the Deity. He quoted the seventh and tenth commandments, declaring that Richardson had violated both, and justly suffered the penalty. The legal propositions in the case were presented. In the outset Mr. Graham declared that the prosecution had not made out even a *prima facia* case, for they had failed to show that McFarland was sane at the time of the shooting. No one from the *Tribune* office had been called to show his sanity, nor was Capt. Allaire, who arrested him, asked a question on that point. So greatly at fault had been the prosecution in this respect that he (Mr. Graham) had at one time serious thoughts of submitting the case without argument—as stated in the TIMES of that day—and might have done so had it not been for the counsel given him on Tuesday by Hon. Hugh Maxwell, whom he considered the ablest jurist at the Bar, notwithstanding his advanced years. From this point onward to the close, the argument fairly bristled with legal points, the majority of which were addressed to the Recorder. Counsel cited from the immortal Blackstone, Lord Hale and other English authorities, and hosts of American jurists upon the subject of insanity alone. A case was cited where a prisoner, under indictment for felonious assault and battery, whose counsel presented the plea of insanity, overruled the plea and boldly asserted to the Court and jury that he was sane, and insisted on calling witnesses to prove it. The jury, however, acquitted him on the ground that he was insane. Other English cases were cited, and then Mr. Graham quoted freely from the Cole-Hiscock case and that of Sickles, to show that theirs were parallel to this of McFarland in many respects. The theory of moral insanity, he said, was first introduced in this State in 1840 by Judge Edmunds—who, Mr. Graham said, had, though confined to his bed by paralysis, assisted him materially in this case by the valuable counsel he had afforded him. The law as laid down by that eminent jurist had been the recognized law of this State ever since, and had frequently been affirmed by the Court of last resort. Mr. Graham observed that alienists differed as to the theory that a man might be sane all his life before the commission of an act, insane at the moment of a homicide, and then be sane ever afterward. He quoted from the authorities cited in the case of Cole, and from the rulings in that trial, in support of his theory, and applied it to the case of McFarland by asserting that it was in evidence that whenever the defendant met Richardson before the final shooting he was able to control himself, but at the instant of the homicide he became uncontrollable, and obeyed the insane impulse which he felt to shoot the destroyer of his happiness.

Mr. Graham referred to the wisdom of the criminal law of this State, which declared that intoxication was no justification for an offense. If a man became maddened by drink and then committed a crime he was punished; but if another person made him drink and while in that state the crime was perpetrated, the one who incited the brain of the criminal was made to suffer the penalty. So in this case, Richardson maddened McFarland's brain by an agency more potent than that of drink, and justly suffered punishment. An allusion was made to the case of Amelia Norman, who was defended by Mr. Graham's brother David, and acquitted of the crime of murder, several years ago. She had been ruined by a man from whom she sought to obtain redress. He spurned her appeals for aid, and she shot him as he was entering the Astor House. She was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and the welkin rang with cheers as the verdict of the jury was announced.

Mr. Graham concluded his points of law, as before stated, about 3½ o'clock, and then, announcing that he would finish the argument on Monday, addressed the jury briefly with respect of the evidence, claiming that there was nothing to show premeditation even if he had been sane. The testimony which was adduced by the prosecution in this respect showed clearly that when he was inquiring for Richardson at Woodside he was in search of his child Danny, knowing well that where Richardson was there he would most likely find his wife and child. If any proof were needed to show insanity they could find it in the fact that McFarland went to the *Tribune* office—the lion's den—and there met his victim, when he must have known, had he been sane, that that was the last place in the world he ought to have gone to have accomplished his purpose with the hope of saving his own life.

The Court adjourned until Monday morning, when Mr. Graham will resume his argument. It is supposed that he will finish it by 1 o'clock, although he has the whole testimony to collate and present to the jury, which of itself will occupy considerable time. District-Attorney Garvin will not consume more than two hours in his address, at the farthest, and the Recorder's charge will be brief, so that the case will, in all probability, be in the hands of the jury by Monday evening.

Mr. Graham's Summing Up—Eloquent Exordium to the Jury—Argument of the Law and Citation of Authorities—The Sad Story Begun.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: How consoling must be this day to this afflicted, sorrowing and heart-broken man! He is at last where he has no cause to dread to be, before a jury of his peers, the highest social privilege guaranteed to him by the laws of his country. Within his bosom, for many a dreary hour, he has carried a weight of anguish like unto which the nether mill-stone, figuratively speaking, may be almost said to be as light as air. Death, stripped of the obloquy and terrors here sought to be attached to it, might be to him a harbor of repose. Long enough has he endured the pelting of the merciless storm! Who does not now trust that he may find an asylum in your justice? Temper it with mercy, as you yourselves expect forgiveness. To you, my fellow-men, through me, his humble and undeserving advocate, he turns as to the arbiters of his worldly hopes and his earthly destiny. In him are united the wrongs of a dishonored husband, an injured and outraged father.

THE IMMORTAL SOUL OF MAN.

His story is briefly told: "He loved not wisely but too well." You have heard some of the particulars of his sad career. Have they not gone to the very depths of your souls? Have you not, each one of you, during the developments of this unnatural investigation, asked yourselves over and over again, the question, Could I have done less than he did, and might I not have done more? Who can tell the capacity of the human mind to withstand or resist those pressures against which it may have to contend? Who can make over the work of the Omnipotent? Who can alter or reverse his fiat? If we turn our eyes to those trackless, unmeasured realms of space which abound with the monuments of the vastness, power and wisdom of the Great Author of all, how are we dizzled by the grandeur of the contemplation, and shriveled by a sense of our own littleness? Which of us could be vain or irreligious enough to question or seek to interfere with the causes which regulate the mighty movements of those countless systems, compared with which our own sphere is as a speck, and with which it has not any ascertainable connection? Who can check the light, or restrain the heat, which issues from the sun? Who can appoint a time for the blowing of the wind, the appearance of the lightning, or the advent of the rain? Who can return to the queen of night her silvery brightness, or despoil her of any of her appropriate offices? These are not within the scope of human power; these are not among human prerogatives. It is to this category that we assign the human mind. It is the breath of the Deity. It is a fire of his kindling. It is the immortal soul bound on its way to eternity. It contains the element communicated to it from that source, and it is as impracticable for us to extinguish it altogether as to create it anew or to endow it with a different character. There is a point up to which its operations may be said to be vicious or criminal; beyond that point its action is suspended for all secular purposes, leaving its possessor an involuntary agent in the execution and infliction of Divine vengeance.

What is the allegation of this prosecution? Not, may it please the Court, and you, gentlemen of the jury, that the individual who has passed to his grave met an unmerited doom; not that, if he sullied the marital honor of his neighbor, he did not disentitle himself to live, but simply this: That, however just and righteous his reward, he received it at the hands of an unauthorized instrument. That depends upon the mental condition of the slayer at the time of the commission of the act. It is the consideration which meets you at the threshold, and is the last to leave you at the close of this solemn proceeding.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO THE COURT AND JURY.

And here I may be permitted to return the thanks of my learned brother and myself to the Court for the amenity we have experienced at its hands from the first to the close of this investigation. Your responsibility has been great. Your trust has been most sacred. Many important questions have arisen to be decided upon the spur of the moment. They have had to be summarily disposed of in order to enable the wheels of this trial to keep rolling on. However much we may have differed from you during this trial, so far as my associate and myself are concerned, we desire to make this public acknowledgment to you, and to express our conviction that every decision you have rendered has been prompted by humanity of motive, by purity of intention, and by an unquestionable spirit of impartiality. To you, gentlemen of the jury, our obligations are overwhelming. We have taxed your patience and time beyond all precedent. We know not how to thank you. Your sacrifices have been great. Remember the great moral as well as social duty of this occasion. In later life it may be a gratification to you to refer to the incidents of this trial. God grant that you may be spared to see the good results which may issue from your action on this solemn occasion. It may be that the satisfaction—as you turn back upon this occasion—which you will derive from its recollection, will prove to you more or less of a compensation for the losses you have been compelled to sustain. If, in the manner of either my associate or myself, you have discovered aught that was offensive or unpleasant to you, in the name of my client, let me ask you to dismiss it from your memory. Remember that it is the law of humanity to err, and however numerous the errors we may have committed in your presence, rather credit them, if I may so ask you, to an over-sense of fidelity to our client.

THE SACREDNESS OF MARRIAGE.

This is the third occasion within twelve years on which, although a single man myself, I have had the distinguished honor conferred upon me of upholding and defending the marriage relation. Within that period the three most exciting trials have occurred in this country that have ever occurred, and it has been my distinguished privilege to appear in every one of those trials. Why it is, when practically I could not enter into the sympathies of such a relation, I have been selected for this distinguished office, I cannot divine, unless it is that I regard marriage as a sacrament, and if I thought less of it I might probably have contracted it before now. The veneration with which I regard it is well known, and, although my lot in life is not suited to its practical advocacy, nevertheless, so far as my theoretical predilections are concerned, they are of that character which has induced my selection as a counsel to maintain the sacredness and inviolability of that connection, on the different occasions to which I have referred. To portray the tenderness of woman's nature, to do justice to her charms, to exhibit fairly her perfection, to represent her as she is, has challenged and successfully defied the greatest imaginations, whether exercised through the pen of the poet, the brush of the painter, or the chisel of the sculptor. The extreme delicacy and sensitiveness of her constitution unfit her for those masculine contacts with the world which are adapted to the sturdier attributes of man. What more power does she desire? What more power can she have than she already exercises? Her power is unlimited in forming and molding to her liking a husband's disposition. The potter hath not more power over the clay to form one vessel unto honor and another unto dishonor than has a wife over the attributes and character of her husband. If there is unhappiness in the domestic circle, can she not do much to dispel it? Poverty ceases to be felt amid the consolations of her companionship, and sorrow disappears in the presence of her smiles.

THE VIRTUOUS WIFE OF SCRIPTURE.

The peculiar virtues to be exemplified by the family queen are beautifully stated in Scripture—Prov., xxxi., 10-31.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies.

The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil.

She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life.

She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands.

She is like the merchants' ships—she bringeth her food from afar.

She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens.

She considereth a field and buyeth it; with the fruit of her hands she planteth a vineyard.

She girdeth her loins with strength, and strengtheneth her arms.

She perceiveth that her merchandise is good; her candle goeth not out by night.

She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff.

She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy.

She is not afraid of the snow for her household; for all her household are clothed with scarlet.

She maketh herself coverings of tapestry; her clothing is silk and purple.

Her husband is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders of the land.

She maketh fine linen and selleth it, and delivereth girdles unto the merchant.

Strength and honor are her clothing; and she shall rejoice in time to come.

She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness.

She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness.

Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her.

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.

Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.

Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRIVATE COUNSEL.

There are, gentlemen of the jury, two incidents of this trial that demand notice here. I do not on this occasion mean to indulge in any undue severity with reference to the private counsel who has appeared in this prosecution. He is to take no part in the argument of this case before the jury, and it would be ungenerous and unmanly for me, now that he has virtually retired from the case, to make him the subject of any bitter assault in the remarks I may make hereafter. I have the right, however, and it is my duty to refer to his appearance upon this occasion. The appearance of that gentleman has not been so objectionable as his extreme technicality, and I think I should be sustained by the response of every juror here, if he could give it to me when I called upon him for it, that this prosecution has partaken altogether too much of the nature and character of a private proceeding. There are some particular parts of the management on the part of the prosecution to which I will refer in a few moments, which will show you more readily the propriety and verity of this remark. Another thing to which I desire to make passing allusion is this, and I do not propose to more than call it to your recollections, because I desire to dissent from the precedent which has been attempted to be established upon this trial—in a community, heterogeneous as ours, where there is so large a foreign element in our population in discriminations on the score of nationality, so exceedingly out of place and inappropriate on all occasions, and particularly when they exhibit this under the auspices of a public prosecution.

THE PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES OF JURORS.

Now, gentlemen, the formation of the jury was delayed one day in this matter by the extreme captiousness of the prosecution. Three competent jurors were found, two of them belonged to one nation and one to another, and yet, for some cause or other, although they were good and reputable citizens, the people of this mighty State, through its accredited organ, the prosecutor of this county, objected to their sitting upon the decision of this indictment. In our State—and this is an anomaly—in all capital cases, and in all cases involving a punishment beyond ten years, the prosecution have the right to exert what are called five peremptory challenges; that is, the right to set aside a juror for no other cause than that they are not willing to accept them. In cases below an imprisonment in the State Prison for ten years the prosecution have three peremptory challenges; and, gentlemen, you will perceive that the people of this State have a right which is not conferred upon the King of England. The King of England can set aside no subject of his without cause, and yet the people of this State walk into this Court claiming to prosecute and indictment for the public good, and set aside three of their own citizens who have passed the most searching ordeal with a view to the exhibition and discovery of their incompetency. I did intend originally to dilate more upon that, but I could not permit it to pass without making at least this allusion to it. We have spent so much already of the time in this trial that it is our duty to economize it under any and all circumstances. In the common law by grant from the King, and subsequently by the statutes of 27 and 28 of Edward III., applied in cases of treason, there was what was called a *triatio bi-linguis*. That is, where a foreigner was concerned he had a right to have a jury of six denizens and six foreigners. You will perceive the wisdom of the English law, and you will perceive that the law of this State don't adhere to that wisdom. The English law assumed that the native or denizen would have a kind of prejudice against a foreigner; that is before the foreigner was made a denizen, if he was put on trial for a criminal act, with a view to give him the fairest opportunity for deliverance, he was entitled to what was called a *triatio bi-linguis*, that is, a jury one-half denizens and one-half foreigners.

THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS.

Now, gentlemen, in this State that right has been abolished, for the reason which I have already anticipated: because, where a community is as largely made up of the naturalized element as ours is, there must be in every jury a sufficient representation of the foreign interest. Hence our statutes have enacted that no alien shall be entitled to a jury of aliens and strangers for the trial of any indictment whatever; because you cannot form a jury in a community like ours, which is so largely composed of naturalized foreigners, without necessarily putting into that jury as much foreign element as, under the wisdom of the common law, was exacted wherever the interests of foreigners were involved.

Why, then, the District-Attorney of this county—I have been scarcely able to believe it is his act—could reconcile himself, in the exercise of his judicial power and in the performance of his judicial duty, to set aside three citizens of this mighty State, for no other reason than that the people of the State of New-York, sitting in this Court, represented in him and through him, did not like their appearance, is to me a matter utterly inexplicable, and is to me a matter which I leave to my learned adversary to explain publicly, if he may consider it worthy an explanation of that kind.

PRIVATE INTEREST IN THE CASE.

Now, gentlemen, in referring to the appearance of private counsel in this prosecution, I have stated that I would call your recollection back to some incidents of the trial, for the purpose of showing how extremely private the feeling and interest which are at the back of this prosecution are. You will remember a question put by the private counsel for the prosecution to Dr. Mattison, who spoke of knowing the defendant in Boston in 1847, boarding in the same house with him. Says the counsel:

"Was it a Fourierite establishment?"

Now, who suggested the question to him? Has this wicked woman, who has brought this man to this situation, communicated to the private counsel of this prosecution the secrets of marriage—if there was any secret like that—for the purpose of enabling him to forestall the doom of this unhappy man?

Another circumstance is this: The question put to Mr. Gillespie, as to whether Mr. McFarland did not put away his property to avoid his creditors. Now, upon what principle could an interrogatory of that kind have in relation to the trial of an indictment like this. And who was it that suggested that question to the private counsel representing this prosecution? You will perceive how heartless that question is, because if that man had put away his property he would not have been for years past, as he is now, a pauper. He would have had it where the fruits of his property would have been secured to him for the enjoyment of his wife, his children and himself. The very fact that at one time he was a man of property, and has for years been reduced to a condition of beggary, shows how wicked it was for this false, wicked, treacherous wife to suggest an interrogatory like that to the private counsel appearing in this prosecution.

CRUEL QUESTIONINGS.

Another question, gentlemen, exceeded anything I ever heard, and I merely resort to this to show that it is private and not public interest that is involved in the success of this prosecution. When Dr. McFarland was on the stand he was asked if his father was a drinking man, to disclose his father's infirmity. What connection had that with this case? More than that, he was asked whether he had not had a positive collision with his own father. Who suggested that to the private counsel for the prosecution? Now, I comment upon that in no terms of severity, because it would be ungenerous and unworthy of me when I know that the tongue of the counsel who pursued this course has been silenced for the further purpose of this trial, to resort to any personalities or any reflections upon it.

Another question put by the same counsel to Dr. McFarland—turning around and individualizing this unhappy man while he was sitting in a state of suspense, and you will remember the manner of the private counsel when he did it: "Did you observe him playing with his boy?" Now, gentlemen, I have been upward of thirty years in the study of criminal law. I took in a knowledge of it almost with my mother's milk; I have attended courts of justice for a period of forty years, and never did I see a public prosecutor turn around and point out the prisoner at the bar for the purpose of arraigning him upon something which had transpired in the presence of the Court and jury: and I say an inhumanity like that ought never again to be witnessed in a Court of Justice. I do not attribute it to any badness of heart, but I believe that the counsel was so perfectly absorbed in what he believed to be his duty to his private interests, that he forgot the nominal public character of this proceeding, and so far as his action was concerned, turned it simply into a private or personal prosecution.

EXTREMELY TECHNICAL OBJECTIONS.

You will remember, also, when the two lawyers were here from Boston, who were the counsel for Mrs. McFarland, and who certainly would state nothing to her disadvantage, an attempt was made by my learned associate to get from them the fact whether Richardson did not stand with his purse between the father and the reclamation of his children. Of course that would have damaged a private, but not a public interest, and that counsel thought it reconcilable to his duty in this matter to object to that course of interrogation, and the Court in the exercise of its wisdom had to sustain his objection. Ordinarily, gentlemen, a public prosecution is conducted by a public prosecutor, somewhat irrespective of the technical rules of evidence, because there are certain features of right which can never get out of the rules of evidence severely administered. But if I go into Courts where the reins of the prosecution are held by the hand of the public prosecutor to the exclusion of private counsel, you will find that prosecutor invariably giving some right to the defense, which, under the strict administration of justice, could not be secured to them.

Another objection was this: To our showing that this Mrs. McFarland had received the proceeds of this insurance upon the life of Mr. Richardson. Now, that is a fact that would have more or less illuminated this case, and enabled you to judge whether the theory which we charge upon that wicked woman was well or ill-founded; that she chose between these two men, not from a principle of love, but because one was a beggar and one was a comparatively rich man.

Another objection proceeding from the same source, was to our right to show this will-making that was gone through at the Astor House when it was supposed that this man was *in articulo mortis*, and it was supposed necessary to place his property in that channel where it has been the design of this woman from the start to place it.

Another, gentlemen, and this was an exceedingly severe objection as I look upon it, was, after all the tirade which that counsel indulged in with reference to Mr. McFarland throwing his wife and children upon a poverty-stricken father-in-law for support, was the objection to our showing the letter of Mr. McFarland's wife to him in 1860, acknowledging the poverty of her father, and asking her husband to supply them with bread and butter. That would have rolled back some of the studied testimony of Mr. McFarland's mother-in-law. Why, therefore, if the truth of this case was meant to be got at, an objection of that kind should be interposed to the introduction of evidence when the fact was unmistakable, because it existed in the form of a letter which could not be fabricated, it is for you, and not for me, to say.

IS IT A SENSATIONAL TRIAL?

Another, gentlemen, and this is the last to which I shall refer, was the sentiment in one of the arguments of that counsel, that this case had been tried for sensational purposes. Now, what authority is there for a remark like that? After you shall have left the jury-box, just go over the reports of this trial as they appeared in the different papers of the day, and you will find the Press paying to the counsel for the defense the highest compliment that was ever paid by the Press to counsel, and that is that they moved on in a course of monotonous and uninteresting testimony from day to day. I ask you, for the purpose of vindicating my learned brother and myself from that attack, to go over the reports of this trial as they appeared in the daily papers, and you will find that the accusation was that we were not making it exciting enough. From day to day we moved on in a line of testimony, not to fill the columns of newspapers, not to gain the applause of the Press, but to place before this Court and jury the fact which we were sworn to place before them, and which we were able to prove, that at the time of the perpetration of this deed our client was in a state of mind which absolved him from all moral and all legal responsibility.

MURDER OR NOTHING.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, I shall ask you to carry in your minds certain principles which you will hear me amplify in some suggestions I shall make to the Court, in reference to what we suppose to be the law which the Court should lay down to the jury for their guidance in this case. *This is a case of murder or nothing!* There must be no compromise here. If Mr. McFarland is guilty at all he is guilty of murder, and the juror who would compromise him into the State Prison would violate his oath just as much as though the prisoner was guilty of murder and he did not convict him of that crime. There can be no medium verdict here, and so I place this man before the jury. The prosecution are not by a species of strategy to fall into a kind of inferior conviction. That is one of the kinds of diplomacy sometimes called into requisition by a prosecution. They indict a man for murder, intending to get him into the State Prison, and then they exercise their humanity by saying, "Well, we won't press him for murder; we only ask a conviction for manslaughter." The jury are oftentimes misled in that way. This is a case of murder or nothing, and so I will put it to you, and I will presently show you that the beloved James T. Brady, on the trial of Cole, scorned the idea of the jury convicting his client of manslaughter when it was murder or nothing, and they ultimately, on that direction from him, rendered a verdict entirely of acquittal. A compromise is a violation of your oaths. This case ought to be looked straight in the face. If Mr. McFarland is responsible for his act at all, he is responsible for the highest crime known to the law. If the testimony has shielded him from a conviction for that offense, he is entitled to a clear verdict of acquittal at your hands.

BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

Another principle you are to carry in mind is this. Although I have no right to give you the law, because that comes from the Court, yet you have the right to carry in your minds, in hearing my argument, this principle: If, upon this whole case, you entertain a reasonable doubt as to whether Mr. McFarland was sane or insane at the time of the shooting, you have got to give that doubt in his favor. If this case is not balanced so that you can tell whether he was sane or insane at that time, then you are bound, under your oaths, to acquit him, because, in convicting him of murder you sustain this indictment, which charges that in slaying Albert D. Richardson he was moved and stimulated by the instigation of the devil. Another principle that you are to carry in mind is that a man may be insane as to one man, and be perfectly sane as to the rest of the world. A man can be deprived of his mind on one subject. A man can be mentally deranged in reference to a particular man or particular set of men. So far as he acts within the limit of his derangement he is not accountable, but if he goes outside of those limits and attacks the rest of the world, then he draws on his head the same accountability as if he was free from this mental alienation.

IMPERFECTIONS OF SCIENCE.

Another principle that you are to carry in your minds is that human science in reference to the mind is limited at the best. There is a difference among medical men as to whether insanity is a disease of the soul or a disease of the body, and you will presently perceive that if you concede that the human mind exists through the perceptions, and by a species of chemical influence upon the brain, that you destroy the immortality of the soul altogether. There are three theories on the subject of insanity—the psychological theory of those who insist that the soul is independent of the body, and that insanity is a disease of the soul; the somatic theory that insanity is a physical disease, and the intermediate theory of the capacity of the soul to impart disease to the body, and of the capacity of the body to impart disease to the soul. Gentlemen, this is one of the remarkable mysteries which human science cannot fathom, and as to which it can only speculate. And it will be for you to exercise your judgments, under your oaths, in reference to the medical testimony, precisely as you shall consider most consistent with reason.

MARRIAGE A DIVINE INSTITUTION.

Now, for the purpose of enabling you to judge how strong a feeling is aroused by the compromise of a husband's honor, I desire to call your attention to the marriage relation as exhibited in Scripture. Marriage is a Divine institution, and to judge of it by any human book would be absurd. It would be idle for me to read you a human book to show how strong a man loved his wife, when the Bible, which speaks from the Deity, tells you what marriage was created for, and what feelings the Almighty imparted to it. Now, I read from the Scriptures here simply as I would read from an ordinary book, to show you what was the strength of this man's feelings, when invaded and outraged by the man whom he is charged with sending to his grave. When Adam was presented to woman, formed by the Almighty from one of his ribs, taken from him in a deep sleep, Adam said, "This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh. She shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh." Now, gentlemen, one flesh has one set of feelings. There is perfect unanimity of feeling in one flesh, and therefore you perceive that if man and wife are mated they are the same, or both feel the same. An outrage to one is an outrage to the other. The New Testament contains the same sentiment thus: "Wherefore, they are no more twain, but one flesh; wherefore, what God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." This furnishes an idea of how intensely husband and wife should love one another, and they are to be one in spirit as they are one in body. Their hearts are to beat in union. It may be that they don't reciprocate one another's love, but that does not affect the feeling of whichever of the two parties has the appropriate amount of love. If the woman don't love the man, but the man loves the woman with all his soul, the man's feelings are just as strong as though the woman returned his attachment, and therefore an outrage upon those feelings, even though his attachment is unreturned, is just as serious as though the outrage was upon a marriage relation where the hearts of husband and wife beat in unison.

SCRIPTURE JUSTIFICATION.

Now I desire to call your attention to some verses from Proverbs, which were recited by the beloved James T. Brady on the trial of Sickles in Washington, with which we were both connected in the defense; because the view was that you cannot understand what marriage is unless you go to the source from which it emanated. There is but one source, and that is the *Bible*.

The feelings of a man at the discovery of a wife's infidelity and the doom of the adulterer are significantly and powerfully portrayed in Proverbs, sixth chapter, the twenty-seventh to the thirty-fifth verse.

"Can a man take fire in his bosom, and his clothes not be burned?

Can one go upon hot coals and his feet not be burned?

So he that goeth in to his neighbor's wife; whosoever toucheth her shall not be innocent.

Men do not despise a thief if he steal to satisfy his soul when he is hungry;

But if he be found he shall restore seven fold; he shall give all the substance of his house.

But whoso committeth adultery with a woman lacketh understanding: he that doeth it destroyeth his own soul.

A wound and dishonor shall he get, and his reproach shall not be wiped away.

For jealousy is the rage of a man; therefore he will not spare in the day of vengeance.

He will not regard any ransom; neither will he rest content, though thou givest many gifts."

THE ADULTERER'S DOOM.

Those who dishonor husbands are here warned of their doom which is decreed against them by Heaven, and wounds and dishonor shall they get; and husbands will not spare them in the day of vengeance. This destiny is certain. The wisdom of Solomon, which was inspired, said it, and so it must, and so it *will* be, until human nature is formed anew and different feelings and impulses are bestowed upon us. Jealousy, which defies and bears down all restraint, whether it be what we technically call insanity or not, is akin to it. It enslaves the injured husband and ends itself in one result, which seems to be inevitable and unavoidable.

Where jealousy—what the Scripture calls jealousy—which is what we call insanity, for the purpose of this trial—takes possession of a man's breast, he will not spare in the day of vengeance; that is, he cannot spare; for the Deity did not make man strong enough to stand a provocation like that. If provoked, the end cannot be averted.

TWO COMMANDMENTS BROKEN.

Now let us for a moment take a Scriptural view of adultery in the seventh commandment, and you will perceive that this Mr. Richardson broke two positive commandments. He was not satisfied with breaking one, but broke two. The seventh commandment is, "Thou shalt not commit adultery;" the tenth commandment is, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife." A man may commit adultery with a woman, and yet not covet her as against her husband; but this man was not satisfied with committing adultery, he meant to have this woman from her husband. And here is the tenth commandment: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's." In Leviticus, the twentieth chapter and tenth verse—"And the man that committeth adultery with another man's wife, even he that committeth adultery with his neighbor's wife, the adulterer and the adulteress shall surely be put to death." In Deuteronomy, the twenty-second chapter and twenty-second verse—"If a man be found lying with a woman married to a husband, then they shall both of them die, both the man that lay with the woman, and the woman; so shalt thou put away evil from Israel."

Whether the Old Testament is or is not now an authority for putting an adulterer or an adulteress to death, the abrogation of the penalty of death does not touch or detract from the sacredness of the marriage relation. If the Almighty thought originally that adultery deserved death, and has abrogated that law, he has not changed his estimation of the offense; and the reason why originally he doomed the adulterer and adulteress to death was that he supposed it was the highest invasion of right, the highest outrage upon feeling, the highest encroachment upon property.

NO PROOF OF SANITY.

Now, if your Honor please, I will proceed briefly to present the legal propositions. We traced this prisoner from the 22d or 23d of November, when Mr. Coughlin last saw him, step by step, down to 8½ o'clock on the night of the 25th of November. The evidence in this case shows that Mr. McFarland didn't go to his place of business the 23d, or 24th or 25th, after Mr. Coughlin says he last saw him, which was on the 22d. That was the commencement of this insanity under which Mr. Mangem saw him; because that was two or three days before the 25th, and from that time down to 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 25th we traced him along and showed the condition of his mind. Now we want the Court to bear this in mind: Was any person from the *Tribune* office asked whether Mr. McFarland was sane at the time of his shooting? Four witnesses saw him there; was that question put to any one of them? Was Capt. Allaire, who arrested him at 10 o'clock at night asked whether he was sane when he arrested him? Was any man produced from the Station-house, and the whole of the inmates of the Station-house saw him, to prove that he became sane or that he was not insane on the following morning? Now how do the prosecution expect to get out of it? They concede this case to us. They have not put upon the stand a single witness to show that two days before this deed was committed or until long after it this man was in a state of sanity.

COLD AS AN ICEBERG.

Now do I overstate the case? Why was not Capt. Allaire asked whether, during the night, McFarland was cold or not? The reason is, that he was as insane as he was at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. That was the way to prove that McFarland, when he reached the Station-house, was as cold as an iceberg, and that he did not evince the slightest passion. Now, gentlemen, bear this in mind, that it is conceded that they have not proved to you that even a week after the 25th of November, 1869, McFarland was a rational man. Why didn't they call the witnesses from the Station-house? Because they would have proved that this man was as insane then as he was at the moment of the shooting. Now, I don't see how the prosecution can get along with this case at all, because it was not in their power to falsify a single portion of the testimony from the time when he last appeared in his office, on the 22d or 23d of November, down to the evening of the 25th. I consider that that is a perfect confession.

THE FIRST SHOOTING.

Now, I desire, if your Honor please, to call your attention to our legal requests in reference to the first shooting I desire you to charge the jury to attach no importance to it, unless the prosecution has satisfied them by proof beyond all peradventure that that shooting was felonious. To do this the proof must be such as would induce the jury to find a verdict against the defendant, if he was on trial for that act. They have to find that he was guilty of a felonious shooting on the 25th of November, 1869. If the jury believe from all the evidence of the case, that that act was committed by the defendant in a state of insanity, then they are to discard it from their consideration altogether. The fact that the defendant was not prosecuted for that act at the very time of its commission, is strong evidence that the act was not deemed to be a crime at the time of its commission. In passing upon the question whether that act was or was not criminal, the jury are to take into consideration the difficulty they may suppose the defendant to be under in defending himself against it from the lapsed time since it occurred. The disappearance or dispersion of witnesses and the like. As to the alleged shooting of March 13, 1867, it is only evidence against the defendant on the trial of the present indictment on the principal that that shooting and that of Nov. 25, 1869, occurred while the defendant was in a sane state of mind.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THREATS.

If the jury believe that the act of Nov. 27, 1869, occurred while the defendant was in a state of insanity, it is unaffected by the act of March 13, 1867, even though that latter act was committed in a state of sanity, even supposing the defendant to have threatened to kill the deceased, (I am now about to speak of the threats alleged to have been made by this man,) even supposing the defendant to have threatened to kill the deceased in conversations occurring antecedent to his being shot in Nov. 25, 1869. If that act, the shooting on that day, was perpetrated by the defendant while in a state of insanity, it would still exempt him from legal responsibility.

To make the threats evidence of malice for any purpose, they would have to be uttered while the defendant was in a sane state of mind.

To connect them with the shooting of Nov. 25, 1869, the jury must find that they were uttered maliciously, seriously, with the intent to execute them, when, and as they were, imparted by the defendant in a state of sanity; and that that shooting occurred in pursuance of those threats.

Under any circumstances, the jury must find that the threats and act in question were the result of a sane mind.

Upon the point of the seriousness of the threats, the jury are to consider the fact that those to whom they were made neither notified the deceased of them nor took any steps to have the defendant arrested for them, in pursuance of law. If the jury believe that the threats were unmeaning, and were uttered in a state of excitement or anger, without any intention of executing them, and wholly as the result of passion, they are not to be regarded in determining the character of the homicide in question.

THE LAW OF MURDER—LORD HALE'S OPINION.

Now, if your Honor please, in reference to the law of murder, I desire to call the attention of the Court to the case of the People *vs.* McCann, in the 16th N. Y. R., 58, 66, 67, 68, and desire to call your attention to the charge of Judge Brown, a Justice in this case, nor is that case affected or modified by Walter *vs.* The People, 32d N. Y. R., 164 and 147, that of Ferris *vs.* The People, 35th N. Y., 125. As to the understanding and will, I desire to call your attention and that of the jury to one particular case, which contains one of the clearest statements on the subject of insanity. I refer to the 1st of Hale, page 14, written two hundred years ago, before the subject of insanity had received the investigations of modern science. Man is individually endowed with understanding and liberty of will, and is therefore a subject capable of understanding the law, and for the violation of that law which, in respect of these two great faculties, he has the capacity to obey. The consent of the will is what renders man's action culpable or otherwise, so where there is no will to commit an offense there can be no transaction committed to incur the penalties due to crimes or offenses against the law. This is the law of Chief-Justice Hale—that no man can commit a crime unless he has the command of his own will—and I will show to the Court and jury that the Court of Appeals have decided that frenzy, mere frenzy, is a ground of exculpation. As long ago, two hundred years ago, Chief-Justice Hale decided that no man, though he had understanding if he had no will, could commit a crime; that understanding and will had to concur to commit a crime. Your Honor will perceive from the 16th N. Y. the beautiful proposition laid down by Judge Blackstone, and I would say that no one can state a legal proposition with a clearness equal to Blackstone. A vicious will without a vicious act is no crime at all, so that the statute crime must have—first, the vicious will, and secondly, the unlawful act consequent upon the vicious will.

NO CHOICE NO GUILT.

Where there is no discernment there is no choice, and where there is no choice there is no act of the will. It is unable to abstain from some particular action. I will show your Honor this, that the test of perceiving right and wrong is applicable only to intellectual insanity; I will show your Honor that since '45 a man is free from the consequences of his act, on the ground that whether he knew right from wrong or not, he was overborne by an impulse he could not control; he saw the wrong, but had no power to abstain from the act.

Does the Deity attach culpability of a mere machine, and if a man is bereft of reason, what is he but a mere machine?

Is it possible that when the Bible tells us that sin is in the mind, not in the act, that human justice will reverse this, make the crime dwell in the act and not in the mind? Are we not told in the Bible that there can be no adultery but in the mind? It is absurd to say that, as if you had said that a man was guilty who was carried away by an insane will when the Deity did not give him power enough to stand up against the will he put in him. Even if the evidence as to the insanity of the defendant, and this is among those things which I will ask your Honor to charge to the jury, should leave it in doubt as to whether he was insane at the time of the commission of the alleged act, if it also leaves in doubt his sanity at that time, he is entitled to an acquittal.

Though the evidence may leave the defense of insanity in doubt, if upon the whole evidence in the case the jury entertain a reasonable doubt as to the perfect sanity of the defendant at the time of the commission of the alleged act, they are bound to acquit him. If the jury cannot say beyond a doubt that the defendant was sane at the time of the commision of the alleged act, or cannot say whether at that time he was sane or insane, they are bound to acquit him. If the jury entertain a reasonable doubt upon all the evidence in the case as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant of the crime alleged against him, he is entitled to an acquittal.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

If at the time that the prisoner committed the act charged upon him, (if he did commit it,) the deceased suddenly presented himself to him without any anticipation or expectation on his part that he would then and there see the deceased, and the prisoner was, from an association of the deceased, with his real or fancied troubles, thrown into a state of mind in which he was deprived of his memory and understanding and mind, so as to be unaware of the nature, character and consequences of the act he committed, or to be unable to discriminate between right and wrong in reference to that particular act at the very time of its commission, he is entitled to an acquittal.

If at the time that the prisoner committed the act charged upon him, (if he did commit it,) the deceased suddenly presented himself to him without any anticipation or expectation on his part that he would then and there see the deceased, and the prisoner was, from an association of the deceased with his real or fancied domestic troubles, thrown into a state of excitement in which he was divested of reason and judgment, and was deprived of his mental power to an extent placing him beyond the range of self-control in reference to the particular act charged against him, so that he could not possibly restrain himself from the commission of the act alleged against him at the very time of its commission, he is entitled to an acquittal.

Your Honor will find that Lord Hale lays down the point clearly that the question is not whether the man was sane or insane before the commission of the act, but whether he was insane at the very time of the perpetration of the deed, whether at that very moment he was in that state in which the law held him incapable of reasoning upon what he did, or of refraining from the commission of the deed.

ONCE PROVED MUST BE DISPROVED.

Although sanity is assumed to be the normal state of the human mind, when insanity is once proved to exist, it is presumed to exist until the presumption is overcome by contrary or repelling evidence.

If the jury believe that when the defendant was in Nones' office he was insane, the presumption of the law is that he continued insane until the time of the shooting, unless the prosecution have shown otherwise. This they have not done, why did they not get the inmates of the *Tribune* office to swear that he was perfectly collected and cool and calm on the afternoon of the 25th of November, 1869?

If particular insanity simply is shown as the human mind is not the subject of inspection or examination, and as the range or extent of the disease can only be a matter of scientific conjecture or judgment, the jury have a right to say whether the particular act charged upon the defendant was or was not an amplification or extension or another phase of the disease, even though the testimony may go that length. The jury have also a right, from their own knowledge of human nature and the tendencies of the human mind, in addition to and in confirmation of the evidence of experts, to say how far the causes relied upon to establish irresponsibility on the part of the defendant at the time of the commission of his act were adequate or sufficient to produce insanity, and did produce that result.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

Where the cause of insanity is alleged to be an interference with a man's marital relations, or his paternal rights in taking away his wife or child, the jury have the right to judge of the probability of the existence of such an affection from their own and the known feelings of others as husbands and fathers. I mean, in the course of my remarks hereafter, to ask this jury whether, if their bosoms had been stuffed with the perilous stuff which crowded the bosom of this unfortunate prisoner, they could have been anything else than deranged, if the man who had been the cause of all their trouble had suddenly appeared before him. If your Honor pleases I will show you how insanity may work upon the human mind. I refer to the case of The Queen *vs.* Pierce, in the 9th of Carr and Paine, 667, 38 E. C. L. R., 281. The prisoner was tried for a felonious assault with a loaded pistol upon his wife. She did not appear, but the prisoner insisted that she should be called, as he wanted to ask her some questions. His counsel opened the case to the jury on a defense of insanity. As soon as he sat down the prisoner denied that he was insane, or that he had authorized such a defense, he put questions to witnesses called by his counsel to establish his insanity in order to disprove it, and the Court called witnesses at his suggestion to prove his sanity. The evidence had the contrary effect, and he was acquitted on the ground of insanity. This case occurred in 1840, at the Central Criminal Court, before Judge Bosanquet.

THE CASE OF OXFORD.

I had intended, please your Honor, to make a more extended review of what may be termed analogous cases, but I shall content myself with a single case, which, up to the period of its trial, seems to have contained the law to which I have referred. It is the case of the Queen against Oxford, tried in 1840, and reported in 9 Carr and Payne 525-38, E. C. L. R., 208. The trial occurred before Lord Denman and Chief-Justices Baron Alderson and Patterson. The prisoner was indicted for treason in shooting at Queen Victoria. In the latter part of May he bought a pair of pistols and a powder-flask, and practiced shooting at several galleries so that he might learn to shoot straight at the Queen.

On the 3d of June he bought some copper caps and inquired where he could find bullets. About 6 o'clock on the evening of the 10th, as the Queen and Prince Albert were riding in a carriage and four with out-riders, he deliberately fired at her twice, the whizzing of the bullets being distinctly heard, discharged from two pistols. When seized he exclaimed: "It was me! I did it! I surrender myself." And when taken to the Station-house he asked with composure whether the Queen was hurt, and acknowledged that there were bullets in the pistols. On searching his lodgings a paper was found in a pocket-book showing the imaginary organization of some society or association for treasonable purposes called "Young England." He was some eighteen years of age, and had been a barkeeper for some eighteen months; he was acquitted on the ground of insanity; his exhibitions of mental disease had been occasional, and his capacity seemed to come up to the qualifications of a barkeeper. On one occasion an Inspector of Police had observed him when he was directed to bottle some stout, putting the funnel and stout in at the wrong end of the bottle, and, remonstrating with him, he replied that it was "a jolly good lark."

MORAL INSANITY.

Lord Denman, among other things, said to the jury:

"There may be cases in which medical testimony may be essential; but I cannot agree with the notion that moral insanity can be better judged of by medical men than others."

Moral insanity is a derangement of the affections, passions, emotions. We know it when we see it. It is not hard to discover the difference between passion in its most excited form, and insane impulse or frenzy. It is plain that Lord Denman recognized here the doctrine of moral insanity noticed first here in 1845, and adjudicated upon by Judge Edmunds, who is a high authority, for Judge Edmunds was a very great criminal lawyer, and I am happy to say that during the course of this trial we have received some very valuable communications from him, giving us the pleasing proof that while his health is enfeebled, his heart and mind are still alive to the dictates of benevolence and philanthropy.

EVERY MAN AN EXPERT.

As I have already said, Judge Denman says that he cannot agree with the notion that moral insanity can be better judged of by medical men than others; we know it when we see it. Dr. Hammond himself said that he did not accept the term, but he accepts the diseases that are included in it. It is a disease of the emotions, the passions, and every man of common sense can tell a case of moral insanity when he sees it. So we see that Lord Denman would hold that Mr. Nones was just as capable of stating whether Mr. McFarland was sane or insane as though he had been Dr. Hammond. If it was an emotional insanity that was upon the man, or a volitional insanity, it did not require the experience of an expert to see and recognize it. The jury will perceive that every man is supposed to have a principle of honesty, and will not take his neighbor's watch, for instance, if he found it lying upon a table; but if a man becomes insane he will take the watch, his moral sense being impaired. And, if he becomes so deranged as to set no more value on the life of a man than on that of a brute, he will kill him. In charging the jury in the case above referred to, Lord Denman said:

> "The question is whether the prisoner was laboring under that species of insanity which satisfies you that he was quite unaware of the nature, character and consequences of the act which he was committing, or, in other words, whether he was under the influence of a diseased mind and was really unconscious at the time he was committing the act that it was a crime."

This case certainly recognizes the doctrine of moral insanity and repudiates the principle of sanity being held to be solely a knowledge of good and evil in the abstract.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF DERANGEMENT.

Whether insanity is general or partial, the standard of irresponsibility is, did the act proceed from or issue out of it? Did insanity vent itself in the particular act?

The intellect may be sound and the emotion unsound, and the man acts then under an unsound emotion. The intellect reasons and an emotion springs up corresponding with the reasoning of the intellect.

Lord Hale's narrow doctrine was first subverted in the Hadfield case; and Oxford's case added to insanity the departments of moral and partial insanity, so that in England, in 1840, insanity as a defense was arrangeable as follows:

1. Total intellectual insanity.
2. Partial intellectual insanity.
3. Total moral insanity.
4. Partial moral insanity.

Any man can tell when another man is insane in his passions or emotions, but not always when he is intellectually insane. If we should see a man rushing at a locomotive we would know that he was insane, though to him that locomotive might be transformed into something imaginary and impalpable as the air against which he could run with perfect impunity. That would be intellectual insanity, very different from emotional insanity alone; but you will find that there is a distinction clearly drawn between the two, and hence Lord Denman's remark that "the question is whether the prisoner was laboring under that species of insanity which satisfies you that he was quite unaware of the nature, character and consequences of the act he was committing, or, in other words, whether he was under the influence of a diseased mind, and was really unconscious at the time that he was committing the act that it was a crime."

THE CASE OF HATFIELD.

I desire now to refer to the Hadfield case for the purpose of showing you how deliberate an insane man may be. Hadfield was indited for shooting at George III. at Drury-Lane theater. In England the lives of two of their sovereigns have been attempted within this century and in both cases insanity was recognized and admitted. Now, we all know that whatever difference there may be in the loyalty of an Englishman to his Government, he is tenacious of his affection for his sovereign, and all Englishmen are anxious and sensitive when the sa.ety of the sovereign is interfered with. Yet in this case, when these feelings and prejudices must have increased the horror of the crime, Hadfield was acquitted upon the simple ground of insanity. Hadfield armed himself with a pistol, entered the theater, and stayed there thirty or forty minutes, apparently as sane as any man in it, and when the King stepped forward to the front of the box to make his acknowledgments to his subjects as they were cheering him, Hadfield stood up, took deliberate aim, fired several shots at the King. He was arrested, tried, and acquitted upon the ground of insanity. So that in England the highest scope is given to this plea, even where the Sovereign is concerned, and the defense of insanity always prevails there in proper cases. I claim that as far back as 1840 the defense of total intellectual insanity or of partial intellectual insanity, of total moral insanity or of partial moral insanity, were fully recognized as a ground of exclusion of conviction for crime.

In 1840, the Judges of England did endeavor to narrow that law in the case of Norton, who meant to kill Sir Robert Peel, but killed his deputy instead; but the law of England in 1840 is still the law of that country, and it is that a man is not responsible for any act committed while totally or partially insane, morally or physically.

THE LAW OF INSANITY IN THIS STATE.

Now I propose to devote a few words to the law of insanity in this State and county. It rests upon a provision of the statutes, and your Honor will find it in the third revised editions. Those provisions are that:

> "No act done by a person in a state of insanity can be punished as an offense, and no insane person can be tried, sentenced to any punishment or punished for any crime or offense while he continues in that state."

In saying that an act done in a state of insanity cannot be punished as an offense, the Legislature does not mean that the act can be prosecuted to a conviction and that there proceedings must stop; they meant that as all criminal proceedings were designed to land in punishment, no prosecution whatever must result in a conviction when the act was done in a state of insanity. In other words, on a trial the jury must acquit. If the act was not liable to punishment he was not liable to conviction. Insanity being thus established as an absolute bar to a criminal prosecution by statute, which forbids responsibility for a crime or offense committed while in that state, it is immaterial how long the insanity existed before or after the commission of the act, it is enough that it existed at the time of its commission.

CRIMINAL INTENT.

This principle is consistent with other legal rules. In murder, an intent to slay, perfectly formed on the instant, constitutes the crime, under the statutes of this State, as now construed and applied by our Courts.

Why not the analogy hold good in reference to irresponsibility for crime? If a second can make murder, why cannot an instant of time create unaccountability?

The law which says: "If a man conceives a murderous intent on the spot he shall go to the gallows," that law should also recognize that if his mind is wiped out on the spot, he at that instant of time becomes irresponsible. If the Devil takes possession of a man's heart and leads him to commit an act which carries him to the gallows, why, if a visitation of the Deity wipes out his mind, is not that a good reason for recognizing his unaccountability. Now, there is another principle in the common law of the land, which is the greatest system of human wisdom ever given out to the world, that common law does not excuse a man who makes himself drunk to slay his neighbor. The law recognizes no right in him to set up his immorality against his criminality; but if his neighbor makes him drunk by force or contrivance, and he should commit a crime while in that state of intoxication, the principle would not apply. In the first case it is self-imposed madness, and in the second it is a forced or compelled madness.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY LIES.

Does not this analogy hold good here? Who made this man drunk? Richardson, and he slew him; and how can it be claimed that this man is to pay for the deed which Richardson instigated the forfeit of his own life. That which goes into a man's mouth and disorders his brain is as nothing to that which goes into a man's mind and maddens the intellect. Who reduced this prisoner to a condition in which he was bereft of consciousness and will? Who mixed the contents of, and compelled him to drain the bitter cup from which he drank for years? Was it not this which caused his derangement.

The man who lays a slow match to the happiness of his neighbor and maddens and frenzies him, ought to be compelled to take the consequences of what he thus brings about. The prisoner was the victim, not the cause of his frenzy.

I want this Court and jury to remember that this man did not madden himself, but was maddened by the combination unvailed and exhibited by the evidence before this Court. Now I desire in this connection to refer to a case once very familiar in this County. In this case the defense was set up by my own brother, who offered in the case no medical evidence of insanity. The case I refer to is that of The People vs. Amelia Norman.

CASE OF AMELIA NORMAN.

The prisoner was indicted in this Court for an assault with an intent to kill. She had been led astray by a man, who deserted her after he had ruined her, and appeared determined to turn her over to a fate almost inevitably awaiting a fallen woman. She was willing to give him up, but wanted some assistance from him to start her in respectable life. He refused her this, although she tried to soften him in every way.

She surrendered herself to absolute despair; and in a moment of frenzy, as he was entering a public hotel in this City, first appealed to him in piteous tones, and finding him inexorable, plunged a knife in him, almost taking his life. This was the act for which she was indicted, and the trial took place at the January term of this Court, 1844. After a trial of four days she was acquitted, and when the verdict was rendered the welkin rang with the cheers of the populace, loud enough to be heard blocks off from the Court-room.

She was taken in hand by a celebrated authoress, who heard of her wrongs and stood by her until she passed through that ordeal. There was no medical evidence as to the condition of her mind when she committed the act, but as in the Sickles case, the jury were left to tell what it was from their own knowledge of human nature. The Recorder, in his charge to the jury, made use of this remark, as reported in one of the newspapers of the day, referring to the defense of insanity which had been set up, "That the best rule for the government of the minds of the jury was their own common-sense view of the case"—meaning that that was the correct mode of passing upon the case under the legal instructions received from the Court.

A STATE OF FRENZY.

We did not call any evidence of insanity in the case of Daniel Sickles, because we thought it unnecessary, after he slew the seducer of his wife as he stood waving his handkerchief with adulterous intent in the open street. We went to the jury upon the common sense of the matter. We knew that no man could be anything else than frenzied under a provocation like that.

You do not want any doctor to tell you how you would feel if, on returning home, you found your house had fallen, burying its inmates beneath its ruins. How much more harrowing the ruin when, instead of the material household, it is the moral household that falls; how much greater the calamity. In this case of Amelia Norman the Recorder left it to the jury, as men of common sense, to say whether, when she found her seducer was inexorable in his determination to effect her final ruin, whether he had not himself provoked that moment of insanity in which she planted her knife into his bosom. I would now refer to the case of The People vs. Kleim, and here, again, I desire to return my thanks to Judge Edmonds for the great interest he has taken in this case. The case is the first evidence part 13, (select cases.)

AN EXTREME CASE.

This prisoner was tried in the Oyer and Terminer in this county for March, 1845. He was indicted for a most barbarous homicide, in setting fire to the building in which the deceased (a woman) resided, and forcibly detaining her therein, at the same time inflicting wounds upon her with a sharp instrument, by means whereof she was suffocated and injured so as to cause her death. The trial occurred before Judge Edmonds and two Aldermen, and resulted in his acquittal on the ground of insanity. The disease appeared to be monomania or melancholia. In this case moral insanity was introduced into it and firmly established as a part of the jurisprudence of this State. The charge of the Judge to the jury was as voluminous as accurate conception and clear language could make it. In one place he says: "If some controlling disease was in truth the acting power within him which he could not resist, or if he had not a sufficient use of his reason to control the passions which prompted the act complained of, he is not responsible." In another part of his charge he said: "And it must be borne in mind that the moral as well as the intellectual faculties may be so disorded by the disease as to deprive the mind of its controlling and directing power."

WHAT IS A CRIME.

In order to constitute a crime a man must have memory and intelligence to know that the act he is about to commit is wrong, to understand that if he commits the act he will be subject to punishment, and he must have reason and will to enable him to compare and choose between the supposed advantage or gratification to be obtained by the criminal act, and the immunity from punishment which he will secure by abstaining from it. If, on the other hand, he have not capacity enough to have a criminal intent and purpose, and if his moral or intellectual powers are so deficient that he has not sufficient will, conscience or controlling mental power, or if through the overwhelming violence of mental disease his intellectual power is for the time obliterated, he is not a responsible moral agent, and is not punishable for criminal acts.

THE TEST OF EMOTIONAL INSANITY.

And, if your Honor will go over this subject, you will find that the doctors are right in saying that the test of intellectual insanity is absurd when applied to perceptional, emotional or voluntary insanity. Your Honor will be kind enough to observe this, and I hope that now we will have some power on the law of insanity which we had in Judge Edmonds. He was the first Judge who planted this doctrine of moral insanity in this State, and he did it because when the right and wrong test was discovered, for it had not been previously understood, and it was ascertained that the perceptions, emotions and the will could be diseased as distinct from the intellect. You will find that the putting this right and wrong test to the jury nowadays is like asking a man to wear the shoes he wore in his cradle. That principle was made for insanity in its infancy; it has now reached the maturity of manhood of the discovery and development of science. Why, then, when there are three different orders of insanity is that test to be applied to a species of insanity in reference to which it is perfectly irrational to apply it? He uses this language: "And it must be borne in mind that the moral, as well as the intellectual faculties may be so disordered by disease as to deprive the mind of its controlling power."

CHIEF-JUSTICE SHAW'S OPINION.

Here is the opinion of Chief-Justice Shaw in relation to the same subject: "In order, then, to constitute a crime, a man must have memory and intelligence enough to know that the act he is about to commit is wrong, to remember and understand that if he commits that act he will be subject to punishment, should have reason and will to enable him to compare and choose between the supposed advantage or gratification, to be a criminal act, and the immunity from punishment which he will secure by abstaining from it." And he must have all those requisites of mind at the time he shoots, if that is the act which is charged upon him. He must be able to remember his relations to his fellow-man, and to understand them. He must be able to reason on the consequence of his doing or not doing a particular act, and he must have the power of volition, which is the soul and animating principle of all criminal action. Upon any other principle than that, you may hang up a sane man any day in the week. "If, on the other hand," says the same authority, "he has intelligence and capacity to have criminal intent and purpose, and if his moral and intellectual powers are so deficient that he has not sufficient will or controlling mental power; or if, through mental disease, his intellectual power is, for a time, obliterated, he is not a responsible moral agent, and is not punishable for criminal acts."

THE CASE OF FREEMAN.

I desire now, your Honor, to call attention to the case of The People vs. Freeman. This prisoner was sent to the State Prison at Auburn for horse stealing. He was perfectly insane, and on his liberation, after five years' imprisonment, he instituted several suits against individuals to obtain compensation. Not succeeding in this, he concluded that he must commence killing, and accordingly began with the family of a Mr. Donnelly, who resided about four miles from Auburn. He killed four persons in that family and wounded one. He was indicted at the ensuing Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the fearful character of his crimes as they were believed to be, rendered his conviction a foregone conclusion. He was tried in July, 1846, and convicted of murder. He was defended, as a matter of charity, by Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Ex-Secretary of State. Many will remember the bitter feeling against the prisoner and against Mr. Seward also for engaging in his defense.

THE PREJUDICE OF COLOR.

He was a negro, and his victims were white. The defense was that he was an idiot or insane. The case was carried on a writ of error, where the judgment was reversed; but pending a new trial in August, 1847, the prisoner died. On an examination of his brain, although the doctor's testified he was sane, it was ascertained it was diseased, which clearly shows that the condition of the brain is not to be reached while the man is alive; and it is also proved that this man was unaccountable for the commission of this act. An honest jury had mistakenly pronounced him sane, realizing the strength of feeling against him on account of his color. Judge Beardsley holds that the act of a man in a state of insanity can be punished as an offense; but he also refers to the state of insanity in reference to which such an act renders him amenable. He rather condemns the submission of the test of right and wrong in the abstract. Your Honor will perceive that the test of right and wrong in the abstract. He rather condemns this submission, and says that the insanity must be such as to deprive the party charged with crime of the use of reason in regard to the act done. Partial insanity, where it covers the act done, is fully vindicated by this able jurist, who claims the party irresponsible for an insane act. He illustrates this by showing that a man partially deranged does not necessarily commit an insane act, though his act may be beyond the scope of his insanity. He says: "The act, in my judgment, must be an insane act, and not the act of an insane man, to insure his acquittal." You will perceive how that principle is applicable to this case; for, if the jury believe that the shooting of Richardson by McFarland, on the afternoon of the 25th of November, 1869, was an insane act, then this prisoner is irresponsible, and it would necessarily follow that, because he was insane on some subjects, he was insane with reference to this particular act, although if he was insane as to this act and sane on other subjects, that could not deprive him of his right to irresponsibility.

THE COLE-HISCOCK CASE.

I now refer your Honor to the case of Cole, who was tried at Albany in 1868. On the first trial, before Justice Ingraham, the jury disagreed, but on the second trial they acquitted him. I cite the authority of Justice Hogeboom in this case. Your Honor will remember that Cole was indicted for the homicide of Hiscox, member of the Assembly of this State. Hiscox destroyed the wife of Cole, who was an officer in the army of the United States during the war, and some days before he met Hiscox at Stanwix Hall his wife had communicated to him the fact of her dishonor. He met him, and drawing a pistol shot him, and the question was whether the presence of Hiscox rendered him irresponsible for his act at the time he shot him—whether the operation of the presence of Hiscox upon his mind was such as to frenzy him, and to render him unaccountable for what he did. Justice Hogeboom refers to the facts in the case thus: "The allegations, or line of allegations, that his wife made to the prisoner did not prove his (Hiscox's) adultery. The indictment was permitted, not as furnishing evidence of the facts themselves, but as communications made to the husband which were calculated, more or less, to operate on his mind and influence his conduct, and to enable you, in the light of subsequent events, to judge how far they did so operate, and to determine to what extent the knowledge or information of these facts was calculated to explain and to mitigate the homicide subsequently committed." Again, he says: "In this case the adulterer, if adulterer he was, was not detected by the husband in the commission of the crime, nor under circumstances, so far as the evidence discloses, which show that it was recently perpetrated. The period of adultery was long since passed; the knowledge of its commission had been communicated to the prisoner at least two or three days before, and a sufficient time in the judgment of the law had elapsed for reason so far to regain her sway as to forbid individual vengeance, and to pronounce the act of premeditated killing a crime of murder. True it is, however, if, notwithstanding this lapse of time, the crushing weight of this domestic tragedy had driven the prisoner's mind to absolute distraction, and overthrown the reason of the husband, he is permitted to find an immunity from punishment in mental alienation."

[illegible] MADNESS.

Now, your Honor, it would seem that the desertion of this woman from her husband, and her almost notorious cohabitation with Richardson, from the desertion down to this time, is not the only maddening cause in this case, but that he was principally maddened by the fact that they still had possession of one of his sons; and if they carried out their programme in reference to that son, they would transfer him from his natural to his artificial parent, Richardson—they would remove from him the name of his natural father, and put upon his head the name of a father chosen by his wife. It was the distraction consequent upon the inability to discover whether they could not also place his next son beyond his reach, which revived and reanimated those previous causes, and gave them a freshness as though they had just occurred, notwithstanding they had occurred two or three years before. Now, Justice Hogeboom further in his charge, in alluding to Mr. Cole's mental alienation at the time of the shooting, uses language which I have embodied in our request, and which, after I read some passages from the report, I will read to your Honor.

THE LANGUAGE OF MR. BRADY.

Mr. Brady—whose name can never be mentioned by any one without the most melancholy recollections that we ever lost him, nor without the most pleasurable recollections that he ever should have existed—uses this language: "With reference to what has been said by the Court upon the question of finding the accused guilty of manslaughter, I desire to say, in behalf of the prisoner, that, in the judgment of his counsel, there is no rational or possible view by which the offense can be demonstrated manslaughter, and that the prisoner declines to accept the offer of that sympathy that would induce a verdict for that offense, and would rather die than be sent to the State Prison." In reference to that part of the charge where the Judge intimated to the jury that, if they could, let them return a verdict of man-slaughter, he thus expresses himself: "The prisoner would rather die than be sent to the State Prison!" The jury retired, then returned to the Court, and again retired. They subsequently came into Court, and the foreman stated that they found the prisoner to have been sane at the moment before and the moment after the murder, but they were in doubt as to his sanity at the time of the homicide. The Judge charged the jury that they must give the prisoner the benefit of a reasonable doubt, if it were founded upon such a condition of the case as was presented by this statement to the jury. That is, he told the jury, and under that instruction, they acquitted Col. Cole.

MOMENTARY INSANITY.

I believe he was either a Colonel or a General; that if he was sane immediately before and insane immediately after, yet, that if, within the meaning of the language of the statute, he was insane at the very point of time, (of which they were to be the judges,) that then he was exonerated from the consequences of the act which was preferred against him as the crime of murder; and in his charge to the jury, which I have embodied in the request, he laid down this proposition, which I desire to read to the Court: "If the jury believe that at the very time of the commission of the act alleged against him, from causes operating for a considerable length of time before hand, or recently or suddenly occurring." Your Honor will perceive that, alluding to the sudden appearance of Hiscox—"the associations of that man with the wrongs he had suffered, the unexpected sight of him, the defendant was mentally unconscious of the act in which he was engaged, he was and is legally irresponsible for it;" in other words, if Gen. Cole killed Mr. Hiscox upon a state of mind into which he was thrown on seeing him at Stanwix Hall, that that state of mind drove him backward to the cause which had existed years before, it was perfectly immaterial that his state of mind at the time of the slaying, no matter how it was produced, was to be looked at and to determine the character of his act. It may be that a man should destroy the wife of another ten years before he was seen by the husband, yet the very moment he came in that husband's presence the act would be quite as fresh in his mind as though it were committed a day or two prior to their meeting. Sorrow like that never dies. It eats the heart as though it were a cancer; and the stronger the causes that produced mental disease, the more forcible the way in which it develops itself.

AN AILMENT NOT EASILY CURED.

That is the kind of ailment that is not easily uprooted; that is the kind of reflection which, when it once enters into the human mind, is never to be satisfied, and never ceases growing until it culminates into just such an act as is charged against this defendant. In talking with a gentleman who was an expert in a matter like this, he said it was his experience that where insanity culminated in an act like this, it was the result of wrongs committed upon them; and, strange as it may appear, if their insanity remained, they became perfectly harmless; because, in the absence of the individual through whom that condition was produced, they were just as harmless as they were rational, and that was one of the characteristics of a certain species of mental derangement. When a disease expended itself in what corresponded to the causes which produced the disease, the death of the person he had wronged, the individual who was laboring from the disease, though on a particular subject he was insane, nevertheless, for every other purpose, was to be taken as perfectly harmless. Justice Hogeboom also uses this language to the jury, and I have accommodated it to this case. "If the defendant was deprived of his reason at the time the act alleged against him was committed, resulting either from a settled and well-established mental alienation, or from the pressure and overpowering weight of the circumstances occurring at the time, he is legally irresponsible for what he did." In the case of Cole, it was seeing Hiscox the first time after he knew of his having dishonored his wife; in this case it was Richardson rushing upon this man when he was in an insane mood, growing out of his anxiety in reference to the future of his next son.

A STRONG ANALOGY.

Although, of course, the causes which produced the slaying were certainly produced by a conjunction of wrongs which Mr. McFarland had sustained at the hands of Richardson, on his appearance they all freshened, and rushed into his mind with renewed force. The only difference in the language of Judge Hogeboom from that I have stated in my request to the Court is the substitution of the words "*Tribune* office" for "Stanwix Hall." If the jury believe that when the deceased entered the *Tribune* office he did not expect to see the defendant, nor the defendant him, (and there is no evidence that he expected to see Richardson;) on the contrary he was there at one time in the morning inquiring for Mr. Sinclair, and if he had seen him that interview might have allayed this distraction, and he would not have gone again unconsciously into that office as he did. There is not only no evidence that McFarland expected to find Richardson in the *Tribune* office, but there is no evidence that the inmates of that office expected him there at the time. And my solution of the case is this—that whenever Richardson met McFarland before, McFarland could and did control himself, and went out of his way; and that on this particular occasion he encountered him in his insane mood, and when he was entirely beyond the power of self-control. I mean to argue from the facts that on other occasions McFarland was rational, and he controlled himself, but that retributive justice which has prescribed the fate of adulterers directed this man Richardson on that occasion into contact with this prisoner at the time when he was in that demented condition which rendered him an involuntary instrument for the execution of Divine or Heavenly vengeance. I mean to argue that he did not expect to see the deceased when he entered that office; but at the sudden appearance of the destroyer of his domestic peace, the memory of his great wrongs rushed with overwhelming force upon him, and placed him under the influence of that ungovernable frenzy in which he committed the act. Justice Hogeboom says, that when a person's faculties are for a time unsettled, and insanity enthroned in their place, he is not responsible for his acts.

MORALLY WRONG.

In the case of The People vs. Willis, an able authority defined the law thus: "If a prisoner killed a person while in such a state of mind as to know that the deed was morally wrong, he was responsible." Let it be understood—"morally wrong," for upon a proper interpretation of that term depended an important issue in this case. For instance, it is wrong to disobey a corporation ordinance forbidding the putting of ashes on the sidewalk, but there is nothing in the violation of that law to indicate that the man may be insane. But what is that word "morally wrong?" To put such a test to the jury as the ability of a man to be able to distinguish between right and wrong from his disobedience of a corporation ordinance is not the way to test his sanity. He who can distinguish between right and wrong without being insane can be convicted. The jury might have said that if the prisoner when he killed the deceased was in such a state of mind as to know the deed was unlawful, yet, under certain circumstances, he may be so carried away by ungovernable feelings, such as produced insanity in the mind of the prisoner as to be wholly irresponsible for his actions. I will now refer your Honor to an authority which has escaped the learned prosecuting officer, which recognizes the very forms of insanity that Dr. Hammond set forth in his elaborate testimony. In Wagner vs. The People, in the 2d of Heyes, 684, you will perceive we have the test of frenzy.

AN OPINION OF RECORDER HOFFMAN.

Wagner was tried in this Court, and Recorder Hoffman, our present distinguished Governor, presided on that trial. In his charge to the jury he delivered the following singularly able instructions: "Every man is presumed to be sane and to possess a sufficient degree of reason to be responsible for his acts. When a question of insanity is presented on the evidence, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of any doubt which arises on the question; that is, the jury must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that he was insane when he committed the act." It recognizes the principle of McCann, which cannot be departed from. If the counsel for the prisoner goes to work and introduces any evidence at all which establishes insanity, then that insanity becomes part of the whole case; but, if it is not [illegible] established, and a doubt exists as to the condition of the prisoner, he should have the benefit of it. The Recorder further says: "But if the jury are satisfied beyond a doubt that the prisoner knew the nature of the act he was doing was wrong, the law holds him responsible." What a noble charge this is! "I have been requested to charge you that if the prisoner committed the act in a moment of frenzy, he cannot be convicted of murder in the first degree; I not only charge that proposition; but if his mind was in that condition, he cannot be convicted of any offense." Now the learned District-Attorney has overlooked that. Chief-Justice Hunt, while he compliments the decision of Mr. Hoffman in that decision, and every Judge of the Court of Appeals, eight of them in number, say that if a man commits an act in a moment of frenzy, he cannot be convicted of any crime known to the law. Now, here is as high an authority, not only on account of its being a decision in the Court of Appeals, but on account of its being cited in all the Courts of this State. In the case of Ferris, decided in March, 1866, (Wagner's case was decided in June, 1866, the following term,) your Honor will perceive this law has been strictly observed.

MASSACHUSETTS LAW.

I desire, now, for a few minutes, to refer to a case which occurred in Massachusetts, and I am willing this jury shall adjudge this case by Massachusetts law. There is no State in this Union more tainted with Puritanism than that, and if this prisoner can be acquitted under the law of that State, he is entitled to be acquitted under the law of this; and your Honor will perceive that the expounded principles of Chief-Justice Shaw there throw their shielding and protecting arm around this man, and relieve him from the destiny which is sought to be visited upon him. A prisoner was confined in the State Prison in Massachusetts, to which he was sentenced on two occasions for different terms, and at the time of the alleged offense was in the last six months of his imprisonment. He did not appear to have a good record while in the prison. He was indicted for murder in killing the Warden of the prison on the 15th of June, 1843. On his first trial the jury disagreed; on the second they acquitted him on the ground of insanity. He was then sent to the State Asylum, and four months later he sprang from a window forty feet from the ground, and died from the injuries he received.

A CASE OF MELANCHOLIA.

Some days before the killing he appeared to be in an unusual state of mind. He said he heard from the prisoners that the Warden was going to keep him in solitary confinement, and that he and others were combining to destroy his life. He also stated that he heard unusual noises above his head at night; that they were giving him chickaberry in his food; but on all other subjects except this he talked with propriety. It was a clear case of partial insanity—of melancholia accompanied by delusions. A doctrine of partial insanity was upheld in the case. The charge to the jury sanctioned partial moral insanity as distinct from intellectual insanity. They were virtually instructed that to make the prisoner accountable for his homicide he must have memory to remember his relations to his countrymen and their relations to him; he must have intelligence to know and understand that his act was injurious to others and a violation of the dictates of the Deity, and he must have those when he committed the act. Chief-Justice Shaw there says, "he must have memory, he must have understanding, and he must have will." I submit to your Honor it is absurd to put any test to the jury which will concede to the mind memory and understanding, and at the same time say that he is deprived of control over his will; he is accountable for what he did. What is this case of Wagner's? What is frenzy? It is that condition of the mind which is produced on the spur of the moment, and which, whether it emanates from previous physical disease, or leaves behind it the trace of existing physical disease, is an operation of the mind produced by some cause as sudden as that which may engender in the bosom of a man feelings which prompt him to the commission of any act.

WHAT WILL PRODUCE FRENZY.

If your Honor please, if a man saw a monster insulting his little daughter, and were suddenly to slay him on the spot, his action would be caused by a sudden frenzy, though it might not be scientific insanity. I assent that there would be no necessity in such a case to show that previous insanity existed, although in this case we show that it did exist. If a man should see his little daughter insulted in his presence, the sudden access of frenzy would cause him to slay the monster who insulted her; we could easily see that the insult had induced temporary insanity, though there was no previous congestion of the brain. Now I call your Honor's attention to the language of Chief-Justice Shaw. "Frenzy" is the term he there uses; he says it is a condition of the mind caused by events that are more than sufficient to produce mere passion. If a man offers you any insult, that may produce passion, but not frenzy. If he spit in another man's face, is there any jury of men that would not consider that sufficient to produce a state of frenzy? The question is, was the mind of the prisoner frenzied, his will frenzied, at the time?

A CERTAIN TEST.

The language of the Chief-Justice shows that a person must have sufficient mental capacity to distinguish between right and wrong, and to be conscious that it is wrong, before he can be convicted. He must be under the influence of motives and governed by the will. There is a test. Put that test to this jury and they could never leave their seats. If they are asked under their oath, and under that test applied to this case, whether when McFarland fired the fatal shot that killed Albert D. Richardson he was prompted by motives and governed by will, not one of them could answer affirmatively. To convict a man of crime he must have memory and intelligence to know right from wrong, and be subject to the operations of reason and will to choose between the supposed advantage and gratification which he will obtain from the commission of a certain act, and the immunity from punishment which he will secure by abstaining. To convict a person of crime he must have memory, reason and will; and unless the operation of these faculties is clearly explained to the jury, you might as well read one of Euclid's propositions rapidly and expect a person to pick it up and go off and recite it. The Judge who would tell a jury that a prisoner must understand the distinctions between right and wrong, without giving further explanations, might as well talk to them in Sanscrit. You must go on and amply describe what memory, intelligence and will are, and inform the jury that all these elements must enter into an act in order to make it crime.

A NOBLE DISTINCTION.

To convict a person of crime, he must have exercised memory, intelligence, reason and will in reference to the act about to be done—he ought to know that it will be wrong, and that he will deserve punishment by committing it. "If the proof shows," says the learned Judge I have quoted, "that the mind of the prisoner was in a diseased and unsound state, the question will be whether the disease existed in so high a degree that for the time being it overthrew the judgment; and whether, in committing the homicide, he was driven by an uncontrollable impulse. If the act was not the act of a reasonable agent, but the involuntary act of the body without the concurrence of the mind directing it, then you cannot pronounce it a crime." What a noble distinction! For what is the body without the mind? A man might as well be a vegetable; he might as well be a tree; he might as well be any kind of inanimate matter, if he is bereft of mind. What is it that makes the body of so much esteem in the eye of the great Being who made it, but the fact that there is included within it the immortal Spirit, which can never be put out but by His own act?

THE SICKLES CASE.

I shall refer now, if your Honor please, to the case of Mr. Sickles, which occurred in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, in the year 1859; and when I refer to that I call from their graves the illustrious counsel with whom I had the honor to stand on that memorable occasion, to give to me the benefit of their eloquent tongues, as I stand here trying to save this injured man from the peril that hangs over him. We trust they are in that sphere where happiness is neither measured nor limited. They have left behind them noble records and noble utterances, which, when they came to be quoted before this jury, will reach their hearts with a penetrating power that never can be attained by eloquence of mine. Mr. Sickles was tried for killing Philip Barton Key in the City of Washington. According to the testimony, Key had been considered by Sickles a reliable personal friend, and as such had been admitted to intimacy with his wife. It was also shown by the testimony that he was under strong obligations to Sickles; but he took advantage of the kindness and consideration to which he was treated and debauched his wife. It so happened that he was round by Sickles' house shortly after she had made confession to her husband, waving his pocket handkerchief as an adulterous signal, and as his bad fortune would have it—and as Richardson's bad fortune would have it—he ran upon his death when he little expected it. Oh, how just that retribution! How well would those libertines do to consider when they plan these moral demolitions that before they reach the goal of their ambition they may be intercepted in their pursuits as these men were! The evening before this fatal Sunday the wife of Sickles had made a confession to her husband, and he was standing by the window when he saw Key pass by making the adulterous signal, whereupon he rushed out in a state of frenzy, and slew the deceased, giving him three wounds with a loaded pistol—and the jury would have sustained him if he had given him three hundred—giving him three wounds from a loaded pistol. He was determined to do the thing right, and the jury sustained him in it.

A MERITED FATE.

The prosecution claimed that it was a case of "remorseless revenge," and an attempt to add mutilation to murder. The jury, after a trial occupying over four weeks, acquitted the defendant after an absence and a deliberation of about an hour and quarter. Now, on that occasion two propositions were laid down by the eminent counsel with whom I had the honor to be associated on that occasion. One was that the man who debauched the wife of his friend earned his death and got it merited-ly; and the other, that the husband could not have held back his hand from slaying if he had tried. These were the [illegible] Mr. Stanton laid down to that jury. There was no summing up, but merely an instrument embodying the principal points, which were, that if from the whole of the evidence the jury believed that Sickles committed the act, but at the time of doing so, he was under the influence of a diseased mind, and was unconscious of committing a crime, he was not guilty of murder. The question was not how long he had to get into the condition which produced that state of mind. It was produced in an instant, and was engendered by the appearance of the man who had debauched his wife. And further, if the jury believed that from any predisposing cause, Sickles' mind was impaired, and at the time of killing Key he became or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to Key as the debaucher of his wife, and at the time of his committing said act was by reason of such cause unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not guilty of any offence whatever.

ARGUMENT OF THE GREAT WAR MINISTER.

The Court granted these instructions to the jury, as asked by the defense. And now let me read to the jury an extract from the most eloquent argument of the late Edwin M. Stanton, better known as the great War Minister of modern times. He it was who directed the energies of this great nation during the civil war in which we were recently engaged. And however parties may judge his character, it seems to be generally conceded that he is more entitled to applause for the successful issue of that struggle than any person who was connected with that gigantic civil strife. The following is an extract from Mr. Stanton's final remarks to the Court in this case, on the "prayers for instructions," the case having been submitted to the jury without summing up by the counsel on either side: "What, then, is the act of adultery? It cannot be limited to a fleeting moment of time; that would be a mockery; for then the adulterer would ever escape."

THE ADULTERER'S CHANCES.

We know that the adulterer has chances when he gets at the object of his lust. It is only a mere matter of meeting. If a man once commits adultery, the frequency of the repetition of the adulterous act depends on the frequency with which they meet. It is always adultery. "What, then, is the act of adultery? It cannot be limited to a fleeting moment of time. That would be a mockery; for then the adulterer would ever escape. But law and reason mock not human nature. The act of adultery, like the act of murder, is supposed to include every proximate act in furtherance of, and as a means to the consummation of a wife's pollution. This is an established principle, established from the time of Lord Stowell, as if the adulterer hire a house, furnish it, provide a bed in it for such a purpose, and if he be accustomed, day by day, week by week, and month by month, to entice her from her husband's house, to tramp with her through the streets to that den of shame, it is an act of adultery, and is the most appalling one that is recorded in the annals of shame."

THE GUILTY PLAN.

Yes; but this case transcends it. Richardson hired a room and put his bed—that craven libertine—so near the part where they usually slept that he could hear this man and wife even breathe. If he had had any decency in his composition, he would not have put his bed so near. But he could hear every movement they made, and control the movements of this wife completely. "If, moreover, he has grown so bold as to take the child of the injured husband, his little daughter, by the hand, to separate her from her mother; to take the child to the house of a mutual friend, while he leads the mother to the guilty den, it presents a case surpassing all that has been written of cold, villainous, remorseless lust." But that does not for one instant compare with the wicked conduct of this Richardson, for he concealed this poor man's child in order that he might carry on that adultery with the mother. He could not control her until he could control her child. If that be not the culminating point of adulterous depravity, how much further could it go? There is one point beyond. The wretched mother, the ruined wife, has not yet plunged into the horrible, the revolting condition to which she is rapidly hurrying and which is already yawning before her. Shall not that mother be saved from that? And how shall it be done? When a man has obtained such power over another man's wife that he can not only entice her from her husband's house, but separate her from her child for the purpose of guilt, it shows that by some means he has acquired such an unholy mastery over that woman's body and soul; that there is no chance of saving her while he lives, and the only hope of her salvation is that God's swift vengeance shall overtake him.

VIRTUOUS LOVE AND WICKED LUST.

The sacred glow of well-placed domestic affection no man knows better than your Honor grows brighter and brighter as years advance, and the faithful couple whose hands were joined in holy wedlock in the morning of youth, finds their hearts drawn closer together as they descend the hill of life to sleep together at its foot. But lawless love is short-lived as it is criminal; and the neighbor's wife so guiltily pursued by trampling down every human feeling and divine law is speedily supplanted by some new object, and then the wretched victim is soon cast off, and swept through a miserable life and a horrible death to the gates of hell, unless a husband's arm shall save her. Who, seeing this thing, would not exclaim to the unhappy husband, "Hasten, hasten, hasten, to save the mother of your child, although she be lost as a wife. Rescue her from the horrid adulterer, and may the Lord who watches over the home and family guide the bullet and direct the stroke!" And when she is delivered, who would not reckon the salvation of that young mother cheaply purchased by the adulterer's blood—aye, by the blood of a score of adulterers. The death of Key was a cheap sacrifice to save one mother from that horrible fate which, on that Sabbath day, hung over this prisoner's wife and the mother of his child. Thus, you see, this great man raised his hand and prayed that the Almighty would lend Himself to vengeance upon the adulterer by nerving the arm and directing the bullet of that husband. Now, let me read the peroration of Mr. Brady's final remarks to the Court: "I will be permitted to say, whatever consequences may result from the declaration, that in view of all that has transpired in the City of Washington, to whose citizens on this jury this prisoner commits his life, his character and all that is to elevate or keep him in existence, (for in an entire confidence in the integrity and judgment of your Honor and the jury, we are convinced that no harm can come to Sickles out of this trial,) in view also of the relations of Mrs. Sickles toward him before he came to this City, in view of what we knew of her, of the extending of this shame from the mother to the child, which we suppose the evidence fixes on Key—Sickles might have gone anywhere else in the world but to New-York if he had not resented that indignity. He could never have returned to the City of New-York and been accepted for one instant among any of his former friends."

THE CASE OF MARY HARRIS.

I will now call your attention to the case of Mary Harris. It was tried in the District of Columbia in 1865. She was indicted for the murder of a young man who had formerly been engaged to her. She was about twenty years of age. She had known him from her childhood. He was a clerk in the Treasury Department and she was violently enamored of him. He nevertheless married another woman, and from that moment it was claimed that Mary Harris was a paroxysmal monomaniac. They speak of it in the medical evidence that was given in the case. She had commenced a suit against him for breaking off the match. The night before the shooting she stopped at Baltimore, where she was engaged in arranging the evidences of his treachery, which she was to produce before the Court at Washington, he having foiled her in Chicago. In January, 1865, she reached Washington. That case was seventeen months old, but it never grew any smaller; for that is the peculiarity of grief—it has got to be removed some way. Instead of going to a lawyer she went at once down to the Treasury Building. The man was there present, and she saw him, whereupon she returned to the hall, took a position behind a clock which concealed her, and as he passed out shot him—firing the pistol twice with perfect coolness. I think she waited there nearly an hour. She was acquitted by the jury, after an absence of five minutes. They found that unfortunate woman was not responsible for her act; that she was the subject of an attack of insanity with which she could not contend. Now let me call your attention to the instructions to the jury, for they are very short, and the labor of drawing out has been performed by my learned brother, Gerry. We shall request the Court to charge as follows:

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

That to make the prisoner responsible for the act charged upon him, the jury must not only be satisfied that he was aware of what he did at the time of doing it, but that he was not morally insane in reference to the deceased, or the act which he is charged with perpetrating upon the deceased. That to make the prisoner responsible for the act charged upon him, he must have been intellectually and morally insane to that act at the time of its commission. That the law holds no one responsible for his act where his mind was so diseased at the time of the act as to be without reason, conscience and will; and where, from such causes, the party accused was an involuntary instrument of such a disease and incapable of refraining from the commission of the act.

Now I desire, if your Honor please for a few minutes, to have the estimation in which an affront to a husband's relations was held, in England centuries ago; and this case has sometimes been mistakingly taken as a precedent, although when it comes to be examined, it will be found to go almost the entire length to which Courts and juries in this country seem determined to go. It is the case of John Manning, reported in T. Raymond's reports, page 212; in 1st Ventris' reports, page 158; in 2d Keble reports, page 829. The case is this, as reported in Raymond.

AN ANCIENT INSTANCE.

"John Manning was indicted in Surray for the killing of a man, and upon not guilty being pleaded, the jury, at the Assizes, found that the said Manning found the person killed committing adultery with his wife, in the very act, and flung a jointed stool at him, and with the same [illegible] and resolved by the whole court [illegible] manslaughter; and Manning [illegible] at the bar, and was burned in the hand, and the Court directed the executioner to burn him gently, because there could be no greater provocation than this."

Now the reason why that was judged to be manslaughter was in order to forfeit Manning's goods and chattels to the Crown. But the Judges in directing him to be burned in the hand, directed it to be done gently, so that there be no trace of the burning, on the ground that there could be no greater provocation than Manning had. In Maritime Courts, where the privilege of clergy is not known at all, a conviction was regarded as tantamount to an acquittal, and then a positive acquittal was directed; but in the common law Courts, in order [illegible] they held on to this nominal conviction of the crime. Now, for the enlightenment of the jury, I'll explain what the clergymen were. Clerks in orders or clergymen, if they committed crimes and were convicted, were entitled to examination altogether in common law courts, and afterward, when knowledge extended itself so that laymen could read and write, out of respect to this knowledge on the part of these laymen, they were allowed to go clear free when they committed a crime; and, in order to show that they had the right of clergy, they were burned in the brawn of the left thumb. The laymen had exemption only once, and to show that he once had the privilege of clergy he was burned in the brawn of the left thumb. Now, I have referred to this simply for the purpose of showing that a conviction was used to forfeit goods and chattels, for the offense was considered to be so perfectly excusable that the person was permitted to be burned with an iron so cold as to leave no trace of the burn.

A MODERN INSTANCE.

Now, your Honor will see that under the auspices of the aged gentleman who was here yesterday, they have instituted it here, as in the case of Ryan. He was indicted for murder in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for this county, and tried in September, 1823. He had killed the deceased because of improper intimacy with his wife. This fact was not proved upon his trial, but was derived from his statement at the Police Court. It was a clear case of murder upon the evidence. Yet the jury took a mild view of it, and convicted him of manslaughter. The Court, in charging the jury, went out of its way to express itself on the subject of interference of marital relation. This law takes the theory that the husband has such a power over the person of his wife that he owns her; and no man can touch her person in his presence, even with her consent, without committing actual violence upon the husband. That has been the law of this State since 1823; and I refer to it for the purpose of showing what a correct estimate we place upon the value of the marital relation. The Court said, if the jury were of opinion (although the proposition does not seem to have arisen from the facts) that the prisoner committed the act while the deceased was in criminal intercourse with his wife, it would not be murder, nor even manslaughter, but would be justifiable homicide *se defendendo*. Her consent would be of no avail to increase or extenuate the crime if in the husband's presence; and under this law, if this husband had shot Richardson down when he led his wife from his house in Amity-street, he had just as much the right to shoot him down as if he had abducted this prisoner himself. And this is the law of the Bible. As I understand, the law of our Bible is this: That man was made for God, and woman for man; and that the woman was the weaker vessel is meant to be under the protection of the stronger vessel—man. The forfeiture of that supremacy is as much an infraction of the husband's right as though it was the infliction of violence upon her or him. One other citation, Sir, and then I close that part of the case. And I cite this to show how English jurors approach cases like this, and how they endeavor to modify the law. The case is that of Regina vs. Fisher, 8 Carr and Payne, 182; 34 E. C. L. R. 345. The prisoner was indicted for the murder of one Randall, who had committed an unnatural act against his son. On the night after he heard of it, which was the night following the offense he met the deceased and killed him.

GREAT PROVOCATION.

The jury convicted the prisoner of manslaughter, and recommended him to mercy, on account of the greatness of the provocation and his previous good character. This case occurred in 1837. The conviction of manslaughter there is about tantamount to an acquittal here. The agony of that father could not equal the grief of this husband. By an act of George IV. the conviction of manslaughter subjected the party at the discretion of the Court, to transportation for not less than seven years, or imprisonment for not exceeding four years, or to such fine as the Court might state, and although on the understanding of this case this father was really liable to a conviction for murder. An English jury could not reconcile themselves to go by the strict law, and they convicted him of an offense which allowed the Court to discharge him upon the payment of a farthing. In the case, 2 Keyes, 360 p. 382 and 383, Judge Morgan held that "whatever technical rules Courts may lay down, jurors will make a distinction in cases of homicide between those perpetrated in design and those in anger arising out of the circumstances of the occasion, whether intention accompanies the act and does not, in the common acceptation of the word, precede it. It is not strictly true that an intention which arises in a paroxysm of anger and accompanies a fatal blow can be said to have been formed upon deliberation." In other words, the meaning of that sentiment is this: that although Judges may charge what they believe to be strict law to the jury, yet they never disprove but always accept the practice on the part of the jury to modify, if not to carry out the instructions to the jury.

NO PHASE OF MURDER.

The point I want now to draw your mind to is this, that there is no phase of murder about this case—that is, that there is no testimony here to show that when Mr. McFarland went to the *Tribune* office Mr. Richardson was expected there by the inmates of the office, or that Mr. McFarland expected or knew that he was going to meet Richardson there. And I say upon my brief he did not expect to meet the deceased at the *Tribune* office on the afternoon of the shooting. There is no evidence that he knew anything about his movements. The last we find in the evidence in reference to Mr. McFarland's inquiry about Richardson, was the testimony of Mr. Janson, who met him, I think, on the 19th of November, 1869. He was making inquiries of Mr. Janson as to Mr. Richardson, and, if I remember the evidence aright, he told him that he had gone to the State of Massachusetts, and that he was to return either that or the following day. But the evidence will state to you beyond all peradventure that the object of inquiry was to enable him to ascertain the whereabouts of his boy, and that in placing his hands upon his boy—who, with his wife, was with Richardson—in learning the locality of Richardson he necessarily learned the locality both of his wife and boy, and particularly of his boy.

NO PROOF OF PREMEDITATION.

There is no proof to show that Richardson was expected at the *Tribune* office; but there is also no proof to show, as I have already suggested, that when Mr. McFarland went there he expected to find Richardson there or to have Richardson come in after he got there, or that he had any suspicion at all, or had any right to indulge a suspicion, that Richardson would be on those premises that afternoon. Now, if that fact itself is not sufficient to rebut the idea of premeditation on the part of McFarland, is it not clear that if Mr. McFarland was perfectly sane, and had wanted to kill Richardson, he would have selected a more auspicious spot than the very spot he did. If he went into the *Tribune* office nerved to slay Richardson as a matter of previous determination, then it is folly to say that when Richardson met McFarland and put his eye upon him, he quailed, for a braver, more chivalrous man than Daniel McFarland, if that be the fact, never lived. For a man to go into the lion's den where he was so physically disproportioned, as Daniel McFarland was to the physical strength of the establishment, for the purpose of slaying Richardson, strikes one as so entirely incredible that it has only to be stated in order to be rejected by the jury. When a man gets even with a wrong-doer or means to get even with a wrong-doer he takes him at a disadvantage, and if Mr. McFarland, in doing this, did give Richardson all the advantages he did, then I say a braver man never drew the breath of life. It seems absurd to me that he would walk into that establishment pistol in hand expecting to see Richardson, when the chances were that his pistol might have missed fire, and he would have been stamped to death by the physical force of the Police. I submit, therefore, if you need any evidence in this case as a starting point, to satisfy you that McFarland must have been out of his mind when he entered the *Tribune* office, it is a fact that he gave Richardson every possible odds against him, which it was in his power to offer him.

The Court then adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock.

Points on Which the Judge is Requested to Charge the Jury.

For the benefit of those who may wish to preserve separate and by themselves the points on which Mr. Graham asked the Recorder to charge the jury, we give them *in extenso*, apart from the running commentary of the counsel.

Even if the evidence as to the insanity of the defendant should leave it in doubt as to whether he was insane at the time of the commission of the alleged act, if it also leaves in doubt his sanity at that time, he is entitled to an acquittal.

Though the evidence may leave the defense of insanity in doubt, if, upon the whole evidence in the case, the jury entertain a reasonable doubt as to the perfect sanity of the defendant at the time of the commission of the alleged act, they are bound to acquit him.

If the jury cannot say beyond a doubt that the defendant was sane at the time of the commission of the alleged act, or cannot say whether at that time he was sane or insane, they are bound to acquit him.

If the jury entertain a reasonable doubt upon all the evidence in the case, as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant of the crime alleged against him, he is entitled to an acquittal.

If at the time the prisoner committed the act charged upon him, (if he did commit it,) the deceased suddenly presented himself to him without any anticipation or expectation on his part that he would then and there see the deceased, and the prisoner was, from an association of the deceased with his real or fancied domestic troubles, thrown into a state of mind in which he was deprived of his memory and understanding so as to be unaware of the nature, character and consequences of the act he committed, or to be unable to discriminate between right and wrong in reference to that particular act, *at the very time of its commission*, he is entitled to an acquittal.

If at the time the prisoner committed the act charged upon him, (if he did commit it,) the deceased suddenly presented himself to him without any anticipation or expectation on his part that he would then and there see the deceased, and the prisoner was, from an association of the deceased with his real or fancied domestic troubles, thrown into a state of excitement in which he was divested of his reason and judgment, and was deprived of his mental power to an extent placing him beyond the range of self-control in reference to the particular act charged against him, so that he could not possibly restrain himself from the commission of the act alleged against him, *at the very time of its commission*, he is entitled to an acquittal.

Although sanity is assumed to be the normal state of the human mind, when insanity is once proved to exist, it is presumed to exist until the presumption is overcome by contrary or repelling evidence.

If partial insanity, simply is shown as the human mind, is not the subject of inspection or examination, and as the range or extent of the disease can only be a matter of scientific conjecture or judgment, the jury have a right to say whether the particular act charged upon the defendant was or was not an amplification or extension, or another phase of the disease even though the testimony may not go that length. (Dean Med. Jur. 574, 575.)

The jury have the right from their own knowledge of human nature and the tendencies of the human mind, in addition to and in confirmation of the evidence of experts, to say how far the causes relied upon to establish irresponsibility on the part of the defendant at the time of the commission of the act were adequate or sufficient to produce insanity, and did cause that result.

Where the cause of insanity is alleged to be an interference with a man's marital relations, or his paternal rights in taking away his wife or child, the jury have the right to judge of the probability of the existence of such an affection from their own and the known feelings of others as husbands and as fathers. (People vs. Cole, 7 Abb. Pr. R. N. S., 321.) If the jury believe that at the very time of the commission of the act alleged against him, from causes operating for a considerable length of time beforehand, or recently or suddenly occurring, the defendant was mentally unconscious of the nature of the act in which he was engaged, he was and is legally irresponsible for it. (Id.)

If the defendant was deprived of his reason at the time the act alleged against him was committed, resulting either from a settled and well-established mental alienation, or from the pressure and overpowering weight of the circumstances occuring at the time, he is legally irresponsible for what he did. (Id.)

If the jury believe that when the deceased entered the *Tribune* office he did not expect to see the defendant, nor the defendant him, and that, after he entered, the defendant was moved to the commission of the act alleged against him by the sudden access and irresistible pressure of excited and overwhelming passion, roused by the sudden and unexpected sight of the destroyer of his domestic peace, or him whom he supposed to be such, dethroning his reason, and pressing him on to the commission of this act under the influence of an ungovernable frenzy, unsettling for the time his faculties and enthroning insanity in their place, he is not responsible for the act. (Id.)

If from the whole evidence the jury believe that the defendant committed the act, but at the time of doing so was under the influence of a diseased mind, and was really unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not in law guilty of murder. (United States vs. Sickles.)

If the jury believe that from any predisposing cause the defendant's mind was impaired, and at the time of killing deceased he became or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to deceased, and at the time of his committing said act was by reason of such cause unconscious that he was committing a crime as to the deceased, he is not guilty of any offence whatever. (Id.)

If some controlling disease was in truth the acting power within him (the prisoner) which he could not resist, or if he had not a sufficient use of his reason to control the passions which prompted the act complained of, he is not responsible. (Kleim's case, 1 Edm. Sel. cas. 13.)

And it must be borne in mind that the *moral* as well as the *intellectual* faculties may be so disordered by the disease as to deprive the mind of its controlling and directing power. (Id.)

In order, then, to constitute a crime, a man must have memory and intelligence to know that the act he is about to commit is wrong, to remember and understand that if he commits the act he will be subject to punishment, and reason and will to enable him to compare and choose between the supposed advantage or satisfaction to be obtained by the criminal act and the immunity from punishment which he will secure by abstaining from it. If, on the other hand, he have not intelligence and capacity enough to have a criminal intent and purpose, and if his moral or intellectual powers are so deficient that he has not sufficient will, conscience or controlling mental power, or if, through the overwhelming violence of mental disease, his intellectual power is for the time obliterated, he is not a responsible moral agent, and is not punishable for criminal acts. (Id.)

If the jury believe, from the evidence, that previous, up to and at the time of the homicide in question the prisoner thought or believed that his wife and the deceased, or either of them, were or was watching him with a view to ascertaining how he provided for his oldest son Percy, intending to take legal proceedings to deprive him of that son the first opportunity that offered, and that he considered his poverty would render him almost helpless against such proceedings, and so he would lose that son; that this was an unwarranted and unsound delusion on the part of the prisoner; that thereafter, and in consequence thereof, his mind became and continued diseased; that such delusion and disease increased in intensity until the prisoner became, was and remained subject to great causeless and violent frenzies and paroxysms of rage, in which his power of distinguishing whether he was committing a crime or not was, for the time, destroyed or superseded, and that the act charged upon him was committed while in such a paroxysm, and while such power of distinguishing was destroyed or superseded, he is not responsible legally for that act.

If the jury believe from the evidence that while the prisoner was in such a paroxysm as is described in the last proposition he committed the act charged upon him, at the time thereof being entirely divested of all mental control over his actions, and without will or conscience, or the capacity to exercise will or conscience, in reference to his conduct so far as the deceased was concerned and as against the deceased, he is not responsible legally for the act, even though he was at the time capable of distinguishing between right and wrong in reference to his act.

If the jury believe from the evidence that previous, up to and at the time of the homicide in question, the prisoner thought or believed that his wife actually loved him and would not have left him but for the persuasion of the deceased and females acting in his interest, and that she was willing to return and would have returned to him but for this cause, that this was an unwarranted and unsound delusion on the part of the prisoner, that thereafter, and in consequence thereof, his mind became and continued diseased, that such delusion and disease increased in intensity until the prisoner became, was and remained subject to great causeless and violent frenzies and paroxysms of rage, in which his power of distinguishing whether he was committing a crime or not was, for the time, destroyed or superseded, and that the act charged upon him was committed while in such a paroxysm, and while such power of distinguishing was distroyed or superseded, he is not responsible legally for that act.

If the jury believe from the evidence, that while the prisoner was in such a paroxysm as is described in the last proposition, he committed the act charged upon him at the time thereof, being entirely divested of all mental control over his actions, and without will or conscience, or the capacity to exercise will or conscience, in reference to his conduct, so far as the deceased was concerned, and as against the deceased, he is not responsible legally for the act, even though he was at the time capable of distinguishing between right and wrong in reference to his act.

That to make the prisoner responsible for the act charged upon him the jury must not only be satisfied that he was aware of what he did at the time of doing it, but that he was not morally insane in reference to the deceased, or the act which he is charged with perpetrating upon the deceased.

That to make the prisoner responsible for the act charged upon him, he must have been intellectually and morally sane in reference to that act, and the deceased at the time of its commission.

That the law holds no one responsible for his act where his mind was so diseased at the time of the act as to be without reason, conscience, and will, and where from such causes the party accused was an involuntary instrument of such a disease, and incapable of refraining from the commission of the act.

The accused must have sufficient mental capacity to distinguish between right and wrong as applied to the act he is about to commit, and to be conscious that the act is wrong, before he can be convicted of a crime. (Roger's case.)

To constitute a crime the accused must be acted upon by *motives and governed by will*. (Id.)

To convict a person of crime he must have memory and intelligence to know that the act he is about to commit is wrong, to remember and understand that if he commits the act he will be subject to punishment, and reason and will to enable him to compare and choose between the supposed advantage or gratification to be obtained by the criminal act and the immunity from punishment which he will secure by abstaining from it. (Id.)

To convict a person of crime he "must have sufficient memory, intelligence, reason and will to enable him to distinguish between right and wrong in regard to the particular act about to be done; to know and understand that it will be wrong, and that he will deserve punishment by committing it. (Id.) If the proof shows that the mind of the accused was in a diseased and unsound state, the question will be whether the disease existed to so high a degree that for the time being it overwhelmed the reason, conscience and judgment, and whether the prisoner in committing the homicide acted from an irresistible, uncontrolla-

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TELEGRAMS.

The Missing Cunard Steamer Siberia Spoken at Sea.

Present Aspect of the Plot Against Napoleon.

The "Left" Denounce It as a Political Trick.

Capture of Gen. Goicouria by the Spaniards.

Closing Scenes in the Contest on Color Among the Doctors.

EUROPE.

The Steamer Siberia Puts Back With a Broken Shaft—All Well on Board—Death of a Member of the Firm of Coutts & Co.

GLASGOW, May 6.—The steamer *India*, which arrived in the Clyde from New-York today, reports that she spoke the steamer *Siberia*, which sailed from Liverpool April 19 for Boston, heading east. The *Siberia* has broken her shaft, and was on her way back to Queenstown. She needed no assistance.

BOSTON, May 6.—The Cunard steam-ship *Siberia*, from Liverpool for Boston, which is some days overdue, was spoken on the 30th of April with her shaft broken, being then 1,300 miles west of Ireland. She was putting back for Queenstown under sail. Mr. HORATIO CURTIS, a passenger on board, was transferred to the steamer *Indiana*, the vessel which spoke her, and arrived at Queenstown last night. He reports the passengers all well.

LONDON, May 6.—EDMUND ANTROBUS, senior partner of the firm of COUTTS, is dead.

Precautions to Preserve Order on Sunday in Paris—The Great Plot—What the Tribune's Correspondent has to Say—The French Bishops and the Plebiscitum.

PARIS, May 6.—There was a conference yesterday at the Tuileries, at which MM. OLLIVIER, CANROBERT, PIETRI, LEBOEUF and the Minister of the Interior were present. The design of the conference was to agree upon the precautions necessary to be taken to preserve public order on Sunday next, the day of the voting. Meantime the Police and other local authorities are making all preparations possible in furtherance of the same end. Arrests of persons suspected of complicity in the regicide plot continue to be made. The *Marseillaise* (HENRI ROCHEFORT'S journal) was seized by the authorities today on account of the violence of its articles on political affairs. The edition of the *Rappel* was seized today by the Police. Trouble is reported at Lyons, where the authorities have interrupted the publication of the *Cloche* (newspaper.)... The *Gaulois* (independent organ) says that the opposition party has sent committees to London and Brussels to ascertain the real truth of the alleged conspiracy. Mr. SMALLEY, of the New-York *Tribune* is here, and announces his readiness to answer all questions, though the authorities have as yet given him no occasion. He says he is acquainted with FLOURENS; he met him in London, and received letters for him, but knew nothing of their contents; and declares that he had no knowledge of FLOURENS being in any way connected with the conspiracy.

LONDON, May 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in behalf of Mr. GEO. W. SMALLEY, states on authority that he was ignorant of the alleged conspiracy, and of the contents of the letters sent to GUSTAVE FLOURENS in his care. The *Times* continues, editorially, to belittle the French conspiracy. It says, to-day, the peril lies less in the strength of those who would inflict than in the weakness of those who would resist the conspiracy.

ROME, May 6.—Two-thirds of the French Bishops and priests now in Rome have requested permission to vote at the French Embassy on the *plebiscitum*. The Marquis of BANNEVILLE thanks them for their patriotism, but is instructed to reply that the law does not permit such a step.

Another Manifesto from the "Left"—The Plot Denounced as a Political Trick.

PARIS, May 6.—The joint Committee of Deputies of the "Left" and representatives of the Democratic Press have issued another manifesto to electors. They protest against the trickery of the Government in publishing on the eve of an election violent and ill-considered reports for the purpose of creating a panic. They denounce the Government for charging all its opponents with insurrection and assassination, and for endeavoring to create the impression that France has escaped a great danger. The Committee say they despise these calumnies. France knows on which side are the men of violence, she knows who got power by the *coup d'état*, and who reserve the right of the *coup d'état*.

Spanish Politics—Serrano and the Regency—Refractory Bishops—The German Tariff—The French in Algiers.

MADRID, May 6.—Señor OLOZAGA has arrived from Paris. It is now rumored that Marshal SERRANO will not resign, but will be invested with the full powers of a Royal Regent. Thirty-eight Spanish Bishops announce from Rome their refusal to take the oath of the new Constitution of Spain, although the Pope interposes no objection.

BERLIN, May 6.—The Parliament of the Zollverein, having increased the duty on cotton, have reduced that on pig-iron to two and a half silver groschen per quintal, and that on rice to fifteen. The duty on cotton yarn is retained.

PARIS, May 6.—Gen. DE WIMPFEN reports to the War Department from Oran that the tribes of Algeria, which recently revolted, have submitted to French rule again. Two sharp engagements were had with the rebels on Sunday, the 3d, in both of which the French were successful.

British Parliament—The Greek Correspondence—The Red River Expedition Abandoned.

LONDON, May 6.—The House of Lords today was engaged on business of purely local interest. In the House of Commons, Mr. OTWAY submitted another installment of the correspondence with the Greek Government on the recent massacre. Mr. STANSFIELD, Secretary to the Treasury, stated that £7,000,000 paid for the telegraph line was included in the sum total, £801,000,000, of the national debt on March 31. Mr. MONSELL, Under Colonial Secretary, explained that the compromise of the Red River difficulty had been effected by the introduction into the Dominion Parliament of the bill creating the Province of Manitoba. He stated that Canada would retain all the public lands of the new province, with the exception of 12,000 acres, to secure its debt. The expedition is, in consequence, abandoned. The House of Commons was provoked to a long discussion last evening on a point of order, it having been stated that Mr. WHALLEY, member for Peterborough, had published certain comments on the proceedings. No result was reached.

Proposed Revised Translation of the Bible—The Cotton Trade.

LONDON, May 6.—The Convocation has asked the Crown for a revision of the translation of the Bible....The *Examiner*, commenting on cotton production, says indefinite expansion of manufacturing in England is a dissolving view. Capital and population increase faster than employment. New fields are demanded. Without them destitution and discontent would become a political danger. The accumulation of monster fortunes in cotton spinning is no longer possible.

The Turf—Close of the Newmarket Spring Meeting—Betting on the Chester Cup—The Yacht Races.

LONDON, May 6.—The fifth and last days races of the Newmarket Spring meeting terminated today. A sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for two-year olds and three-year olds, 1,240 yards, was won by Mr. KENNINGTON'S b. c. *Jarnac*. The Newmarket Stakes, a subscription of 50 sovereigns each, for three-year olds 1,750 yards, (twenty-three subscribers,) was won by Mr. BOWES' b. c. *Nobleman*. A handicap plate of 100 sovereigns, for three-year olds and upward, 1,240 yards, was won by Mr. LEWIS' b. c. *Playmate*. A plate of 50 sovereigns for two-year olds and upward, 1,240 yards, 2 sovereigns entrance, was won by Lord WESTMORELAND'S ch. f. *Cocoa Nut*. A handicap plate of 200 sovereigns for three-year olds and upward, two miles, twenty-six entries, was won by Mr. PAYNE'S *Musket*, three years old ....The betting on the Chester Cup is four to one against *Sabinus*, and on the Derby, eight to one against *Sunshine*; twenty to one against *Palmerston*; one thousand to fifteen against *Prince of Wales*....The international yacht-race between the *Cambria* and *Sappho*, which was fixed for May 10, depends for a start on that day, on the opinion of the umpires whether there exists at the time a seven-knot breeze. The rounding point will be sixty miles to windward for the first two races, and the third race will be over a triangular course, each side being twenty miles long. The umpires' steamer will take a select party to witness the races.

CUBA.

Capture of Gen. Goicouria—The Search for the Remainder of His Party—Departure for Havana for Trial.

HAVANA, May 6.—Two sailors belonging to a Spanish man-of-war captured the rebel Gen. GOICOURIA on Guajaba Island. The remainder of GOICOURIA'S party, consisting of a Canadian, three pilots, and two Cubans, named AGIARO, are still at large on the island, and three Spanish gun-boats are closely watching to prevent their escape. After Gen. GOICOURIA'S capture he was taken to Puerto Principe, and soon after ordered by Capt.-Gen. DE RODAS to be taken to Havana, under a guard of naval officers, for trial. His arrival is expected in this city to-morrow.

THE DOCTORS.

Last Day of the Medical Association—Women's Colleges—Color and Ethics—Heated Disputes—Final Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—In the American Medical Association, today, the Committee on Ethics reported favorably on the credentials of the delegates from the Women's Medical Colleges, and Women's Hospital, at Philadelphia. During the Debate on their admission, a motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings notice was given for an amendment of the constitution, so as not to exclude women from membership in this Association. A resolution declaring Dr. HORACE WELLS, of Boston, to be the discoverer of anæsthesia was adopted.

THE QUESTION OF COLOR.

Dr. JOHN O'SULLIVAN, of Massachusetts, offered the following:

Resolved, That no distinction of race or color shall exclude persons claiming admission to this Association who are duly accredited thereto.

During its reading the speaker was met with a storm of hisses, which compelled him to stop. Cries of "Go on; go on!" were heard, and he said he would do so when the serpents became quiet. He then finished its reading, and was allowed to speak five minutes.

THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS EXPLAIN.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. N. S. SANDS read the reasons promised by him relative to the exclusion of the delegates from the district of Columbia, as follows:

"In reply to the resolution of the Association calling upon the majority on the Committee of Ethics for the reason why they in their report excluded the delegates from the Medical Department of the Howard University, they respectfully state: There is nothing in the report which directly excludes delegates from the said University, or any other medical institution in the District of Columbia, except the National Medical Society. The resolution on this subject reported by the Committee are in these words:

Resolved, That the charges lodged with the Committee of Arrangements against the eligibility of the National Medical Society of the District of Columbia have been so far sustained, that we recommend that no member of that Society should be received as delegates at the present meeting of the Association.

It will be seen that the only parties excluded from admission as delegates at the present meeting are the members of the National Medical Society. If the Medical Department of Howard University had chosen to send any delegates who are not members of that Society, there is nothing whatever in the report to prevent their being received. In the papers referred to your Committee on Ethics, were a list of the charges, with specifications in the usual form, against the registration of the National Medical Society. These charges may be clearly stated as follows: First—That said National Medical Society recognizes and receives as members medical men who are not licentiates, and who are acting in open violation of sections 3, 4 and 5 of the law of Congress constituting the charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. Second—That a large part of the members of the National Medical Society are also members of the National Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and are openly and freely violating the rules and ethics of the Association to which they have subscribed; third, that they have both in its capacity as a society and by its individual members misrepresented the action of the Medical Society and the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and used unfair and dishonorable means to procure the destruction of the same by inducing Congress to abrogate their charter. Each and all of these charges were in the opinion of the majority of your Committee fully proved by the members of the National Medical Society themselves, who appeared voluntarily before your Committee as witnesses; therefore, if we have any regard to the maintenance of the laws of the land on the ethics of our medical organization, the undersigned could not come to any other conclusion than was expressed in the last resolution recommended by the majority of the Committee on Ethics."

DR. REYBURN DEFENDS HIMSELF.

At the conclusion of its reading, Dr. REYBURN spoke in reply to his being called to order as not being a member; he was, however, now permitted to speak five minutes. He said that he never had violated the code of ethics, and when the colored men applied for admittance to the College to which he belonged, he offered a resolution providing for their admission. He did not think they should be excluded on account of color. His resolution was not received and he withdrew from the Society, and was one of the leading members in organizing the National Medical Society. If this was a violation of ethics then he had violated the code. He was placed as Chairman of the Committee on Credentials last year at New-Orleans, and when he was prepared to make his report at this session, he was most shamefully treated by the Committee on Arrangements. Dr. ANTISELL disclaimed the assertion made by Dr. REYBURN that he had been treated shamefully.

A MOTION TO CENSURE THE COMMITTEE.

Dr. LOOMIS, of the District of Columbia, said he was a member of the Faculty of Medicine of Howard University, and he could see no reason why he was excluded. He then offered a resolution to the effect that members of the Committee on Ethics, who signed the majority report, be censured for so doing. The resolution was laid on the table.

ANOTHER QUESTION OF ETHICS.

Dr. JOHNSON, President of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, gave a detailed history of the origin and progress of the difficulties in the local societies for the information of the Association. He said Dr. D. W. BLISS had violated medical ethics by having his name printed on a bill of fare at Willard's Hotel. Dr. BLISS denied it was there by his knowledge. Dr. JOHNSON said if this was so he had been grossly misrepresented. Dr. BUSEY adhered to the assertion that Dr. BLISS had so advertised, and he called upon Dr. MARBURY to sustain him. Dr. MARBURY—Yes, Sir; Dr. BLISS has purposely allowed his name to be so printed, and he had seen it on a bill of fare and called attention to it, and Dr. BLISS had said it should remain, the Medical Society to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. JOHNSON continued to reply to a number of questions which had been asked, bearing on the violation of the code of ethics by those who have been excluded by the majority report of the Committee. Dr. BUSEY replied to certain statements of Dr. JOHNSON, and read the sixteenth rule of the Code of Ethics, showing that the Code had been violated in the attempt to force the colored man upon the Society. This was what had caused all the trouble. Dr. BURROWS had been instrumental in bringing about the color difficulty, as had been stated by Dr. COX. The question recurred on the resolution of Dr. SULLIVAN, relative to race or color, and it was laid on the table by a vote of yeas 105 to nays 60.

THE ETHICS COMMITTEE SUSTAINED.

Dr. H. R. STOVER, of Boston, offered the following, which was adopted:

That inasmuch as it has been distinctly stated and proved that the consideration of race and color has had nothing whatever to do with the decision of the question of the reception of the Washington delegates; and inasmuch as charges have been made in open session today, distinctly attaching the stigma of dishonor to parties implicated, which charges have not been even denied by them, though present; therefore,

Resolved, That the report of the majority of the Committee on Ethics be declared, as to all intents and purposes, unanimously adopted by the Association.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 112 yeas to 37 nays, after which the Association adjourned *sine die*.

FIRES.

Barns, Stables and Cattle Burned in Pennsylvania—Dwellings Destroyed in Cincinnati.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 6.—A disastrous fire occurred here this morning, which destroyed some half a dozen barns and out-buildings and the extensive livery-stable of P. CORNIFF, in which thirty-one horses, two cows and a number of pigs were burned to death. One pair of horses was valued at $1,500. The loss cannot be ascertained. The property was partially insured.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 6.—Seven dwelling-houses on Calhoun-street, on Vine-street Hill, were burned early this morning. The loss is $30,000. HENRY WALSH, a member of a hook-and-ladder company, was seriously injured by falling walls.

Further Particulars of the Wilkesbarre Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—A special to the *Telegraph*, from Wilkesbarre, says: "A terrible conflagration is now raging along the line of the Wilkesbarre Mountains, extending from this place to Clark's Green. It originated from some unknown cause at White Haven, on the line of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads, and its fearful progress has proved irresistible. The entire population are out fighting the flames, but thus far their efforts have been futile. The loss along the route must be very heavy. Accounts already received report the destruction of millions of feet of lumber and cord-wood, and miles of fence; nine dwelling-houses, seven barns, a large steam saw-mill, and considerable other valuable property. Nothing short of a heavy rain will extinguish this immense fire, which threatens devastation to everything in its course.

Fifteen Business Houses Burned in Quincy, Ill.—Loss $300,000—Woolen Mill at North Adams Destroyed—Fire and Loss of Life at Cold Spring.

CHICAGO, May 6.—A fire at Quincy, Ill., last night, destroyed fifteen business houses, including the *Daily Herald* office, and causing a loss of $300,000. The amount of insurance is not yet known. The principal sufferers are James A. Parker, the *Daily Herald*, Bristol & Co., Emmons & Aldrich, Murphy & Charles and Dr. Ralston.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 6.—The Beaver Woolen-mill, at North Adams, was burned this morning. The loss is heavy but is covered by insurance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 6.—Two dwelling-houses were destroyed by fire at Cold Spring this afternoon. An infant son, five months old, of MALCOLM E. EVANS, was burned to death. The fire was accidental.

BANGOR, Me., May 6.—A fire this morning destroyed a wooden block of two stores, corner of Hammond and Clifton streets, owned by J. W. NICKERSON and J. R. MOORE, and occupied by A. H. COOK as a meat market, and SHERMAN & HALL as a grocery. The loss is about $3,300, which is nearly covered by insurance.

THE SOUTH.

The Methodist Church, South—A Colored Conference—Confederate Graves—Missionary Fields.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, today, a memorial was presented from the colored Conference, South, setting forth the condition of the Church, expressing the hope that the kindly feelings heretofore existing should continue; asking for the establishment of a colored general conference under the control of the your General Conference; setting forth that interests identically the same must work together. Also, one from Texas asking for the extension of Methodism among the Germans of that State; asking for a Bishop in that State, and proposing to furnish him a home. Another was received from the Ladies' Memorial Association asking the attendance of the delegates at the decoration of the Confederate graves in Elmwood Cemetery to-morrow. This provoked a discussion, several members protesting against taking any action as a body that should have any political coloring whatever.

Dr. MARSHALL thought it was an insult to the good sense of the people of the North, to suppose they would attach any political significance to our weeping over our dead. He was willing to weep with them over their dead that lie around Vicksburg, and he believed they would do the same with us. Finally, a motion to adjourn to-morrow, to allow the members to attend the decoration, prevailed. The Board of Domestic Missions urge the Conference to purchase land for Church purposes in the towns along the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, to counteract the work of other Churches in that quarter. Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6.—The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church assembled here today. Delegates were present from nearly all the Southern States, and from the Conferences in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. The Conference organized by the election of Rev. J. G. WHITRIDGE, of Virginia, as presiding officer.

Maryland Masons—Officers of the Grand Consistory.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6.—In the Supreme Council of Masons of the Thirty-third Degree, this evening, the Grand Consistory of Maryland was inaugurated, and the following officers installed: James Brewster, Grand Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Consistory; E. Corbett, First Grand Commander; John A. Miller, Second Grand Commander; John A. Hilberg, Grand Constable; Benjamin W. Jenkins, Grand Admiral; Gilmore Merdith, Grand Chancellor of the State; John Berger, Grand Hospitaleur; Frederick Woodwarth, Grand Register; Joseph B. Escavaille, Grand Keeper of the Seal; David Martin, Grand Treasurer.

Steam-boat Explosion — Lieut.-Gov. Dunn, of Louisiana, in Jail for Contempt.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6.—The cylinder of the steamer *Hodge No. 2* blew out at the mouth of the Black River today. One deck hand was killed and another was wounded....Lieut.-Gov. DUNN and the members of the Board of Police Commissioners have been committed to prison for five days and fined $95 each by Judge COOLEY, of the Sixth District Court, for contempt.....In the game of base ball this evening the Chicago nine defeated the Atlantics by a score of 51 to 0.

THE EAST.

A Licentious Pastor—Officers of the Third Army Corps Association—Mr. Lynch and the London Consulate.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—Rev. FREDERICK FREMONT LOVELL, pastor of the Universalist Church in Essex, is accused of gross licentiousness, and is reported to have left his parish and the town, under threats of a coat of tar and feathers....The Third Army Corps Association has made choice of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New-York; Vice-President, Gen. C. P. Mattox, of Maine; Secretary, Major Edward L. Willing, of New-Jersey; Treasurer, Gen. G. Mott, of New-Jersey; Directors, Major A. Judson Clarke, of New-Jersey, Col. Chas. B. Merrill, of New-York, Capt. J. Barclay Fassitt, of New-York, Col. Clayton McMichael, of Pennsylvania, Gen. George H. Sharpe, of New-York, Major William O'Shiene, of Massachusetts, and Charles F. Bowers, of Wisconsin.

PORTLAND, Me., May 6.—To-night's *Advertiser* prints a note from Hon. JOHN LYNCH, denying that he participated in asking for the removal of Mr. MORSE from the London Consulate. On the contrary, he urged his retention as one of the very best representatives of our commercial interests abroad.

The Pennsylvania Miners—Efforts to Extend the Strike.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 6.—It is understood from a reliable source that a final and determined secret movement is on foot among the leaders in the present strike to persuade the Lehigh and Wyoming men to join them. They are becoming convinced that unless other regions suspend they cannot succeed. The operators are stronger and more confident. Some of them say that the men must resume work within three weeks. If the movement to bring about a suspension in Lehigh and Wyoming fails, a decline in the price of coal may be looked for, and a partial if not a general resumption of work in Schuylkill County will take place.

MR. SEWARD ON LAKES.

Influence of Lakes on Loyalty, Patriotism, Philanthropy and Religion—Speech of the Statesman to a Visiting Committee.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 6.—A delegation of twenty of the prominent citizens of Skaneateles paid a complimentary visit to Gov. SEWARD, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at his mansion. A collation was served, during which Rev. Mr. PALMER addressed Mr. SEWARD in behalf of the delegation, tendering their hearty thanks for the privilege of the interview. Mr. SEWARD responded in the following words:

GENTLEMEN: Your own Skaneateles was the first lake I ever saw. I have since seen many others in North America, and some elsewhere. Nevertheless, I still think your little lake, with the smiling village of Skaneateles reflected in its blue waters, is about the finest one I ever saw. Owasco is a trifle nearer me, but neither more admired nor more loved. All our lakes are beautiful, and when I meet an old settler I seldom think, and I don't at all care, whether he comes from the Owasco, the Skaneateles, the Otisco, the Cazenovia, the Onondaga, the Otsego, the Oneida, the Seneca or the Cayuga Lake, or from Lake Ontario, or Lake Erie, or Lake George, or Lake Champlain, the dwellers on the shores of all the lakes are so much alike, and I have been so long in the habit of feeling as they feel, thinking what they think, and doing, unless I can show a good reason to the contrary, what they command. Sometimes a visitor drops upon me here. I never fail in that case, whether my guest is from an Eastern city, from Mexico, the West Indies or the Pacific Coast, from an European capital or from Pekin, to show him the houses of my neighbors, that he may see the independence and comfort in which they live—their republican simplicity and their devotion to progress and civilization. Is it a conceit of mine, gentlemen, that the lake countries inspire and elevate—that they stimulate loyalty and patriotism, philanthropy and religion? When the wandering Aztecs of the North reached the summits in which the green valley of Mexico is set, their priests affected a revelation which directed that the capital of the future Montezumas should be built in the waters of the Tezenco. The wonderful city thus created by savage hands remains the enviable metropolis of civilized, Republican Mexico. A like pretended revelation received by BRIGHAM YOUNG on "Vision Rock" determined the site of Great Salt Lake City, at once an anomaly and marvel of civilization, and ultimately to become, as I believe, a great social and moral power in the center of the Rocky Mountains. Is there any poetry yet living in England that was not born at Windermere? What has there ever been of moral, political or religious reform in Scotland that is not associated by history, romance or song with Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond? Did not PLINY find on the beach of Como the literature, philosophy and manners which he loved and taught? and was it not here that GARIBALDI organized the Republican revolution against the intrusive Houses of Bourbon and Hapsburg? We trace to the shore of Lake Leman with equal certainty the iconoclastic Republican religion of CALVIN, and the social contract theory of ROUSSEAU. I think that the patriarchal history would lose much of its instruction, if all mention of the cities of the plains and the Dead Sea, had been suppressed. And what would remain of even of our blessed Christianity itself, if the writers of the Gospel had omitted the narrative of Gennesaret, its waters and winds, picturesque villages and humble fishermen. I sit upon my door sill here, and I look upon the travelers of Europe and Asia, passing by day and by night over our central railroads, and upon an inland trade, exceeding all our foreign commerce, ever moving on from the interior of the continent to the ocean tides, on a canal which is nothing more than the gentle overflow of our own beautiful lakes gathered into a long and deep artificial river. The thought then arises that the places in which our lives are cast are not only pleasant and inspiring, but they are also a seat of empire. I came back, after a long and wearying absence, to this my ancient house, not unlike one of our native mariners who, having for forty years buffeted the winds and waves of many climes and seas, finds rest at last upon the sunny shore where his early life was passed, content and thankful to God that no ship that was intrusted to his care has been wrecked; no crew lost; no owners ruined. A thousand thanks then my, friends, for this generous welcome. May our Heavenly Father grant us to live affectionately while we are permitted to live together, and to cultivate always the charity and the sympathy with other men and other nations which, while they bring cheerfulness to ourselves, are at the same time the chosen means of Providence for the amelioration of human woes throughout the world."

Several other speeches were made, and the delegation started on their return home at 7 o'clock P. M.

CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosion in Ohio—Wreck of a Schooner; One Life Lost—A Steamboat Snagged—Fatal Railroad Accident.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, May 6.—The boilers in the new power house of the water-works exploded at 10 o'clock this morning with a terrible crash. The engineer and the fireman were the only persons in the building. The fireman was blown through the roof, and landed fifty feet from the building. He will probably die. The engineer was not much hurt. The building was blown to pieces. The loss is about $100,000.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 6.—The schooner *Rachel Post*, of Hampden, Capt. WM. LANE, was capsized in a squall off Camden on Wednesday night. Capt. LANE was in the cabin at the time and was drowned. The only other man on board was on deck, and he succeeded in getting ashore in the boat.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—The steam-boat *Kenton*, from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, struck a snag at Trotter's Landing, opposite Helena, yesterday, and sunk. She lies on the bank with her larboard three feet out of water and her starboard twelve feet under. She will probably prove a total loss, with her cargo, 500 tons, principally pork, lard and whisky.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Two men were killed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad near the Fish-house Station, above Camden. They were walking on the down track, and stepping off to get out of the way of a freight-train, were struck by a passenger-train going up the road. They were instantly killed. On the person of one of the men, whose age was about thirty, papers were found showing that his name was BROWN, and that he had formerly been a second assistant engineer on the steamers *Water Witch* and *Gertrude*. He had also in his possession several letters addressed to Lombard-street, Baltimore. The other man, was aged about forty. No papers were found upon his person from which his name could be ascertained.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6.—HENRY BERGH, of New-York, and Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, Ex-Mayor of this city, delivered interesting addresses this evening before the Baltimore Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. About 500 of the leading citizens of this city were present.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 6.—Only about twenty-five persons, all reported to be Democrats, assembled at Dover yesterday, in response to the call for a White Man's Convention. The attendance being so small, it was decided not to organize, and the movement is doubtless dead.

PORTLAND, Me., May 6.—WILLIAM MASON, of Cape Elizabeth, committed suicide by hanging this morning. He was sixty-five years old, and in easy circumstances.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 6.—The annual meeting of the State Sportsmen's Association has been called, to take place in this city on Monday, the 23d inst., and to continue four days.

Fire in Broadway.

A fire was discovered at 1½ o'clock this morning under the floor of the restaurant No. 679 Broadway, known as the Southern Hotel, and kept by KEITH & DAVIS, who have lately purchased the premises. The flames were difficult to reach, and beginning under the floor of the kitchen, in the basement, worked their way to the street or restaurant floor before they were finally extinguished. The damage by water and fire to stock, fixtures and building, will reach $1,500. The first two, belong to the occupants, are valued at $25,000, and are insured for $10,000. The building is owned FRANCIS E. GUERIN, and is fully insured.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP RHEIN.

The steam-ship *Rhein*, which left Bremen April 23, and Southampton, April 26, reached this port yesterday. The advices are later by two days than were those we had by the *Java*.

The *Journal de Liége* states that the King of the Belgians has commuted the capital sentence pronounced against DESSOUS-LE-MOUSTIER into hard labor for life. This criminal had, as may be remembered, murdered three cattle-dealers, brothers, and buried them in his court-yard, and had poisoned his own wife. No doubt whatever existed as to his guilt, and the only motive for the present act of mercy is to be found in the repugnance of LEOPOLD II. to sign a death-warrant.

The death is announced of Count DE BRISSAC, aged eighty-two, formerly Aid-de-camp of the Duke DE BERRY and Gentleman of the Chamber to the Duke DE BORDEAUX. We have also to mention the decease of the Duke DE CRILLON, aged eighty-eight, ex-Peer of France, General of Brigade, Knight of the Order of St. Louis, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and the last representative of one of the noblest families in France. He leaves four daughters, the Duchess Pozzo di Borgo, the Duchess de Caraman, the Marquise de Chanaleilles and the Countess de Lévis-Mirepoix.

According to *Le Gaulois*, the great steam navigation companies are not too well satisfied with the results of their use of the Suez Canal. The *Impératrice*, belonging to the Messageries Impériales, sustained damage during her passage. Three blades of her screw were broken. The *Smyrne*, belonging to the same Company, met with a like casualty. The *Europe* lost two blades of her screw, the *Hooghly* also two blades, and the *Afrique* three blades. The *Corpie* (!) and the *Nubia*, English steamers, were compelled to return to Suez for repairs. An English steamer had her screw completely broken. These accidents all occurred within six weeks.

The report of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company (Limited) which was to be presented on the 3d of May, states the total receipts accruing to the Company for the nine months ended the 31st of January last, including a balance of £3,725, carried over from the last account, to amount to £118,915, while the working expenses were £12,657, leaving £106,258 available for dividend. Out of this three interim dividends of 10s. per share, amounting in the whole to £90,000, had already been distributed, and there remained a balance of £16,258 to deal with. The directors, therefore, recommended a further dividend at the rate of 5s. per share, free of income tax, leaving £1,258 to be carried forward. Since the commencement of the joint-purse arrangement with the French Atlantic Company the receipts had been fairly satisfactory, and the expenses naturally consequent upon competition greatly diminished. The *Robert Lowe*, which had been expressly built as a maintenance ship at the cost of the two companies, was expected to be ready for sea by the middle of May, when she will at once proceed to Newfoundland to repair the 1866 cable.

THE FRENCH PLEBISCITUM.

The Emperor's Letter and the Circular of the Ministry—Press Views of Napoleon's Manifesto—Regulations for Taking the Vote.

The Emperor NAPOLEON'S letter in regard to the *plebiscitum*, and the circular of the Ministry relating to the same subject, have already been printed in full in our telegraphic columns. The text of the first-named paper supplied by the cable is, however, to be revised in one passage. The sentence, "You have almost unanimously, *for eighteen years*, clothed me with the most extensive powers," ought to read, "Eighteen years ago you were almost unanimous in conferring the most extensive powers upon me." The question runs thus: "The people approve of the liberal reforms in the Constitution since 1860 by the Emperor, with the co-operation of the great bodies of the State, and ratifies the Senatus Consultum of April 20, 1870."

THE PRESS AND THE MANIFESTO.

The London *Times* holds that from the general tenor of the comments made by those of the French journals who have as yet noticed the Emperor's proclamation, it would seem that that document is not regarded as possessing any marked character. The *Débats* considers that it throws no new light upon the question of the *plébiscite*, and the only point calling for special notice is that it treats the new Constitution as definitive, and as calculated to "shelter the principles of Government from political fluctuations." The *Débats*, however, holds that further improvements may be introduced, as real Constitutions are those which are based upon public opinion, and are therefore liable to modification from time to time. *La Liberté* is satisfied with the proclamation. "The progress made, the new liberties granted or acquired, are definite. The Empire will not recede." *La Patrie* is charmed with the moderation and serenely dignified tone of the document, which appeals to the good sense and sound judgment of the nation, which it is convinced will not fail to reward the noble confidence of the ruler by insuring him a triumphant success. *Le Temps* regards the proclamation as most unfortunate, asserting, as it does, in apparently modest but really absolute terms, personal Government. It can only have the effect of confirming those who condemn the *plébiscite*, if not of increasing the number of dissentient votes. The *Opinion Nationale* esteems the proclamation very lightly, and finds in it no new reasons for the affirmative vote which it counsels. The *Opinione Nationale* recommends the electors to vote Yes, because it considers the new Constitution to be an improvement upon that of 1852, and because, while it secures reforms already obtained, it does not close the door against future improvements. *Le Gaulois* is also little satisfied with the address, and decides upon an affirmative vote, because there is nothing in it which absolutely forbids future progress. *L'Histoire* criticises the appeal of the Emperor on behalf of his son's succession, and asks whether that event has become doubtful. The tone of the address is one of sadness and of cold resignation, but its effect upon the electors is doubtful. *Le Reveil* accepts the Emperor's words as an admission of his failure to complete his work of government, and in its fiercest terms taunts him with the glory acquired in Mexico and by Sadowa, with the increased taxation and the enlarged public debt, which alone contradict the congratulatory praises lavished on his own Government. *La Marseillaise* takes the same view, and denounces the proclamation as a fitting accompaniment to a *plebiscite* which is at once a fraud and a snare.

THE VOTE IN FRANCE.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following Imperial decree concerning the appeal to the people:

"NAPOLEON: By the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French. To all present and to come, greeting:

Our Council of Ministers having been heard, and taking into account the Senatus Consultum adopted on April 20, we decree what follows:

ARTICLE 1. The French people is convoked for Sunday, May 8, to accept or reject the draft of the following *plebiscite*:

"The people approves of the liberal reforms in the Constitution since 1860 by the Emperor with the cooperation of the great bodies of the State, and ratifies the Senatus Consultum of April 20, 1870."

ART. 2. The vote will take place in the commune, in conformity with Article 3 of the decree of Feb. 2, 1852, and according to the electoral lists drawn up on 31st of March last.

ART. 3. Electors momentarily absent from their homes shall be admitted to vote in their actual place of residence, but only on the production of an extract from the electoral list of their commune, proving their inscription and certified by the Mayor.

ART. 4. Shall be erased from the electoral lists the names of individuals deceased since March 31, or who have lost their right of voting. For that purpose a rectificative table shall be published and posted in each commune five days before the meeting of the electors.

ART. 5. The ballot will be open on Sunday, May 8, in each commune, from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening. Nevertheless the Prefects, on the demand of the Mayors, shall have the faculty of authorizing the opening of electoral operations at 5 in the morning. The Prefectorial decision must be posted up in the commune three days before the day of voting.

ART. 6. The vote shall be secret, and given by a Yes or No, by means of a written or printed bulletin. The counting up shall follow immediately after the close of the poll.

ART. 7. Electors in the army and navy shall vote in the place where they are in garrison or resident at the moment of the ballot. Each of the military or naval sections shall be presided over by the officer of highest rank.

ART. 8. The examination of the votes of each department shall be made at a public sitting by a committee of three members of the Council-General, designated by the Prefect.

ART. 9. The general examination shall take place in the Legislative Chamber.

ART. 10. Our Ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, to be published in conformity with the ordinances of Nov. 27, 1816, and Jan. 18, 1817.

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, this 23d day of April, 1870.

NAPOLEON.

Countersigned by EMILE OLLIVIER, Minister of Justice, and all the other members of the Cabinet.

THE COLONIES' VOTE.

Another imperial decree follows, declaring that the *plebiscite* given above is to be also submitted to the colonists of Algeria; and in that country, there are called to vote all French citizens and naturalized persons inscribed on the electoral lists drawn up in execution of the decree of Dec. 27, 1866, relative to the municipal organization of Algeria. The Governor-General is authorized to determine, by a special decree, the modifications which should be introduced in the dispositions of the decree given above, so as to suit the administrative régime of the country.

GREECE'S SHAME.

Antecedent Incidents of the Brigands' Butchery—Proceedings in the British Parliament—The Massacre to Prove a Political Event.

From the London Times, April 28.

The intelligence of this terrible catastrophe reaches us simultaneously with full details of the incidents which accompanied the capture of the party. They accurately correspond with the conception of the event a knowledge of previous outrages of the same character had enabled us to form. On Monday, the 11th—this day fortnight—the travelers set off in the early morning from Athens to Marathon. They were eight in all, exclusive of a guide, four *gendarmes* and drivers—viz.: Lord and Lady MUNCASTER, Mr. and Mrs. LLOYD and their little daughter, Mr. F. VYNER, late M. P. for Ripon, Mr. HERBERT, one of the Secretaries of our Legation at Athens, and the Secretary of the Italian Legation. Lord and Lady MUNCASTER and Mr. VYNER were traveling together in the East. Mr. EDWARD LLOYD is a member of the English Bar, who has been at Athens for some little time past in connexion, we believe, with the affairs of the Piræus Railway, and he was joined by his wife and child at the beginning of the year. It may be remembered that Mr. VYNER was one of the hunting party who escaped the sad accident on the Ure, when Sir CHARLES SLINGSBY and several others were drowned last year; and it is a strange coincidence that another, Mr. E. LLOYD, was then in the boat and was saved with him. The Secretaries of the Legations were, of course, stationed at Athens in the course their duty. It is declared at Athens that the War Minister at first first refused to grant a military escort, on the ground that brigandage had ceased to exist, but he afterward so far relented as to order four *gendarmes* to accompany the party. If we cannot at once accept a statement of this kind as absolutely authentic—and it is not, indeed, supported by the intelligence derived from Lord MUNCASTER'S letters—there are especial reasons why its accuracy should be thoroughly examined. A belief was certainly entertained at Athens throughout the Winter that an organized band of brigands infested the Marathon Road, and our correspondent at Athens went so far as to name the chief of the band—SPANOS—in a letter published by us on the 23d of October last. The Athenians did not scruple to attribute complicity in the designs of Capt. SPANOS to persons of high position. It is remarkable, too, that as soon as the capture was reported at Athens it was positively declared to be part of a political movement designed to embarrass the Government and produce a change of Ministry. The tragical issue of the capture dispels this suggestion, but the fact that it was started and accredited remains. To turn, however, to the travelers. They set out, as we have said, early in the morning, and were permitted to cross the mountains and survey the famous field of battle in peace; but while traversing a narrow defile on their return they were suddenly attacked by about thirty heavily-armed brigands. One of the *gendarmes* was killed on the spot, and another received a wound of which he died the next morning. The party being thus overpowered, the ladies and the child, with the two remaining *gendarmes*, were after a while liberated, and sent to Athens. The guide remained with the prisoners, and served as interpreter between them and the brigands. After a day spent among the mountains the terms of ransom were arranged, and one of the prisoners, Lord MUNCASTER, was dispatched to Athens to negotiate the payment. Complete amnesty and 1,000,000 drachmas had been demanded, but there is an unavoidable indefiniteness in the report of the sum. Greece has a forced paper currency, and the only silver coin found in the kingdom are a few Austrian zwanzigers. A sum of £25,000 in English gold was finally agreed upon, and a banker was found ready to advance it. The transaction thus told does not differ in kind from many others, and the negotiation which followed between the brigands, the friends of the captives, the Greek Government, and the foreign Ministries, in which Lord MUNCASTER passed to and fro as a messenger on parole, was in accordance with many precedents. The unhappy truth would seem to be that had the travelers been entirely undistinguished, they would have been released after a certain interval upon the payment of a moderate ransom; but their rank proved their ruin. The brigands learned the value of their prize, and insisted upon the full sum, besides a pardon. On the other hand, the Greek Government felt they were bound to make especial efforts to rescue a party containing two members of foreign Legations. A troop of cavalry and some infantry were dispatched on the night of the capture, but were subsequently recalled, from fear that the pursuit might produce the very catastrophe that has since occurred. But the humiliation of having to negotiate with the brigands soon became insupportable. No nation exceeds the Greek in the passion, or, perhaps we may say in the vanity, of patriotism. Successive Governments had borne without reproach the ignominy of allowing brigands to haggle over the ransom of their captives, but this transaction was one which drew upon Greece the attention of the whole world. The troops were again dispatched in pursuit, and the brigands, having quitted their strong position in the mountains for the plain by the sea, found themselves unable to keep together. The end has been told. The prisoners were all murdered.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons met April 26, after the Easter recess. Mr. OTWAY, in answer to a question from Mr. MONK, confirmed officially the intelligence of the murder by the Greek brigands of their prisoners. He stated also that our Minister at Athens had been unremitting in his exertions to avert their fate; that there had been no difficulty about providing the ransom demanded, and that he had pressed the Greek Government to grant the amnesty which the brigands demanded. Unfortunately, this concession not being made, and the brigands being attacked by the Greek troops, they put Mr. HERBERT and the Italian Secretary of Legation to death at once. Mr. VYNER and Mr. LLOYD they carried off, but only to share the same fate shortly afterward. Mr. VYNER, he added, had been carried as far as Thebes before he was murdered. The Foreign Office was anxiously waiting for details of the affair, and in the meantime he had already laid on the table the communications which had passed between Lord CLARENDON and our Minister at Athens in regard to it.

POLITICAL MOMENT OF THE MASSACRE.

We believe this massacre will prove to be a great political event. It has filled up the cup of Greek misgovernment. It has exhausted the patience of Europe. At this moment it would be useless to talk of Greek regeneration or Greek advancement; no one would listen to the advocates of a nation whose soil is infested always and everywhere with unpunished crime, and whose historic sites are almost as inaccessible to the intelligent traveler as the cities of Tartary. We have no hesitation in saying that the time has come when this scandalous misgovernment should be brought to an end. The three protecting Powers did not intend to create within the limits of Europe a petty State which should be a disgrace to themselves and to civilization. But what else can Greece be said now to be? There are few of its friends who will deny that its advancement must depend on the control which statesmen wiser than its own rulers exercise over it. Safety of life and property at least must be assured if the tutelage of the Great Powers is not to be a mockery. Foreigners on their legitimate business must not be captured and murdered in a country which enjoys our protection. If its rulers are powerless, then authority must be exerted by other hands. In 1854 Athens was occupied by a French and British force to check the warlike propensities of the Court, and we do not fear to say that a similar step would be equally justifiable now. We spent nine millions upon an expedition to Abyssinia, undertaken at less provocation. We should have no such difficulties as awaited us there to encounter in Greece. Three or four regiments, under an efficient commander, such as our Indian army or the French army in Algeria rears, would make the tracks of Attica as safe as the high roads of England before many months were over.

The Late Mrs. Eliza Vredenburgh Porter.

From the Skaneateles Register.

Mrs. ELIZA VREDENBURGH PORTER, whose recent death in New-York has already been noticed in our columns, was descended on the one side from those old Knickerbocker families, the VREDENBURGHS and VARICKS, her father being Col. WM. J. VREDENBURGH, and on the other from the TOWNSEND family, of Long Island. Col. VREDENBURGH, who owned large tracts of land in this portion of the State removed from New-York City and settled at Skaneateles, where he built the old homestead known as the "Leitch house." While residing in Skaneateles one of his daughters (EVELINA) was married to ENOS T. THROOP, subsequently Governor of the State of New-York, and ELIZA, the subject of the present notice, married the Hon. JAMES PORTER, for many years a member of Congress from this district, and afterwards Register of the Court of Chancery at Albany, where for many years he wielded great political power as one of the celebrated "Albany Regency," and by his earnest philanthropy and genial disposition exerted great influence in the wide and brilliant social circle, of which Mrs. Porter, by her lovely character and varied accomplishments, became the acknowledged leader. Mrs. Porter was educated at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, at the noted Moravian Institution where she not only acquired the usual English branches, but became highly proficient as a musician and an elegant and correct linguist, speaking the German language, with great purity and fluency—accomplishments which she retained and delighted in, to a remarkable degree, up to the last moments of her long and eventful life. Though for many years occupying a prominent position in fashionable society, Mrs. PORTER was in no sense a worldly woman, preserving ever the pure and spotless character of a fond wife, a devoted mother, and a true Christian, ardently attached to that form of religion which, in its services, so touchingly blends the worship of God with the love of all His beautiful works; amid all trials and sufferings cheerful, kind and genial, she spoke ill of none, but ever sought to promote the happiness of those around, and retained in her disposition all the guileless enthusiasm of youth until the last blessed moment when she passed peacefully away, just at the season when all nature was beginning to smile and the altars of the Church were fragrant with the flowers she so ardently loved, speaking eloquently to her trusting heart the promise of a glorious resurrection. If a cheerful old age is honorable, if a pure and useful life is beautiful, and if an exemplary Christian life is worthy to be held in remembrance, it is fitting that we should yield a passing tribute to the memory of ELIZA FREDENBURGH PORTER.

EIGHTY LUCKY PEOPLE.

A Family of American Grand Children Heirs to Large Scottish Estates—The Old Family Bible and Its Record—Twenty to Thirty Millions to be Distributed.

Some time ago an article was published in the TIMES, stating that a number of persons living in Sandystone, N. J. and Port Jarvis, N. Y., had "fallen heirs" to an estate in Scotland variously estimated at from twenty to thirty million dollars left to a WM. INNIS. The person who gave the information to the "heirs" was a man named SMITH, who makes it his business to look after and collect claims of this kind. The parties who were reputed to have fallen upon this streak of luck, are mostly farmers, living in Sandyston, N. J.; Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and two or three merchants and railroad men in Port Jervis, N. Y. Some of the heirs are in good circumstances, but most of them are poor, and when the news of their vast inheritance in the Old Country reached their ears they could not believe it was true, and for a time nothing was done and the matter was dropped. One of the party, however, wrote a letter to a prominent member of the House of Lords, England, making inquiries as to whether any such estate had been left. In the course of two or three months he received an answer, stating that such an estate had been left to WM. INNIS, and that if the heirs could prove their claims, there would be but little difficuly in getting their money.

Since then Mr. MM. KEYTE, one of the heirs, went to England, and found that the statements of SMITH, and also that contained in the letter, were true. He consulted while there with able counsel, who stated that "if the claimants could produce the old family Bible, with the records, it would be the best evidence as to their title." At this time, however, Mr. KYTE did not know that any such Bible was in existence, and returned home to consult with other members of the family.

The facts in regard to the claim are as follows: It appears that GEORGE INNIS, of Edinburgh, Scotland, died intestate, without children, and his estate fell to his only brother, WILLIAM, and his maiden sister, JANE. WILLIAM, however, had previously sailed for America in 1732, settling in Sandyston, N. J. As he failed to acquaint his friends of his whereabouts, JANE, his sister, entered into peaceable possession of the entire estate. Afterward she died, and willed it to her brother WILLIAM, who she supposed had gone to America. The estates are now in the hands of trustees, and have swelled to the enormous sum stated above.

WM. INNIS was one of the founders of the Reformed Church in Port Jervis, and was forty years a member thereof. He was a school-teacher and widely known, but for some reason or other he never wrote to his brother, neither did he know of his death. He had eight children, all of whom are dead; and it is their grandchildren, eighty in number, to whom the vast Scottish inheritance rightfully belongs. A few days ago the missing link, the old family Bible, was found in the hands of an INNIS, living in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, with the family record complete. He came to Port Jervis with it on Tuesday, and now the heirs intend to take the proper measures to secure the property, and a committee will shortly sail for England for this purpose. The Bible was printed in Edinburgh in 1722, and is in good preservation. A number of persons named INNIS, at Newburg and elsewhere in this country, have until now laid claim to the estates, but their claims are now set aside by the discovery of this old relic.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

The Day of Fasting and Prayer—General Observance by the People of the State Capital.

From the Richmond State Journal, May 5.

Yesterday was observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer by our entire population. All business was suspended, not even a store, shop or office being open. The street-cars stopped running, and there were but few vehicles on the streets. At an early hour our streets were thronged with people, of all ages and conditions, on their way to the several places of worship, all of which were well attended, and many of them crowded. By common consent, tolerance and charity for the opinions of each other were the burdens of the sermons. After the services at the churches, the hearts of the people seemed to have been somewhat lifted up and lightened of their burden of grief. A great many ladies and gentlemen visited the scene of the calamity at the Capitol, and with trembling steps walked lightly over the blood-stained floors. We noticed among the visitors Chief-Justice CHASE, who was accompanied by Col. ROBERT OULD. In the afternoon a great many people visited Hollywood, and passed the pleasant evening in mournful walks amid the silent tombs.

This morning business seems to have resumed its sway, and we note the usual activity in our streets. Life and hope are everywhere visible, and as we rise with souls purified by affliction from the dust and ashes of our great sorrow, let us bear with us on the way the lessons our misfortunes and sad experiences have taught us, and with malice toward none, but charity for all, press forward, doing the right as God gives us to see the right.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

We learn that no hopes are entertained of the recovery of Major CALVERT. He was very low this morning. GOV. WELLS is much improved, and doing well. Mr. HANDY, of the *Dispatch*, was out yesterday receiving the congratulations of his friends. Mr. CHESTERMAN was on the street this morning, and looks well, but is still quite weak. The other wounded, so far as we learn, are improving.

How the Steamer City of Quebec was Sunk by the Germany in the St. Lawrence.

From the Montreal Witness, May 2.

We have received authentic intelligence of the sinking of the steam-ship *City of Quebec* on Sunday morning, after having been in collision with the Montreal Steam-ship Company's steam-ship *Germany*. The *City of Quebec* was a side-wheel steamer of 521 tons register, belonging to the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steam-ship Company, and traded for several years past between Quebec and ports in the Lower Provinces. Last week the above vessel arrived at this port, and for the first time loaded here with a full cargo, and left early on Saturday morning for Pictou, Nova Scotia. The *City of Quebec* was commanded by Capt. CONNELL, and had a crew of thirty-five all told, who were shipped at Quebec City; also a few passengers. She appears to have got along all right after leaving this port and Quebec. When opposite Green Island, the steam-ship *Germany*, of the Allen line, from Liverpool, with nearly 900 emigrants on board, was observed coming up. When near the *Germany*, and off White Island, the *City of Quebec* appears to have changed her course and tacked across the bows of the former, and although it was 2 o'clock in the morning, yet the lights on each ship were distinctly visible to each other's deck watch. The *City of Quebec*, however, seems to have tacked so quickly, and shot across the bows of the *Germany*, that before she could get clear the *Germany* struck the *City of Quebec* on the starboard side, cutting her down below the water's edge. Every assistance was rendered to those on board the ill-fated vessel, which sunk within half an hour after the collision. The following particulars are from a copy of telegram from ALLAN, RAE & Co., Quebec, to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal: "The *Germany* arrived at 6½ P. M., yesterday, bringing 831 steerage passengers. A collision occurred at 2 A. M. with steamer *City of Quebec*, bound to Pictou; latter sunk in half an hour; all lives saved but third engineer and one steerage passenger. The *Germany* has received considerable injury, three feet over water-line, and about twenty feet in length on starboard side. Our pilot, RAYMOND, and ship's officers, state that the *City* was close to White Island and the *Germany* close to Green Island; the latter held her course; the *City of Quebec* made more than half a circle on port helm, and was crossing the *Germany's* bows when collision took place, as *City* struck *Germany's* starboard bow with her port bow."

A party of cavalry, commanded by Major GORDON, made an excursion from South Pass, Wyoming Territory, on the 4th inst., and in a skirmish killed six savages, losing two—Lieut. STUMBACH and a sergeant. The country is alive with Arapahoes. The Union Pacific Railroad track-repairers were attacked three times on the 4th, between Potter and Antelope Stations, Nebraska, and driven into Antelope. One man was killed by the Indians, who number about sixty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NATHAN READ: His invention of the multi-tubular boiler and portable high-pressure engine, and discovery of the true mode of applying steam-power to navigation and railways. A contribution to the early history of the steamboat and locomotive engine. By his friend and nephew DAVID READ. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. 1870.

The object of this book is to show that NATHAN READ was the true inventor of the practical application of steam-power to navigation and railways. NATHAN READ was born in Warren, Worcester County, Mass., in 1759, and died in the ninetieth year of his age in 1849. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1781, and was afterward a tutor there. Subsequently he studied medicine, but in 1788 he opened an apothecary's shop in Salem. While studying medicine he began to experiment in mechanic arts, and in 1791 he was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1795 he retired to his farm at Danvers where he built a structure across Water's River, which served the double purpose of a dam and a bridge. The year after, with some associates, he erected and put in operation the Salem Iron Factory, for the manufacture of chain-cables, anchors and other materials of iron for ship-building, he having the chief superintendence of the work. At this time he devised a machine for cutting and heading nails at one operation, for which he received a patent from the United States Government as the original inventor, Jan. 8, 1798. In October, 1800, Mr. READ was elected to Congress for Essex South District, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Judge SEWALL; and in November following he was elected as a member of the succeeding Congress, that is to say, for two years from and after March 4, 1801. He was thus a member during the memorable Presidential contest in the House of Representatives between JEFFERSON and BURR. In 1802 he was appointed by Governor STRONG, a special Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Essex; and after this, on his removal to Hancock, in 1807, he presided as Chief-Justice of Hancock County for many successive years. In 1815, Judge READ was elected a member of the Linnæan Society of New-England.

From this summary it will be seen that the claims of the author of the book in hand are advanced in behalf of a man of liberal education and scientific tastes and attainments, who lived to a great age in the practice of his favorite pursuits, without, however, setting up any specific or public title to be the originator of the invention now ascribed to him. Mr. DAVID READ explains this by saying that his uncle did intend to arrange and publish the evidence establishing his claim; but that years and infirmities prevented his doing more than to arrange it, leaving to posterity the task of presenting it to the world. Since his decease, Mr. READ adds, the subject has rested until the work before us was prepared for the Press. Judge READ's manuscripts, drawings and correspondence have been freely used and his nephew hopes with the result of substantiating his claim. Mr. READ considers that it was needful to make "a complete revolution" in the steam-engine to prepare it for navigation even after WATT had made his great improvements upon it. Hence an account of the successive steps from the earliest history of the steam-engine up to the close of WATT's improvements has been given. The engine of SAVARY, NEWCOMEN or WATT, could not successfully be applied to boats, and all attempts made with them failed; which, says our author "in itself shows the fallacy of all the claims to the invention of the steam-boat before the discovery and existence of machinery necessary to give it success." In order to show this it became important to notice the numerous experiments, both in this country and Europe, with the old form of engine, whether of NEWCOMEN or WATT, or those tried by RUMSEY and FITCH; and "to show wherein their failure consisted, to compare their engines with that afterward invented by READ, which, it is claimed, was the engine applied by FULTON on his first boat on the Hudson, and led to the final success of navigation by steam." The same is said of the many experiments with the locomotive-engine. "All proved unsatisfactory or wholly failed until the multi-tubular boiler and high-pressure engine which had been invented by READ to fit WATT's engine to the purposes of locomotion gave triumphant success to the locomotive as applied by GEORGE STEPHENSON.

To enter into the merits of Mr. READ's arguments and to collate his proofs with the claims of other engineers would require much time and patient analysis. That the argument in behalf of Judge READ is ably and strongly sustained is clear, even with a short examination. But hardly anything is more difficult than to adjust the claims of rival inventors. To this day England, Scotland, France and Spain claim the invention of the steam-boat; and England and France the locomotive-engine; while we, Americans, claim the credit of both for ourselves. There is much to be said, and doubtless much will be said on both sides, as regards the credit demanded for Judge READ. But in any case, we shall not regret the publication of his nephew's book. It is a highly interesting record of the life of a prominent and representative American, who did many things and did them all well. It contains some hitherto unpublished correspondence, and other valuable data concerning men of national reputation, which we are very glad to receive. And it is a vigorous, and in all senses, a creditable attempt to get justice for the memory and achievements of a venerable and eminent man, in order that both may stand as they deserve with posterity.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Volumes 7 and 8. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. 1870.

The history of the earlier years of Queen ELIZABETH's reign is embraced in these volumes. They begin with her accession to the throne in 1558, and carry us through an unusually eventful period up to the birth of JAMES, the son of MARY, Queen of Scots, in 1566. To the main facts recorded by other historians, Mr. FROUDE has made few, if any, additions; but the immense wealth of hitherto unpublished manuscripts which he has been able to appropriate, the Simancas archives to which the Spanish Government gave him unrestricted access, and the records of State papers, preserved in Paris, London, and Halfield, which were thrown open to him, have enabled Mr. FROUDE to add to the value of his history by giving the contemporary opinions of prominent personages upon current events. His style is, in general, admirably adapted to history. He is curt, nervous and concise; and he makes both manners and scenery live before the imagination; but it is impossible to deny that he allows his prejudices to pervert his judgment, and that in speaking of certain characters he is liable to the charge of unfairness if not of absolute unfaithfulness. He does his best to exalt ELIZABETH at the expense of her unfortunate rival, MARY, Queen of Scots, and his rancor against this misguided, but brave and accomplished woman, goes far to enhance our pity for her wrongs, and our contempt for the ungenerous and vacillating character of the Sovereign whom the historian so vigorously endeavors to glorify.

Mr. FROUDE has been accused, and not without apparent justice, of prolixity; but it is well to remember that the apparent magnitude and consequence of events must in some measure depend upon the mind before which they are presented, and that the completeness with which subsidiary figures are drawn often leads to a better understanding of the times in which they lived. But the Regent MURRAY and WALSINGHAM rise to a degree of importance in Mr. FROUDE's pages, which has not always been accorded to them in other histories. Whatever a just criticism may have to urge against Mr. FROUDE's general manner or his errors in particular instances, it will be generally admitted that he has produced one of the most valuable works of the age, and one that it is safe to predict will be possessed and esteemed by a remote posterity.

THE EARTHLY PARADISE. A Poem. By WILLIAM MORRIS, author of "The Life and Death of Jason." Part III. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1870.

The third part of *The Earthly Paradise* disappoints no just expectations based on the foregoing volume. Failure and Mr. MORRIS, indeed, we long ago learned to be strangers; not rarer than the excellence of his work is the uniformity of that excellence. In the compass of a narrative poem more than double the length of the *Iliad* a poet might be pardoned for sometimes dozing. But this is a privilege which Mr. MORRIS never claims; he is not only never dull, but always delightful. His muse holds an equal flight through a serene and gracious atmosphere, never aspiring to the awful heights beyond any reach or ken of human sympathy, and as little stooping to the ignoble ways of a lower and less delicate air. Herein, too, we find the most obvious peculiarities of the new poet's genius; his purity, revealed not less in thought and word than in the crystal clearness of a style which may rightly have been drawn from the "well of English undefiled;" his ardent yet tender humanity, which, like PYGMALION's kiss in his own poem, warms the cold shape of classic myth or Norse tradition into lovely and throbbing life; lastly, his power of sustained imaginative effect, in which no contemporary poet has equaled him except ROBERT BROWNING. And BROWNING's strength lies in a very different order, coming from the acute mental analysis and many-sided vision to which he subjects his imaginative creations. His is what may be called an intellectual, as Mr. MORRIS' is a sensuous, imagination; and for this reason, not less than because he is clear of speech where the other is intricate, simple of thought where the other is subtle, will the author of *The Earthly Paradise* always be taken more to the hearts of men.

"The Ring and the Book" seems to us in many respects the supreme literary achievement of the century. It tells of the sins and sorrows and sufferings of human beings who once lived upon the earth like ourselves and wrought the very deeds we read of in Mr. BROWNING's wonderful pages. The story itself is as pitiful as the wit or, still more potent, the wickedness of man has ever devised; and it is told with a delicacy and power, a mastery of all the hidden springs of passion and motive, that scarcely any one but SHAKESPEARE has shown before. Yet its psychological dissections, its miracles of spiritual insight do not so thrill us, do not so move us, do not so dim our eyes with a mist of unconscious tears, as the all fantastic troubles of Ogier the Dane, or the mishaps of Gudrun and her lovers. Nothing can be more unreal than the world and the people to which Mr. MORRIS introduces us; yet, both he invests at once with a vivid and abiding interest. Because he seems to believe in them, we more than half believe; and Psyche, and Ogier, and Kiartan, and Gudrun—even the marvelous fay lady whose eerie beauty brightens half the tales of the "Wanderers," live in our memories embalmed with something of the kindliness we feel for dear, departed friends. In this art—if that can be called an art which seems but the natural outgrowth of the story-teller's large and simple faith—in this way he has of attiring fable in the guise of fact, of beguiling his reader to share his own unquestioning acceptance of the marvels he relates, lies one of the greatest charms of Mr. MORRIS' poetry.

Another is in the pensive tenderness which lends to his verse the grace of that

"Sadness and longing
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only,
As the mist resembles the rain."

How potent a charm this is, no reader and lover of poetry needs to be told; that it is stronger in proportion to its indefiniteness is as little to be gainsaid. Great sorrows are not only dumb but dry; yet there are certain moods far from unhappy when one feels it to be the greatest of luxuries to give one's self up wholly to the sway of that vague and indefinable melancholy, which is the spirit's protest against monotony of joy, and which suggests without enforcing tears. TENNYSON has well expressed the feeling in that loveliest of his Idyllic songs:

"Tears, idle tears,—I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depths of some divine despair,
Rise from my heart and gather to my eyes
In looking on the happy Autumn fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more."

We know not how better to convey the subtle influence which seems to breathe throughout all of Mr. MORRIS' poetry, which we have discerned not less in *Jason* than in *The Earthly Paradise*. Underneath his sweetest and cheeriest music there seems to sound always the faint, far voice of an inarticulate regret. In his laughter one detects the echo of a sigh—the exhaling spirit of "the days that are no more." Withal there is nothing morbid or lackadaisical about the man or his work. On the contrary, his verse is flooded with sunshine and instinct with all the freshness and buoyancy of nature, the song of birds, the rustle of leaves, the murmur of rivulets, the scent of apple-blossoms, the fragrance of the hay-fields. But as the strongest natures are the kindest, and the soundest fruits the sweetest, so this freshest and healthiest of modern poets, is the most tender, and so the most true. To feel this thoroughly and to measure his book fitly, it should be read under the beauty of Summer boughs and June sunlight, yet within hearing of the immemorial yearning of the sea. One is tempted to believe that these twofold influences must have conspired to fashion its spirit. It is to be observed that this undercurrent of sadness is most perceptible in the tales of the "Wanderers" themselves, and that it increases with the waning year. We may fancy that falling leaves and darkening skies lent something of their desolation to the hearts of the story-tellers, and so guided the choice of their themes.

Certain it is that in the present volume the stories gradually deepen in pathos until they reach the point of tragedy in "The Lovers of Gudrun." This, which is the longest, is also, to our mind, the best of the tales thus far published. Indeed, we know of no other narrative poem in the language which surpasses them in beauty and pathos, in simplicity and clearness of recital, in vividness of description and tragic interest. Kiartan is surely a noble creation; and the struggles of Bodli with the love that was traitor to friendship, the despair of Gudrun, the devotion of Refna, are very finely painted. Only less good than this is "The Land East of the Sun," wherein figures the same lovely and wondrous fay lady, who is the heroine of "The Watching of the Falcon," "Ogier the Dane," in the former volume, and "The Man who Never Laughed Again" in this. We shall not, however, attempt to outline or to criticise the individual poems in the volume before us. Suffice it to say that all are delightful, and that whosoever of our readers has not yet read them will do himself a wrong in longer neglecting it.

These remarks are somewhat rambling and discursive, but Mr. MORRIS is a poet who almost bids defiance to the reviewer. Once under the spell of his enchanting music, one forgets to criticise or to do ought but enjoy. And the wisest thing the critic can do, is to content himself with setting down at random, as we have done, the impressions gathered here and there, like stray blossoms from this wilderness of sweets. We owe Mr. MORRIS too much gratitude for giving us a poem that we can enjoy without feeling that we ought to probe it for problems and morals, to attempt to find fault with him. We have grown somewhat weary of the modern metaphysical bards, who would set philosophy to music, and think no poem worthy of the name which does not propound a spiritual conundrum in every line, and unsettle a creed in every stanza. Mr. BROWNING is a great poet, but he has much to answer for in afflicting us with the dyspeptic doubtings of a brood of followers who bid fair to reduce poetry to the rules of EUCLID. Mr. MORRIS comes opportunely to rescue us from this tyranny of the profound and subtle. And his influence on our literature must inevitably be wholesome and purifying. If he can lure away our coming poets from the husks and ashes of profitless speculation to the old-fashioned and simple and healthy ways, of whose beauty and freshness he himself gives proof and praise at once, he will have earned a surer meed of gratitude and fame than any other poet of his time. But even if he fails in this, if he finds Ephraim so wedded to his idols, that no charm can entice him from them, he will still have our thanks for himself and what he has given us. We may one day esteem it a special fortune to have seen the time when in our poetical firmament, long obscured and troubled by lurid meteors and eccentric suns, arose this planet, whose pure and tranquil radiance reflects and renews the glory of the "day-star of English song."

MAN'S WRONGS, AND WOMAN'S FOIBLES. By KATE MANTON. Boston: CROSBY & DAMRELL, 1870.

If this story possesses the slightest interest, or if we could find in the entire volume one redeeming thought, we might, perhaps, get over the egotism of the narrator, the ungraceful obtrusion of self, and the complacency of a person evidently ignorant of her own ignorance. But there is nothing to recommend in these pages, which we have faithfully perused in the vain hope of finding something which might justify the assertion of the first page. None of the incidents are wholly impossible, but they are all extremely unlikely, and we are unable to picture any state of society in which they could occur. If the writer of "Man's Wrongs" has any intention of again favoring the community with her literary efforts, it would be well that she should acquaint herself with the manners of good society here and abroad; she might thus give a greater appearance of reality to her sketches, which would also be improved by some little attention to style.

THE WOMAN OF BUSINESS. By MARMION SAVAGE. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1870.

The characters in this book are drawn by a master-hand. They are marked by distinct individuality, and each forms a lifelike and remarkable portrait, of whose motives and peculiarities the reader as well as the author has a clear perception; they are not made up as an exercise of subtle ingenuity, but are evidently illustrations of human experience. The narrative, though by no means devoid of interest, is inartistic in plot, is loosely put together, has no apparent purpose; and although the moral is unexceptionable, and many of the scenes are natural and well-sustained, Mr. SAVAGE's apparent power of constructing a story does not in the present instance equal his skill in sketching character.

Books Received.

—LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston, 1870. *Traces of Picture-Writing in the Bible.* By Rev. HENRY A. MILES, D. D.

—WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & Co., Hartford, 1870. *Ten Years in Wall-street; or, Revelations of Inside Life and Experience on 'Change.* By WILLIAM WORTHINGTON FOWLER. Illustrated by ARTHUR LUMLEY.

—LORING, Boston. *Marion Berkley; a Story for Girls.* By LAURA CAXTON.

—National Temperance Society, New-York, 1870. *The Drinking-Fountain Stories.*

—LORING, Boston. *Ben, The Luggage Boy; or, Among the Wharves.* By HORATIO ALGER, Jr., author of *Ragged Dick*, &c.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1870. *The Heart of the Continent; a Record of Travel Across the Plains and in Oregon, with an Examination of the Mormon Principle.* By FITZ HUGH LUDLOW. With Illustrations.

—CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, Philadelphia, 1870. *The Poetical Works of David Bates.* Edited by his son, STOCKTON BATES.

—Ibid. *The Life of Bismarck, Private and Political.* With Descriptive Notices of his Ancestry. By JOHN GEORGE LOUIS HESEKIEL, author of *Faust* and *Don Juan*, &c. Translated and edited, with an Introduction, Explanatory Notes and Appendices. By KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, F. S. A., &c.

—Hartford Publishing Company, Hartford, 1870. *Todd's Country Homes, and How to Save Money.* A practical book by a practical man. By SERENO EDWARDS TODD, &c. Sold by subscription only.

—LORING, Boston. *Marion Berkley, a Story for Girls.* By LAURA CAXTON.

—CROSBY & DAMRELL, Boston, 1870. *Man's Wrongs; or, Woman's Foibles.* By KATE MANTON.

—The Catholic Publication Society, New-York, 1870. *An Essay in Aid of a Grammar of Assent.* By JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D. D., of the Oratory.

—NICHOLS & NOYES, Boston, 1870. *The Private Life of Galileo.* Compiled principally from his correspondence and that of his eldest daughter Sister MARIA CELESTE, nun in the Franciscan Convent of St. Matthew in Arcetri.

—D. APPLETON & Co., New-York, 1870. *The Mother's Recompense.* By GRACE AGUILAR.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1870. *Holy Matrimony.* By Rev. JAMES A. BOLLES, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston.

—ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co., New-York, 1870. *Christ in Song-Hymns of Immanuel.* Selected from all ages, with notes. By PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1870. *In Spain and a Visit to Portugal.* By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, author of *Improvisatore*, &c. Author's edition.

—Ibid. *The Heart of the Continent.* A record of travel across the Plains and in Oregon, with an examination of the Mormon Principle. By FITZ-HUGH LUDLOW. With Illustrations.

—Ibid. *Nathan Read: His invention of the multitubular boiler and portable high-pressure engine, and discovery of the true mode of applying steam-power to navigation and railways. A contribution to the early history of the steamboat and locomotive engine.* By his friend and nephew, DAVID READ.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, 1870. *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors, Living and Deceased, from the earliest accounts to the latter half of the Nineteenth Century.* By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. Vol. II.

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1870. *Memoir of Rev. John Scudder, M. D., Thirty-six Years Missionary in India.* By Rev. T. B. WATERBURY, D. D.

OUR POLITICAL DEGENERACY.

The New Statesmen Compared With the Old—Legislatures Not More Corrupt—What They Did in Old Times.

THE BEECHES, Monday, April 25, 1870.

The writer in *Putnam* assumes that there is a political degeneracy, and that a disciple of the free-trade, universal Democracy school is the proper man to correct it. This is the very thing to be proved. I deny both the fact and the theory. He appealed to the age of political demi-gods. I have shown that they were no more worthy of being worshiped than were the gods of Olympus. He says of his political heroes—as HOMER said of Diomede and Ajax—that they lifted weights and cast javelins greater and further than three men of these degenerate days could do! There is as much truth in what he said as in what HOMER said. He cited JOHN TAYLOR, of Caroline, and NATHANIEL MACON—the first a visionary theorist, without any practical ability, and the second a picayune economist, who voted against everything. He cited MADISON and HAMILTON—the first inferior to LINCOLN, and the second in character not equal to CHASE. He cited SILAS WRIGHT and HOFFMAN—two men who always acted with VAN BUREN, and aided in corrupting the already corrupt politics of New-York. I am glad the age of such heroes has passed away.

But let us return to the point. "Degeneracy" is a term which implies that there has been a "better period" formerly, from which we have fallen. That I deny, and I shall proceed with the example. I have compared several together. Let us sum these up in wholesale. It is ten years since our great civil war began, and now I challenge comparison between the men who led this country in those ten years and those of any other ten years since 1770—one century. There was LINCOLN, CHASE, STANTON, SUMNER, TRUMBULL, MORTON, and others of like character. Now I want any one who believes in "degeneracy" to take any ten years he chooses in the century, (the administration of WASHINGTON if he please,) and show me by the facts that in that period there were men equal to (to say nothing of superiority) those men who led us through the great rebellion. I think it would be a good exercise in history (public and private) to try that experiment. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* is the maxim, but *De mortuis nil nisi veritas* would be better. Where was the man of past periods who would have issued LINCOLN's proclamation? Where was the Secretary of War, from fat old KNOX down through Dearborns and Armstrongs and Jefferson Davies who equaled the great War Secretary STANTON? Where was there a more incorruptible man than CHASE? Where was there in the Senate a more accomplished scholar than SUMNER? a more acute lawyer than TRUMBULL? a man of more patriotic energy than OLIVER MORTON? I challenge the comparison from any period of our history. In the great crisis of our destiny we needed men, fitted by great moral and intellectual qualities to command the people, and Divine Providence raised them up. Their monuments are not yet built, and carping criticism takes its microscope and points to their little flaws of character; but remember that the flaws in their characters are no greater than those in the period of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON.

But I proceed to what I suppose the writer thought his strong point—the real or imaginary corruption of legislative bodies. Does it exist? And if it does, is it any greater than it has been in past periods? He says:

> "Our State Legislatures are possibly not quite so degraded as the New-York Common Council; and still, if we may believe the reports that come to us from the new legislative bodies of the South, and many that have been circulated for years without contradiction in regard to those of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and others, they are rapidly on the way to the same Serbonian bog. It is charged that a considerable number of the members of these bodies are always open to purchase."

Now, observe, first, that this is put forth as a charge against these several Legislatures; and, second, that this is evidence of degeneracy. The whole point is in the last idea, for there has never been a period in which there was not much evil and corruption; and if the object of the writer is simply to correct these evils and make our country purer and better, I am with him with all my heart. Let us do anything which will improve the morals or sustain the integrity of the country. But I deny that there is any "degeneracy" in this regard. First, then, of the facts. I shall say nothing of the Legislatures of New-York and Pennsylvania, because I know nothing. But, I assert as an absolute fact, that the Legislature of Ohio has not been charged with corruption. In all the violence of party spirit, neither Democrats nor Republicans have charged the Legislature with being corrupt. Even newspapers, with all their gossip and rumors, have not done it. I have never heard of it being charged on a single member. I have known the Legislature for many years, and have never heard of corruption. One reason of this is that in Ohio legislation is general and not special. Any one who wants a charter can get it under a general law. I have never heard the Legislature of Indiana being corrupt, notwithstanding all acts of party violence. It is quite possible that some of the Legislatures may be corrupt, but I do not believe a tenth part of what is said on that subject. I don't think we have any more right to slander public bodies and public men than we have to slander individuals. But if two or three Legislatures are corrupt, there is no "degeneracy" in it. I will now give some examples of how upright and excellent Legislatures were in his heroic age. Sixty years ago the whole Legislature of Georgia was bribed! This was in the celebrated case of the "Yozoo Claims." The fact was so notorious that the people took the records of the Legislature and burnt them on the green at Milledgeville! It will be rather hard for the negro Legislatures to get beyond that; so we may leave the South. Nearly half a century ago, there was an investigation in the New-York Legislature, which showed that twenty members, more or less, had been corrupted in the matter of certain bank and insurance companies. I cannot refer to names and dates without the papers of the day, but anybody can find out who is curious about the matter. In 1836—thirty-four years ago—it cost the Bank of the United States four million of dollars to be rechartered, as the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, by a Democratic Legislature. Those were the days of Democratic purity! Of Democratic honesty!

Of Democratic "victories" of the money power was there ever such a sham! And, remember, this was the party of his men of "convictions"—the Silas Wrights and Michael Hoffmans! *Quem deus vult perdere prius dementat!* I am glad they were so demented that they scattered their party to the four winds; that they have now little to do except to weep like the Jews at Babylon, and build monuments to JOHN TAYLOR, of Caroline; JOHN C. CALHOUN, of Fort Hill, and SILAS WRIGHT, of St. Lawrence. But the writer of *Putnam* has another terrible evidence of corruption. Here it is:

> "Or if the Hon. Mr. Tom abuses the franking privilege to procure free transportation for his wife's wardrobe, or covers with the name of 'contingency' a petty theft of penknives and writing-desks, hardly worthy the ability of a sneak-thief, can he complain that Dick in the Custom-house takes a small bribe, or that Harry of the Revenue Service hobnobs confidentially with the knights of the whisky-tub? All these several sorts of plunder and pillage are fundamentally the same."

Now, there is no "degeneracy" in this. When I was very young, I heard of Hon. Mr. ——, who franked his washing home every week! That man was from North Carolina, though I don't believe it was Hon. NATHANIEL MACON. Now, as to pen-knives and stationery, perhaps members of Congress have been too liberal in this matter; but who of the disinterested, intelligent citizens of this country will complain that Congress has supplied the Representative and Senate halls with a liberal supply of stationery? This complaint is on a level with NATHANIEL MACON and SILAS WRIGHT. I leave it to the common sense of all gentlemen of all parties; but whether wright or wrong, it is no evidence of degeneracy.

But the writer, having given a signal illustration of his knowledge of history, proceeds to his remedy, in the exposition of his ideas of government. I shall show in another article what those ideas are, and how far they agree with the ideas of the American people.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Philadelphia City Council has appropriated $15,000 for free public baths in that city. And yet New-York lags.

Maine Democrats are quiet, watching the movements of their so-long victorious and harmonious opponents.

The receipts of cotton at Montgomery, Ala., during the past eight months have been nearly twice the receipts during the same period last season.

Boston papers report that a very dangerous counterfeit $20 bill on the National Bank of Commerce of New-York is in circulation in that city.

A Connecticut Yankee has patented what he calls elongated pad-plates and adjustable elastic bands, for securing the features of a deceased person in their natural position.

It is now announced from Maine that Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has consented to allow his friends to use his name as a candidate for a renomination.

An Illinois girl last week made twenty-two attempts to burn a physician's house. She seems to have had some prejudice against the doctor, not to say hard feeling.

An Ohio editor says ungallantly of a young lady named JOY, that as she is not pre-eminently a thing of beauty, he fears her chances of remaining a JOY forever are good.

In the same paragraph the New-Orleans *Times* remarks oracularly that "revolutions never go backward," and that "innovations are not usually reforms." What is the world coming to?

Mr. WM. J. SWAIN announces that the publication of his paper, the *Public Record*, will be begun in Philadelphia on the 14th inst. It is to be a penny morning paper, independent of party and sect.

An interior paper, speaking of a man who died in its town recently, says that for years he has proved that honesty and efficiency are compatible with itineracy in cleaning and repairing clocks.

Atlanta, Ga., has a new newspaper called the *Period*. It is to be hoped it will not soon come to a full stop, as it promises to seek to advance the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of Georgia.

Boston merchants are excited at the discovery that the person who has sold them revenue stamps at the Custom-house has been disposing of old and defaced ones, after they had undergone a cleansing process.

An only daughter, of sixteen years, has eloped from Troy with a student of the Polytechnic Institute, and her family, which is of the highest respectability, is in great grief at the uncertainty which attends her fate.

The complete official returns of the election for Congressman in the Kentucky Third District, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. GOLLADAY's resignation, give the following result: J. H. LOWRY, Republican, 4,289; J. H. LEWIS, Democrat, 9,847; LEWIS' majority, 5,558.

An inmate of the Middlebury, Vt., jail told members of the Young Men's Christian Association, who proposed holding religious services there, that they might come whenever it was convenient to them—they would always find them at home.

Mr. FRANKLIN PEALE, a valued citizen of Philadelphia, son of CHARLES WILSON PEALE, and brother of REMBRANDT PEALE, died on Thursday, aged seventy-five years. For many years he was President of the Institution for the Blind.

A Pennsylvania paper, reporting the death of a lady, says she had acquired quite a reputation as a writer, and adds mysteriously: "We are not indebted to any minister for this information."

A New-Orleans paper gives a graphic account of a thunder-storm in that city, in which this statement occurs: "Several persons were struck by the lightning, and in one instance a woman was killed. The houses and vessels, however, did not fare so well."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* insists that the Democracy or the party of Constitutional Liberty in this country should never accept as a fixed fact, that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are parts of the organic law of the Union, unless the whole work be done over again, and done without coercion.

The members of the Southern Press Association voted to adhere, hereafter, strictly to the cash-in-advance system in subscriptions for their papers. It will be a happy day for the country papers—and it ought not to be postponed—when this plan is inflexibly insisted upon everywhere.

Gov. PALMER has published a call for a reunion of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry on its old camping ground in Jacksonville on the 25th inst., the anniversary of its muster into the service, and says that the roll of the rank and file will be called, and attempts will be made to account for every man, so that the regimental records may be completed.

La Minerve, of Montreal, says that, as beasts of burden cannot cross the Red River, Col. WOLSELY will be compelled to leave his train of animals at Lake Shebandowan, and the men will be compelled to carry their baggage and six months' supply of provisions on their backs for the rest of the way. It thinks the expedition cannot expect to reach Fort Garry before July.

Some of the colored men of Wilmington, Del., have published a card politely requesting outsiders to permit them to manage their own affairs in their own way, and not to send any colored men into the State to canvass in the approaching campaign, unless at the request or with the consent of the resident, recognized State Committee.

Houston makes a strong and earnest appeal to the Texas Legislature to move down to that city, "where there are railroads and steamboats, and a ship channel expected, and every other convenience for visiting and being visited, and lots of enjoyments to lighten the arduous and vexatious duties of legislation." The members are assured that they shall be treated like princes, for the usual consideration.

Hon. D. C. WICKLIFFE, who for twenty-seven years edited the Lexington, (Ky.,) *Observer & Reporter*, died in that city on Tuesday morning, aged sixty years. He gave a hearty support to the policy of Mr. CLAY during that great statesman's life, and received from him no small share of his confidence and friendship. He was one of the ablest editors Kentucky has ever had.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* reports that Mr. KERR, Mr. HOLMAN and Mr. NIBLACK occupy the same position upon the income-tax question that Mr. VOORHEES does, and says that this makes the Democratic delegation from Indiana a unit in favor of its continuance. The *Sentinel* adds that, while the tax should be reduced, the opposition to it does not come from the plain people, but from those who have large incomes, whose study it is to place the burdens of the Government upon the industry of the country.

A San Francisco fruit-dealer, who has just returned from an extended tour through the principal fruit-growing districts in Sonoma, Napa, Suisun, Solano, Yolo, Sacramento, Yuba and other California counties, having visited over 100 of the more important ranches, reports that the prospect of the fruit-crop is most promising with regard to almost every variety. All the fruit growers and shippers are extremely anxious that the rates for shipping fruit East shall be reduced.

The Vermont papers are discussing the question of the next candidate for Governor of that State. Hon. FREDERICK BILLINGS, of Woodstock, appears to be among the leading names on the list. Mr. BILLINGS, who is a native of Vermont, was one of the early settlers of California, and was for many years a law partner of Gen. HALLECK in San Francisco. He is a man of superior talents and great wealth, with much public spirit and enterprise, and would make a Governor of whom Vermont might well be proud.

One of the Georgia papers is particularly desirous that ROBERT E. LEE and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON should live long in the land. Speaking of the former's illness it says: "Heaven send that it deal kindly with the grand old man, and not snap the silver cord at least until his countrymen can contemplate such an afflictive dispensation with much more resignation than we are sure they could summon now." And alluding to the latter it expresses itself thus: "May the dial of time that shall point to the hour when, in the nature of things, he must go hence, move slowly indeed."

In declining an invitation to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the new library building for Auburn Theological Seminary, Ex-Secretary SEWARD wrote: "You are well aware, I think, of two sentiments of mine. I attach quite as much importance to the spiritual and intellectual culture of the people as I do to the development of the resources of the Republic and its aggrandizement. Secondly, there has never been a stone laid or a tree planted here in Auburn that did not become an object of affection and pride on my part. But my dear Sir, I am counseled by prudence, as well as by propriety, to seek relaxation which cannot be found in public affairs or popular assemblies."

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Sound System of Finance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the close of an interesting letter published in the TIMES of April 27, in relation to the Legal-tender act, Mr. SPAULDING asserts that a true system of finances for this country has yet to be organized, and in this belief many intelligent, thoughtful men already concur, though as yet no one has appeared who can supply the acknowledged want.

There are, I trust, some of your readers who can look back without prejudice upon the history of the United States Bank, prior to the removal of the deposits by ANDREW JACKSON, and see that we have had nothing since that time fit for our purpose, as a Government fiscal agent, or able to supply in a legitimate manner, and in harmony with the natural laws of trade, not only a sound paper currency, but one which would adjust itself readily to the varying and generally increasing necessities of our commerce. It is not necessary to claim that the management of this institution was in all respects just what we would have. But, it is safe to say, that we have had nothing since such as a young, enterprising, growing, borrowing country, like our own, should have, and it is to be hoped that the agitation and discussions which must ensue before the financial question is finally adjusted, will lead to some result more creditable to our capacity as men of business, than anything yet offered in Congress.

One whose business life dates back to the days of the United States Bank, and who can well remember when the Suffolk Bank system was established in New-England, may perhaps be justified in offering to younger men the conclusions reached after a long and somewhat intimate connection with financial transactions, where there has been ample opportunity to observe impartially the working of both these instrumentalities as applied to public as well as private business, hoping that others may be able to see that it was a grave error we committed in divorcing our Government finances from those of the people at large, and that there can be no real peace for the country until the currency and the fiscal agents shall be provided equal to all our wants, both present and prospective, public as well as private.

The letter of Mr. BIDDLE, on the 11th of November, 1836, to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, shows how mischievous this policy of setting up the Sub-Treasury was at the outset, and Mr. SPAULDING in his communication recognized the necessity for some other mode of managing the public finances, though he does not intimate what it shall be. It will aid us in the solution of this problem, if we remember that, of the thousands of millions of dollars which fall due in the world daily, a very small proportion is paid by the use of coin, or even with bank-notes; both these bring but small change, when compared with the vast amount settled by the use of checks, drafts and other forms of paper, which are as much currency as the notes. The only question we ask when paper falls due or payments are to be made, is, whether what we receive will purchase and pay as specie would, that being the standard or measure by which we determine the amount of service or value involved in the transaction.

We do not desire gold, for we are not paid with that, but with the useful commodities which that will purchase; and until the exchange is made and these obtained, we not only lose interest but incur risk, as we should not do, with paper. We insist then, that Government shall recognize gold as our standard of value, and, if possible, bring our coinage to agree with that of other leading commercial nations, so that the expense of recoinage and the confusion in our exchanges shall be avoided. Congress should, at all events, require an immediate return to the existing standard, by repealing the Legal-tender act, with a provision that our currency debts shall be paid at their real money value, giving to each creditor all that is due to him and no more. It should then substitute for the existing monopoly a truly free national banking system, requiring only that all notes issued shall be promptly redeemed at par at the large trade centers, and pay a tax of say four per cent. per annum on the circulation into the Treasury.

Make an arrangement with the banks by which the Government shall assume the redemption of the notes now in circulation, and provide for placing those and the legal tenders all on compound interest at five per cent., paying the interest and funding the principal at some convenient future date, or perhaps issuing from time to time four per cent. consols with interest quarterly to take the place of the notes as they come in for redemption. There is no occasion to legislate as to the number or location of our banks, amount of capital, circulation, idle reserves, or other matters of detail, for these will all adjust themselves if we hold the banker under a heavy penalty to redeem his obligations promptly, as he can do only by keeping all his means invested in short date business paper, which will mature at the right time and place to meet his own notes.

We cannot only secure in this manner a bank-note currency fit equally for the Government and the people, and better for all than coin, but we should prevent over-issue of notes and the tendency to over-trading generally, so that hereafter there need be no suspensions, and consequent inflations and disorders, such as we have suffered from for years past. The true interest of the country requires an early radical change, not only in the management of our debt and finances, but in our methods of taxation and interference with commercial operations generally. We want more freedom for the individual and less legislation, which seeks to substitute central, collective action, in place of an enlightened self-government, without which no people can be truly free.

MONDAY, May 2, 1870. D. W.

Dr. Ewer and Christ Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Passing the intended irony, sarcasm and ridicule of Christ Church, by your correspondent, "Churchman," in your last Sunday's TIMES—a style not to my taste in religious matters—I take issue with "Churchman" and stigmatize as fabrications, without foundation, his assertions that "Dr. EWER is a failure," has deceived his staunchest friends—"that his promises have been broken," that he stands today an alien among his clerical brethren—that "there is not a leading clergyman who would enter his church to preach for him," and that "the splendid music has been the sole attraction for the last year." All these statements are unfounded, and I challenge "Churchman" to the proof.

Equally baseless are his assertions as to the financial state of Christ Church. Its true state is described in the following, taken from the *Church Weekly* of April 28, and for the truth of which I refer to the rector and vestry:

> "The parish is one of the oldest in the City, next in age to old Trinity. After the death of the venerable Dr. LYELL, it gradually settled down to the deepest, dryest and heaviest ruts of Low Churchmanship. Three or four years ago the old church arrangements were abolished, correct furniture adopted, and over $20,000 expended in repairing and decorating the interior of the church. Large, earnest and reverent congregations have taken the place of the empty seats of 1861. Annual offerings of from $15,000 to $25,000 have taken the place of annual offerings of $3,000 or $4,000. * * * Indeed, we learn from a prominent vestryman that Christ Church has not for years been in such excellent condition in every respect as it now is."

This disposes of "Churchman's" "failure in Christ Church."

His hatred of a boys' choir is doubtless genuine. He might have told you that many of the churches, both "High" and "Low," have boys' choirs; that others are dismissing quartets as more suitable for the opera than the Church, and that in no case, save one, has any church gone back from boys to a quartet. Why does not "Churchman" attack Trinity and her chapels, Dr. TYNG, or other parishes who have boys' choirs, as Christ Church has so much else to answer for? But I forbear. To the thoughtful reader "Churchman's" attempted poisonous article has its own antidote. When it is known to emanate from a defeated late vestryman, real churchmen will know how to appreciate the venom. In fact, nothing but this personal abuse of one of the most devoted of all our clergy, tempted me to answer these false and ridiculous charges.

A PARISHIONER OF CHRIST CHURCH.

The Exiled Banker Cernuschi.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The foreign papers have failed to mention that it will interest all Americans to know that the Italian banker, CERNUSCHI, who has been banished from Paris, and since recently, also, from republican Geneva, for contributing funds to oppose the adoption of the *plebiscite*, was an eminent actor in the Italian revolution of 1848. He was at that time one of the three Governors of Rome with GARIBALDI. Although included in the amnesty extended to most of the Italian patriots by VICTOR EMMANUEL, he has declined to return to his country on condition of kissing the hand of a king. He is an avowed Republican, and says to Americans that he is their countryman in all but residence and nationality. M. CERNUSCHI is a financial writer of great ability, his "Mecanique de l'Exchange" being one of the clearest and most unanswerable arguments in favor of a solid currency which has appeared in any language. He is an active member of the French Political Currency Society, in whose discussions he takes a prominent part. He is about fifty years of age, with a fine classic head and strongly-marked Italian features and coloring. He stated to the writer last Summer that France would now be a Republic if it had not been for socialism, which drove the property-holders of the country into the reaction which succeeded the revolution of '48.

W.

Wasting the Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest and satisfaction "Pro Bono Publico's" article on the futility and injustice in operation of the proposed water-meters, and would beg to suggest briefly, that the reform which is needed in the expenditure of water is easily effected. Stop the street-washers. Everybody who has seen their operation will confirm what I say, which is this: The poor servant—who only does not feel it a hardship because it is a duty of routine—stands with her draggled petticoats and soaked shoes every Saturday morning doing what? Flooding the pavement in front of her master's dwelling, for half an hour usually, and usually the water running all the time; this, no matter though it should have rained three days and nights before, and with the certainty that, as the carriage-way is now muddy, the first little boy will track the flags all over. In dry weather, the washing is not needed, except for special purposes, as the laying in of coals or accidental filth. What did we formerly? What do many of us now? Dispense with the "street-washer" entirely, and take what water is wanted from the kitchen. These private hydrants should be done away with altogether; for they waste more than they pay for. Finally, why has the Water Commission abolished the privilege of using hose in washing carriages, yet allows this waste of scores of gallons, a thousand times repeated, for a use that is positively ridiculous?

MONDAY, May 2, 1870. A NTI-METER.

Barricading the Streets with Freight-Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to refer to the constant barricading of the streets north of Forty-fourth-street by the freight-cars of the New-York and New-Haven and Harlem Railroads. No City horse-car is allowed to stop across a street, but the Companies above referred to think nothing of completely blocking up Forty-fifth-street for an hour at a time, both morning and evening, by a long string of freight-cars with a locomotive attached, standing on their tracks on the Fourth-avenue, and drawn completely across our street. I intend applying to Superintendant JOURDAN for redress in this matter, but if, in the meantime, you would refer to this nuisance in your paper, you would oblige hundreds of east-side citizens, as well as

A CONSTANT READER.

The Success of the Blossom Rock Explosion.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 27.

We are at last enabled to state that the explosion of Blossom Rock was an unqualified success. Col. VON SCHMIDT, with the assistance of some Government engineers, has made a survey of the former position of the rock, for the purpose of definitely ascertaining the extent of the destruction caused by the blast on Saturday last, and from him we have obtained important facts. As regards the height of the water, it is stated that the apex of the central column, as found by actual triangulation, made in a Whitehall boat, about twelve hundred or thirteen hundred feet from the rock, was found to be two hundred and twenty feet, as nearly as could be calculated. The column rose in the air, in the shape of a round or obtuse-pointed, truncated cone, somewhat resembling an inverted thimble. This column was nearly three hundred feet in diameter at a point some eighty feet above the surface of the bay. Its base was shrouded by another outburst of water, which rose to the height of fully eighty feet all around the central shaft, and rolled its flood outward. The base was over five hundred feet in diameter at the surface of the bay. High above the upheaved mass, rocks of large size, debris of the interior works, and a great quantity of earthy matter, were thrown and scattered far and wide. The survey made by Col. VON SCHMIDT shows that the rock itself was utterly demolished, and thrown in all directions, and the soundings gave thirty-eight feet of water over its site, at low tide. In excavating the rock, 2,500 cubic yards of rock were hoisted through the shaft and dumped into the bay, and the pile of loose rock thus created reached nearly to the surface of the water. Over this the soundings gave eighteen feet of water, showing that the tide has made great havoc with this débris in two days. In a week the depth of water called for by the contract will be found all about the site of the rock. There are other serious obstacles to safe navigation in our harbor which should be made to follow the example of Blossom Rock.

A City Sold at a Very Small Price.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, April 28.

We observed in the office of County Recorder MCWILLIAMS, yesterday, a deed, filed on the 20th inst., by which HOMER SANDERS and wife, GEORGE W. BRUCE and JOSIAH G. FARRINGTON and wife, of Boston, and GEORGE FORD and wife, of Dorchester, (Mass.,) conveyed to DONALD MOODIE, of Jersey City, New-Jersey, for and in consideration of the sum of $500, the real estate known as the City of Sacramento, bounded on the east by Tirty-first-street, on the south by Y-street, on the west by Sacramento River, and on the north by the American River. The deed is intended as confirmation of a conveyance made July 28, 1869, which was subsequently lost. It does not state how the grantors came into the ownership of the city, but it is understood that they claim under title from BRUCE, of Brannan, Bruce, Graham and Wetzlar connection. It will be generally admitted that the sum for which the city was thus sold was a very modest one—scarcely first cost. Perhaps, however, the parties selling work on the system of quick sales and small profits, and in that case it would be well for some of our real estate dealers—ELI MAYO, for instance—to send on and see if they have not got a few more cities to sell cheap.

Senator Brownlow on Internal Improvements and State Rights.

Senator BROWNLOW's latest announcement of his political views, published in Tennessee, closes with the following curious statement:

> "I have received one petition and one memorial asking me to vote against any further appropriations of land to railroad companies. As my whole political life and education are on the side of internal improvements by the General Government, I respectfully decline to obey such instructions. I will vote for giving lands and other wise aiding the improvement of rivers and harbors, and what Mr. CALHOUN termed 'inland seas,' as well as to all proper railroad objects.
>
> These develop the vast resources of our great country, and invite immigration from all parts of the world.
>
> Such was the "American system" of the immortal CLAY, the wisdom of which is attested by increasing years and experience.
>
> I would improve rivers and harbors, and build railroads by the Federal Government, without regard to any section—East, West, North or South. Nay, more, had I my way, I would so reconstruct the Government of the United States as to form a strong central Government here in the District of Columbia, and organize the States as so many colonial corporations, as absolutely dependent upon and subject to the will of the central power at Washington as are counties to States.
>
> Thus I would wipe out and extirpate the whole theory and pretense of States' Rights and State Sovereignty to which we are mainly indebted for the late rebellion.
>
> While I only speak for myself, I believe that Congress and the country are looking in the same direction.
>
> W. G. BROWNLOW.
>
> WASHINGTON, April 25, 1870.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

A Few Facts Relative to the Police Department—Necessity for an Increase in the Force—Reforms that are Needful—What the Police Do.

How often does it happen that citizens in this City have occasion for the services of a policeman and fail to find him! The phrase "Where are the Police?" is frequently repeated by indignant people, and in many cases the implied sarcasm is wholly undeserved, as we propose to show in the present article. When a certain pantomimist in this City arrayed him in Police uniform, and in the character of an officer betrayed the most sublime indifference to calls for assistance, his audience applauded the picture, believing that it was a correct one. Yet how far from the truth was the clown thus parading on the stage in comic vein! The habit of ridiculing or lampooning the Police is not of native growth, for in London the "bobbies" are made a continual butt, both in the comic journals and on the stage. There they are held up to derision in the most practical manner, until the veriest costermonger holds them in contempt until he feels the strong grip of a member of the force on his collar, when detected in the commission of some petty offense. In Boston, the Police force is not as completely on a military footing as the one now on duty in this City. In that classic city the State Constables interfere considerably with the duties of the Police, and the discipline is not kept up to the standard found to be so necessary in this more cosmopolitan City. In Philadelphia the life of a policeman is a peculiarly happy one. His hours of duty are not so long or fatiguing as those of the New-York Department, and he is permitted considerable license in the manner of performing his duty while on post. Nothing is so common in that suburban city as to see an officer leaning against the corner of a Chestnut-street store, while an industrious boot-black brightens his understanding, taking for his pay a benign permission from the brass-buttoned conserver of the public peace to ply his avocation unmolested. Fancy one of our Broadway Police giants neglecting his duty in that way. What an outcry there would be, and how soon would he be transfered to some more secluded sphere of duty. Policemen in Philadelphia wear their coats buttoned or unbuttoned, just as the fancy takes them. They do not wear belts or batons in the day time, and the members seldom present a neat or soldierly appearance. The late Superintendent of Police in this City, Mr. Kennedy, used frequently to relate an amusing experience of his while visiting Philadelphia. It was in the midst of a storm of snow that he arrived there, late one Winter night, during the war. The cars had all been drawn off their routes, and carriages or hacks were also invisible. The worthy Superintendent plodded wearily through the drifting snow until he became doubtful of his course, so, like all New-Yorkers, looked for a policeman. Fortunately, he encountered two of them on a corner. As the wayfarer was about to accost the policemen he forgot his intention in the surprise experienced by finding the officers enjoying the comforts of an umbrella!

"Excuse me, gentlemen," said the Superintendent, "I'm from New-York. But do they allow you to use umbrellas?"

"Of course," was the rough rejoinder; "why shouldn't they?"

"Why not, indeed," replied the dumbfoundered traveler as he proceeded on his way, afraid to question two such worthy gentlemen any more. Perhaps he was afraid of their clubs, as New-Yorkers are wont to be. Mr. Kennedy never sought to introduce umbrellas into his own Department, however he might admire them on a snowy night in Philadelphia. In Chicago the Police are uniformed, as they are also in Baltimore. In New-Orleans the force wear a dirty blue uniform in very bad condition, and the Department is a singularly poor one. The entire detective force was recently dismissed by the authorities in consequence of certain delinquencies. Nearly all of the cities in the United States draw their Police ideas from New-York, though they do not always copy as faithfully as they might.

CONDITION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE.

The City of New-York is increasing so rapidly in population, despite the action of real estate owners in keeping up an exorbitant scale of rents, that the Board of Police Commissioners daily feel the want of an increase in the effective strength of the force under their control. There are at present on duty in this City, 35 Captains, 131 Sergeants, 73 door-men, and 1,993 patrolmen, making an aggregate strength, with the Superintendent and three Inspectors, of 2,237. This force is divided into thirty-two Precincts, four Court squads, a Sanitary company, and a Detective squad at the Central Office. These thirty-two Precincts, with the exception of the Twenty-fourth, or Harbor Police, and the Twenty-sixth, or City Hall Police, are in possession of the streets and thoroughfares of the City. The Harbor Police are located on a steam-boat, and do patrol duty on the rivers and in the harbor in small row-boats. They pay exclusive attention to all suspicious craft, and make many important arrests among the "river pirates" or "wharf rats," who invest the shipping and the docks. In cases of fire along the water fronts of the City, the Police steamer frequently aids in extinguishing the flames by means of powerful pumps on board for that purpose, and also prevents thieves from carrying off valuable property in the confusion naturally attending such scenes. The City Hall Police look after steam-boat and emigrant runners and ticket swindlers, give assistance to the Mayor's Marshal in recovering money for swindled strangers, inspect vehicles and trucks used for hire, have charge of the omnibuses and cars stopping in the vicinity of places of amusement, and prevent confusion and a stoppage of regular travel. They assist emigrants in finding their proper routes, and protect them from the scoundrels who are ever ready to prey upon this peculiarly unprotected class of people. They also enforce the ordinances relative to second-hand dealers, junkmen, pawnbrokers and all hacks and public vehicles. The Sanitary Company does duty in every part of the City. They inspect steam-boilers, examine applicants for engineers' certificates, have charge of the ferries, report existing nuisances to the Board of Health, deliver special and general orders for the abatement of such nuisances, seize and remove all unsound meats, eggs, poultry and offal from the markets, look after truant children, and superintend the removal of night soil and dead animals from the City limits. The other precincts guard life and property in the streets and houses of the City during the day or night, except the Twenty-fifth or Broadway squad, who are stationed along that thoroughfare and the more crowded portions of the Bowery during the day time only, where they regulate traffic and protect pedestrians. It will thus be seen that the actual patrol force of the Department is materially reduced by these bodies of men assigned to certain special lines of duty. There are other assignments that again lessen the effective force. Throughout the Department there are seventy-three patrolmen who are doing duty as roundsmen, that rank not being otherwise provided for by the Police act. There are also 187 patrolmen assigned to special duty in the precincts, as ward and car detectives, and there are eighty-three more who are assigned for special duty in banks, stores, hotels, offices, and other institutions of a private character. These men are counted as members of the force, but are no expense to the Department, as their pay is drawn by the Board from their employers. These additional deductions, therefore, reduce the number of patrolmen to 1,652. Take from these seventeen special detailed men, thirty-six Court squad men, twenty detectives at the Central Office, and 121 in the Sanitary Company, the Broadway, Harbor and City Hall Police, there actually remains only 1,468 patrolmen for "post duty," and a few of these must again be subtracted for those in Westchester County and Yonkers, so that 1,400 men are probably all that the Board have in our streets on regular patrol duty. As only half of this force is on post at one time, except in case of emergency, such as fires, holidays, celebrations or disturbances, the City of New-York, from the Battery to Harlem Bridge, is guarded by the insignificant force of 700 policemen. Is it any way singular that the members of the force are often missing when wanted? The wonder is how they manage to cover their posts as well as they do.

WHAT THE POLICE ACCOMPLISH.

It may be said by those who do not realize the immense amount of work performed by the Police, that these several assignments and departments should not be made, but experience has taught the Police authorities that these departments and many of the assignments are really necessary for the proper performance of such duty.

In order to show the work performed by the Police, a few figures from the last annual report of the Commissioners will amply suffice. The number of arrests last year in this City was 72,984, or an average of over 54 per officer. Of these arrests 21,538 were females and 51,446 males, and the offenses were as follows: Assault, 129; assault and battery, 6,799; felonious assault, 875; abandonment, 465; attachment, 66; arson, 53; bastardy, 153; bigamy, 17; burglary, 602; contempt of Court, 11; disorderly conduct, 14,935; escaped prisoners, 47; fraud, 478; forgery, 120; gambling, 115; insanity, 611; intoxication, 24,023; intoxication and disorderly conduct, 8,698; kidnapping, 11; keeping disorderly house, 227; larceny, grand, 2,122; larceny, petty, 4,909; malicious mischief, 1,113; mutiny, 6; murder, 57; picking pockets, 274; perjury, 18; passing bad money, 71; receiving stolen property, 177; robbery, 217; suspicious persons, 825; seduction, 21; truancy, 368; usury, 6; vagrancy, 1,766; violations of the Corporation ordinances, 1,715; violations of the State laws, 170; violations of the United States laws, 67; violations of the Excise laws, 362; violations of the Health laws, 169; violations of the Election laws, 209; witnesses, 7; total, 72,984. There was $1,521,940 68 lost in money and property during the twelve months ending Oct. 31, 1869; of this amount there was recovered the sum of $1,137,028 65, making the actual amount of money and property lost during that time $384,912 03. The Police also took from lodgers and others coming into their temporary custody during that time, the aggregate sum of $545,056 87, which was duly restored to them on leaving the Station-houses. There were 2,726 boys and 2,196 girls picked up in the streets as lost during these twelve months. Of these 5,922 lost children, 3,379 were restored to their parents at the Station-houses, and 2,544 sent to the Central Office, where 2,396 were subsequently claimed by parents or guardians, the remaining 148 being sent to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, as unclaimed. There were also ninety foundlings picked up and properly cared for. The Police accommodated 135,971 lodgers, found 4,594 buildings open and secured them for the owners, reported 4,855 accidents and assisted the sufferers, reported 1,087 fires, and restored 767 stray animals to their owners.

There are nine men in the Sanitary squad detailed to look after idle and truant children in the City, who visit public schools daily and receive the names and residences of such children as the principals have reason to believe are truants, and then visit them at their homes, confer with their parents or guardians, showing them the importance of regular attendance of their children at school and the evils of truancy. In most cases this is all that is required to effect a reformation of the truants. In some cases it has been found necessary to arrest them and conduct them to school, and in others to their parents. A few, who have become more confirmed in their evil ways, have been committed by the Magistrates, on complaint of their parents or guardians, to the asylums, and some, where neither parents nor officers have any control over them, have been dismissed from school. During the year ending Oct. 31, 1869, the officers have made 5,459 visits to the various schools, and received the names and residences of 9,519 children as absentees. The actual number of truants was 4,555, and during that time 343 sets of books, valued at $971, were recovered and returned to the teachers.

There were 12,164 complaints of nuisances reported to the Metropolitan Board of Health during the year ending Oct. 31, 1869, as follows: Privy vaults full, 4,426; privy vaults filthy, 199; yards filthy, 349; cellars filthy, 321; sewers obstructed, 3,163; stables filthy, 44; slaughters filthy, 0; houses filthy, 148; areas and alleys filthy, 176; hog-pens filthy, 0; vacant lots filthy, 46; cesspools and cisterns filthy, 81; sinks leaking and unsafe, 324; sidewalks unsafe, 109; houses out of repair, 114; stoops out of repair, 54; chimneys out of repair, 82; coal vault grates out of repair, 24; hydrants and waste pipes leaking, 373; street gutters filthy and out of repair, 221. It would require too much space to go into greater detail in the other departments, but these will amply suffice.

ABUSES IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Of course there are many matters in the Department of Police which are susceptible of improvement. The most glaring is the want of discipline. The patrolmen are not kept up to the proper performance of post duty, despite the vigilance of the Sergeants and Roundsmen. The men are fond of lounging on street corners, and there indulging in gossip with citizens or their side partners. Doorways and grocers' awnings afford these delinquents convenient shelter, and many of them "take the chances" and imbibe of ardent liquors given them by friendly barkeepers on their routes. In some of the larger precincts this evil is on the increase, and greatly impairs the efficiency of the Department, and accounts for much of the absenteeism so often complained of. The new Superintendent, Mr. Jourdan, intends to make a decided effort to stop this nuisance, though he naturally omits to state the proposed method. It is understood, however, that a select force of officers will be sent out who will make daily reports of such delinquencies, and the result will no doubt be a decided improvement, as these detectives will patrol the City in citizen's dress. Complaints will not increase, however, as a hint will be given to the several Captains in each case, and a new order of affairs inaugurated. The new Superintendent is already investigating the conduct of the superior officers of the Department, and even now daily astonishes them by his intimate knowledge of their delinquencies. The system of posts must be revised in order to give the patrolmen a chance of doing duty in a proper manner. At present the posts are so extended that it is wholly impossible for the men to cover the ground assigned them. In the down-town precincts, below Canal-street, the posts are, on the average, very well arranged, as they should be in view of the crowded condition of that portion of the City. Even there the officers find it difficult to keep the peace. Up-town it is far different, and the patrolman frequently finds himself unable to visit a given point oftener than once every thirty minutes, so that in his absence the lawlessly disposed have abundant opportunity to commit depredations or enact a scene of violence or disorder. For this there is only one remedy, an increase of the force. The Board have now authority to appoint one hundred additional patrolmen, and they need fully a thousand. This increased force could be governed by the present number of Captains with the same ease as they now superintend and direct 1,400 men, and the additional thousand batons would be equal to doubling the force. With that number of additional officers the Department could be so distributed as to cover the streets of the City in a proper manner, and the safety of the citizens would be better assured, and the question, "Where are the Police?" would not be heard so often.

The State Canals—Correspondence Between Senator Hardenbergh and the Merchants of this City.

By the following correspondence between Senator Hardenbergh and the merchants of New-York, it will be seen that the former has accepted an invitation to speak at the Produce Exchange, on Monday next, on the subject of the State canals:

New-York Produce Exchange,
New-York, April 30, 1870.

Hon. Jacob Hardenbergh:

Dear Sir—On behalf of the members of the Produce Exchange, we respectfully and cordially invite you to meet them at the Exchange, in the City of New-York, on any day which will be agreeable to you. Our merchants are most eager to welcome you and to thank you as the leader of the canal reforms this year—reforms which will exert incalculable influence on the future. We cannot allow the great services you have rendered the commercial interests of the State and country to pass without testifying, in an open and unmistakable manner, our hearty appreciation of your labors and our great respect and esteem for you as a public officer and a public-spirited citizen. Trusting that you will name an early day for meeting our members, we remain, very truly yours.

(Signed,) Stephen D. Harrison, President Produce Exchange; Jessie Hoyt & Co., Archibald Baxter, Williams & Guion, C. H. Marshall & Co., David Dows & Co., Franklin, Edson & Co., Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Isaac H. Reed, R. H. Lannben & Co., E. W. Coleman & Co., C. B. Lockwood & Co., A. H. Newman, A. E. Martus, Buell & Whitney, Madison M. Caleb, Shaw & Co., Hughes, Hickox & Co., John L. Ward, Boyd & Hincken, Snow & Burgess, Cragin & Co., Knapp & Co., Robert P. Getty, A. E. Kent & Co., S. Emmett Getty, Cook & Stedge, Flint & Co., E. O. Lamson, Lane, Son & Co., E. H. Tompkins & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons, Carlos Cobb, Holt & Co.

Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, May 5, 1870.

Stephen D. Harrison, President Produce Exchange:

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your note of April 30, inclosing a communication from members of the Produce Exchange of this City. The invitation contained in the note does me honor overmuch. I hasten to embrace the opportunity of being introduced personally to the merchants of New-York, men through whose instrumentality, chiefly, a great good to this State and country has been accomplished, and I beg leave to state, and wish you would communicate to the Board, over which you have the honor to preside, that I will be on the Exchange on Monday next, at 1 o'clock, if it is convenient to the gentlemen who have flattered me by this information. With great respect, I remain, &c.,

J. HARDENBURGH.

A meeting of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday, and it was unanimously resolved that all the members assemble on Monday, at 1 o'clock, at the Exchange, to welcome Senator Hardenburgh. An invitation is extended by the Exchange to all the merchants of this City to meet with the members and join in this public greeting.

Manufacturers as Auctioneers—Their Liability to Additional Taxation.

The following correspondence between Assessor Van Wyck and Acting Revenue Commissioner Douglass, relative to the taxing of manufacturers who dispose of portions of their goods by auction, is important:

United States Internal Revenue,
Assessor's Office, Fourth District,
New-York, April 29, 1870.

Sir: There are a number of manufacturers in this District paying their special tax and the duty on the sales of their manufactured goods as such, who occasionally cry off a portion of their said manufactured articles at their place of manufacture, the same as auctioneers; in other words, they thus auction a portion of their articles of their own manufacture at their place of manufacture, being themselves their own auctioneers. Are they required to pay a special tax as auctioneers and the auctioneers' tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on such sales, in addition to the above taxes as manufacturers? Section 74 seems to give manufacturers full privilege of selling their own goods at the place of manufacture, without reference to the mode of sale. Respectfully,

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor.

Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner Internal Revenue.

Treasurer's Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, 3d May 1870.

Sir: I reply to yours of 29th ult., that in the opinion of the Office, a manufacturer may sell his products at the place of manufacture, under the provisions of Section 74, act June 30, 1864, in the manner of an Auctioneer, or in any other manner, without liability to a special tax therefor; but I see no reason why the tax imposed by section 98, of said act, does not accrue in the same manner as if the sales were not made at place stated. Respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

P. C. Van Wyck, Esq., Assessor, New-York City N. Y.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Two Men Killed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

A sad accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Fish House Station, above Camden, on Thursday night, by which two unknown men lost their lives. They were walking along the track, and being warned of the approach of a freight train, stepped off the track, taking their position on the side track while the train passed. A passenger train was coming from the opposite direction, and before they could escape they were struck by the locomotive, and instantly killed. One of the men was about thirty years of age; the other about forty. Upon the body of the former papers were found by which it appeared that the man was named Brown, and that he had been an assistant engineer on the Government Water Works steamers of Baltimore. Letters were found in his pocket addressed to Lombard-street, Baltimore. No papers were found upon the body of the other man by which he could be identified. The bodies were taken to Camden, where an inquest will be held.

THE MID-OCEAN MURDER.

Examination in the Johnson Extradition Case—Question about the Ashburton Treaty—Testimony of the British Consul—Account of the Crime in the Foremast of the Morning Light by a Sailor.

The case in which Mr. Archibald, the British Consul in this City, applies for the extradition of Thomas H. Johnson, the sailor who is charged with the murder of Edward Barrus, on board the English ship *Morning Light*, when at sea, came on before Commissioner Osborn yesterday. Considerable interest in the proceedings in consequence of one or two nice questions of international law which are involved in the case. Mr. Francis F. Marbury appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the British Consul, who was also present, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Chas. S. Spencer. The latter lawyer raised the point as to whether Johnson could not be extradited under the Ashburton treaty of 1842, which merely recognizes murder and attempt at murder as extraditable crimes. He said he expected to prove his client guilty of manslaughter only. The Commissioner requested him to defer his argument concerning the treaty until the conclusion of the testimony.

Mr. Archibald gave evidence for the purpose of showing that the *Morning Light* was a British ship and sailed under British colors.

Henry Baker, one of the crew, belonging to the *Morning Light*, on being called as a witness, testified as follows: Left Buenos Ayres, South America, on board of the ship on the 8th of March; witnessed the burial of Barrus; he was perfectly dead at the time; sewed up the burial shroud and subsequently launched the body into the sea; Barrus' death took place on a Saturday; he was stabbed on Friday, when the ship was "outside of land;" "hadn't seen any land before we crossed the equator; hadn't seen any land in fourteen days before the occurrence;" I was at work right before the mast when the thing happened, my attention was first attracted by seeing Barrus' knife drop down from the top of the foremast; then I heard a cry, a groan like; at the same time another knife—a large knife—owned by the prisoner, came down on deck; I heard Johnson cry out, "Help! the man is cut;" he was then holding on to the murdered man; the mate and I were the first to go to his assistance; the second mate passed me around the foretop; Barrus seemed to be helpless, and Johnson was holding on to him fast to keep him from falling; Barrus was on a line stretcher in the foretopmast rigging; Barrus was resting on Johnson, as well as I can recollect; I asked the prisoner what had been the matter, and he said, "We got into a dispute, and I got angry and cut him;" the second mate, the prisoner and myself tried to lift Barrus down, but he could not bear to be carried in that way; a call was made for a line to lower him on deck; I went into the top and hauled up the lowest stud-halyards, and then handed the rope to James Maddox and the seaman who came up the mast to help the dying man; Barrus was lowered down to the top, and the wound examined; somebody said: "My God, his entrails are hanging out;" I merely looked at him myself, and the sight was so sickening that I said I would go down and get a drink of water; the wound was in the left side below the breast; I saw the body opened; afterward Barrus was lowered down from the top to the deck, when I assisted in receiving; the prisoner was attending to him all this time, very carefully; the deceased was carried down into the forecastle; he had no bed of his own and I took my bed and pillow and put them on the floor for him to lie on; I then went on deck and left Maddox with him; I saw the wound after Burrus' clothes were removed; it was a three-cornered cut, the fat in the lining of his bowels was out; there was no bleeding in the wound, but he was throwing up blood in a stream from his mouth; I heard him speak about the middle of the night; he called for Johnny (a seaman); that was the last time I heard him speak; saw him subsequently when he was dying; he was buried two or three hours after his death; heard Burrus say (not in the presence of the prisoner), what was done to him; he made his statement about midnight before Maddox, Alonzo Merchant and myself; when the Mate was going to try to sew up his wound he asked to be left alone; he said he was going to die anyhow.

After calling E. Nord as a witness, the examination was adjourned until this morning.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., Wm. Whitlock, Jr., Esq., Vice-President, in the chair, assisted by Norman White, Frederick S. Winston, James Suydam, A. Robertson Walsh and E. L. Fancher, Esqs., Vice-Presidents.

Rev. Dr. Holdich read the first chapter of the First Epistle of Peter, and offered prayer.

Thirteen new auxiliaries were recognized, one in each of the States of Kentucky, Georgia, Arkansas and Nebraska, four in Minnesota, and five in Texas.

Communications were received from Rev. Dr. Bergne, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, proposing to co-operate with this Society in the proposed exposition at Cordova, in South America; from Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, giving gratifying accounts of Bible work in Persia; from Rev. Dr. Trumbull, Valparaiso, stating wider openings for the Bible in Chili, and asking further aid, which was granted; from Rev. Frank Vermeil, Paris, in regard to the work of the Bible Society of France; from Andrew Muir, Esq., St. Petersburg, with statements as to the work of the Agency in Russia the past year; and from P. R. Hunt, Esq., Pekin, with an account of Bible work in the North China Mission.

Grants of books were made to the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church; to Seamen's Chapel at Savannah; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions; to Mr. J. S. Pierson, Marine Agent of the New-York Bible Society, for vessels sailing to foreign ports; to asylums for the blind; to the Tallahassee Mission among the Creek Indians; and many others of smaller amount. The entire number of volumes granted is 6,420, including ninety-four volumes in raised letters for the blind. In funds, $160 30, gold, were granted to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, to print the gospel by Luke for one of the Micronesian Islands; $200 to the Missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, for their mission in India; to the American and Foreign Bible Society $500, for the purchase of Scriptures of the Madras Bible Society, for their mission among the Teloogoos; and $600 gold to the Valparaiso Bible Society, for employment of an additional colporteur. The total amount of funds granted is $1,460 30.

Fatal Result of an Affray—Death of Patrick Welsh.

On last St. Patrick's Day Patrick Welsh, residing at No. 523 Second-avenue, was stabbed in the left groin by Michael Martin, a fellow tenant, and the victim died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. It appears that Martin was of intemperate and quarrelsome habits, and frequently abused and maltreated his wife. The wife usually escaped such undeserved punishment by running into Welsh's apartments, when the occupant and his wife kept Martin from beating her. This interference always angered Martin, though he omitted to assault Welsh for his well-meant conduct. Mrs. Martin on the morning in question ran away from Michael and sought the protection of Mr. and Mrs. Welsh which was accorded. When Welsh returned home in the evening, from work, he encountered Martin in the hallway, the latter being somewhat under the influence of liquor, Martin on seeing Welsh rushed upon him without a word of warning and stabbed him. At that time the wound was not deemed dangerous so Coroner Flynn omitted to make an ante-mortem examination. An inquest will be held on Tuesday.

Another Bay-Oil Smuggling Case.

The examination in Wm. H. Hall's case was resumed before Commissioner Shields yesterday. The accused is a member of the wholesale drug firm of Hall & Ruckle, of Greenwich-st., and is charged by Capt. Chalker, a Customs officer, with "having bay-oil in his posfession, knowing it to have been smuggled." According to John J. Wilson's testimony the oil was given to witness by Capt. Small to dispose of for the latter; it came into this port without passing through the Custom-house, and without paying any duty; witness sold fifty-four bottles of the oil, in all, to the defendant; the sale was made through a broker named Benton, of No. 42 Cedar-street; $10 per bottle was paid for the oil; defendant did not pay for the second lot which be brought; witness advised Mr. Hall to get the oil out of the way, and the latter, he thinks, promised to send it to Jersey City; witness acted as Capt. Small's broker in selling the oil; his place of business was at No. 17 Cedar-street, at the time. The examination was adjourned until the 12th inst., at 12 M.

Colored Men's Celebration in New-Orleans—Gen. Longstreet in the Procession.

From the New-Orleans Commercial, May 2.

The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution was celebrated by the negroes of this city and the adjoining parishes, on Saturday last. The ceremonies of the day consisted in a grand procession, and public speaking on Lafayette-square and other places, after dark. About one hundred and twenty-five white men participated in the display, and of this number nine-tenths were employes in the Custom-house, Post-office, State and municipal offices. To the great credit of our people, let it be said that in this black procession there were but five or six men who were known to have been opposed to Radicalism, and who risked life and sacrificed property in their efforts to defeat its encroachments. Those of this class who attracted most attention were, first, Gen. Longstreet, of the Confederate army, who rode in a carriage literally covered with the "Stars and Stripes," some of them, perhaps, trophies of his own gallant troops in Virginia, thousands of whom are now lying in their silent graves, while their once beloved commander is here consorting and fraternizing with their slayers. Next we find Hon. John Ray, [illegible], occupying a seat beside his sable Excellency, Oscar J. Dunn. Capt. John [illegible], a [illegible] office-holder under every Democratic Administration for the past twenty years, also figured in this crowd, and his very recent conversion was very evident from his awkward appearance in such company. There were a few others of less note, whose names we will not here mention.

The occasion was one eminently calculated to elicit the enthusiasm of the negroes, as the Constitutional Amendment specially invested their race with political rights heretofore denied them. Their rejoicings, therefore, were natural and proper, and to their credit, we say it, their conduct on the occasion was very commendable. Good order and decorum characterized their proceedings, and all over the city their procession was undisturbed.

BLOSSOM ROCK.

Description of the Rock and the Preparatory Work for Blasting it—A Charge of Twenty-three Tons of Powder—The Explosion.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 25.

Everybody familiar with the character of our harbor is aware that Blossom Rock has always been the most dreaded and dangerous obstruction in it. Little Alcatraz and Sheep Rock are bad, but they are both out of the ordinary track of vessels coming into or going out of the harbor, and they are both visible. Blossom Rock, however, lies directly in the line of entrance to the harbor, and near the route which the river steamers take, and is a sunken rock. The engineers of the United States Coast Survey marked its position with buoys, which have several times been swept away. The water at the Rock at low tide was about five feet deep, and the current at the point was generally very strong. Several vessels have struck on it, and it has always been an object of dread to seamen and navigators. Last year the Federal Government appropriated $75,000 in currency for the removal of the rock, and the plans presented by Col. Von Schmidt were adopted. The rock had been carefully surveyed and found to be 180 feet long, ninety feet wide, with abrupt sides, and a comparatively smooth surface. It was a soft sand-stone like that in Telegraph Hill and Alcatras Island.

The first work attempted by the engineer was to reach the rock. For the accomplishment of this task a large, stanch, flat-bottomed scow was constructed, and a heavy framework, thirty-four feet long, twenty-two feet wide and twenty feet high, erected upon it. A double tank or coffer-dam, about eight feet square, was built of plank in the center of the craft, running from its bottom to the top of the platform, similar to a fishing-smack's well-room. The space of two feet was left between the outer and inner casings of this tank, was filled with tough clay, packed in bags, thus effectually shutting off the water from the outside. The bottom of the scow was armed with a number of sharp, steel-pointed spikes, arranged in a semi-circle near the outer edges, and, after thorough inspection and overhauling, the whole structure was towed to the spot by a steam-tug. The craft was sunk upon the comparatively smooth surface of the rock, anchors were carried out in different directions, with the chains hove taut on board the vessel, and two hundred tons of rock thrown in. The spikes penetrated the sandstone on account of the pressure brought to bear upon them, and the structure, which rises eight feet above the surface of the water, was immovably set. The water was easily pumped out of the dam, and the surface of the rock laid bare for further operations by the workmen. A circular groove, two feet deep, was drilled in the rock, into which an iron turret was hoisted and firmly fixed.

EXCAVATING THE ROCK.

The surface of the rock having been exposed, a shaft was sunk to the depth of twelve feet, from which tunnels were run in different directions, the ballast worked being brought to the center shaft, hoisted in a tub through the turret, and discharged by a swinging derrick out in the deep water. The engine was of the donkey style; the derrick forty feet high, and the tub carried up half a cubic yard of rock at each hoist, averaging about fifty cubic yards per day. It was the original intention of Col. Von Schmidt to remove the entire center of the rock, producing a cavity inside which would measure twelve feet in the clear from the highest point to the bottom, leaving a crust of about ten feet in thickness to resist the pressure of the water while the work was in progress; this crust to be blown up by powder when the remainder of the work had been completed. As the work progressed the rock grew weaker, and it became necessary to leave pillars of rock standing at short intervals from each other, in order to guard against the crust caving in. This necessitated scooping out the bottom of the rock in a basin shape, in order to furnish a receptacle for the *debris* should the explosion prove less effective than was expected and fail to throw the pillars outside. Heavy timbers were also judiciously arranged to strengthen the excavation, and all fears of the roof caving in were dispelled.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform was 22 feet long and 20 feet wide, and space was assigned to various uses with the same precision and system that has marked the whole enterprise. The water and fuel for cooking and engine purposes occupied an allotted section; the caboose, containing bunks for twelve men, occupied another; the engine came in for a liberal share of room, and from the south side of the platform a whale-boat was suspended by davits. The lumber and miscellaneous assortment of working implements were located near the turrets.

THE EXCAVATION.

The excavation, when completed, resembled an immense bake oven. Its dimensions were as follows: Extreme length, 132 feet; width, 60 feet; height at the shaft, 12 feet; the lowest point, 3 feet; the thickness of the crust or shell, about 10 feet 6 inches, as near as could be estimated.

CHARGING THE BLAST—THE SPECTATORS.

Thousands of men, women and children came from all parts of the city to see this famous rock blown to fragments with twenty-three tons of powder sunk in its deep caverns. Many expected to see a column of stones, and timbers thrown 200 or 300 feet into the air, and calculated the chances of the entire city being shaken to its foundations. They wished these results might follow upon the explosion. Certainly twenty-three tons of gunpowder is an immense charge, and to explode it under ordinary circumstances would be like blowing up a good-sized powder-mill. This huge quantity was contained in large boiler-iron cylinders. Early in the week it was taken to the rock on a barge and placed in the chambers. The tanks or cylinders were connected by wrought-iron pipes, through which the electric wire was run, so as to explode all of them simultaneously. When the powder was all in, the anchors, chains, tools, engines, &c., were all taken away, leaving nothing of value to be involved in the general wreck. To those who wished to witness the spectacle from the land, Telegraph Hill afforded the best and most popular view. By 12 M. Saturday people commenced threading their way on all sides toward the summit of the hill. The cars on the line of street railroads leading to North Beach were crowded with men, women and children, and by 1 o'clock P. M. Telegraph Hill was black with the multitude. North Point and Meiggs' Wharf were also thronged, and thousands lined the wharves and docks and shipping, wherever a view of the locality could be obtained. One speculative individual stationed a large telescope on the summit of the hill, but very few availed themselves of the opportunity, and he turned the instrument skyward. Advertising agents were also on hand, who at intervals flung thousands of their hand-bills into the air. Candy and fruit hucksters straggled about and diverted much coin to their pockets. Those persons who had opera-glasses and spy-glasses were much envied. Several enterprising dispensers of fluids packed beer-barrels up the hill, and did a good business, while their stock in trade lasted. Yachts, steamers, tugs, schooners, sloops and row-boats dotted the bay in all directions, but all kept at a respectful distance from the rock, above which the American flag was flying, and near which the boats of the engineers hovered. At 1 P. M. a gun thundered from Alcatraz, and startled hundreds, who thought the monster blast had been exploded. By this time at least 50,000 people were present; the appearance of Telegraph Hill was inexpressibly grand. The whole resembled a grand army. On all the streets and roadways at the base were hundreds of carriages, buggies, wagons and vehicles of all kinds all loaded with people. At 1:28 the last signal gun was fired from Alcatraz, and everybody expected to see the rock shattered. The scow with the engineers was anchored at a safe distance, but when the time came for the explosion to take place, a staff on the framework on the rock fell, and after about fifteen minutes' delay, a boat with several men put off from the scow and landed them on the rock again. It was evident from the delay and the movements of the men that some accident had happened, but what it was no one on shore could determine. The people grew impatient, but in a short time the small boat put off toward the scow, and expectation was again on tip-toe.

THE EXPLOSION.

At 2:06 P. M. the explosion took place. A monster cone of water, apparently 100 feet in diameter at the base, shot into the air to the height of at least 100 feet, and in the center, like the crater of a volcano, could be seen a sheet of smoke and stones, the latter going far above the vast column of water. There was a dead, thug-like sound; the great cone was shattered into spray and fell, the rocks descended plunging into the bay, and all was over save the great white circle of foam which marked the spot. Not a single vestige of the framework was to be seen. Immediately guns were fired, whistles sounded and bells were rung.

A great shout went up from the assembled multitude and then came the dispersion, as of some vast army, panic-stricken and in flight. Probably more than 50,000 people witnessed the grand spectacle, such a sight as never was presented in this city before. Along every street rattled thousands of wagons and carriages, and horsemen dashed rapidly here and there. The sidewalks were lined, and the crowd seemed more immense than when gathered on the hills. The fleet of sailing-vessels and steamers headed toward the spot where Blossom Rock had been, and hundreds of people who had the leisure remained to witness further proceedings, whatever they might be. No rock went out of a perpendicular direction but huge bowlders weighing tons were thrown high in the air, amid a storm of smaller ones. The sight was a magnificent one, but there was much less commotion on the water than many had expected. The shock was felt by people in boats but there was no perceptible jar on shore at the nearest point.

INCIDENTS.

While the people were waiting for the blast, several fights took place on Telegraph Hill among the roughs, but no particular damage was done. One man on the steep northern slope of the hill lost his balance and rolled down. He was seriously injured. His name could not be learned. It was feared that teams would run away when the explosion took place, but as far as could be learned, there was no stampede.

Not an accident occurred, so far as we have been able to ascertain, either on shore or on land, except the one above noted, notwithstanding the enormous crowd that was in attendance and the hurry and confusion consequent upon the return to the city. The North Beach cars were crowded to their fullest capacity for an hour afterward, and Stockton and Powell streets presented the appearance of a Fourth of July procession.

All the yachts of the San Francisco Yacht Club, and many more, were on hand, cruising up and down with the stiff westerly breeze that kept blowing all the afternoon. The *Fannie Lotus*, *Harvest Queen*, *Maud Isabel* and *Peerless*, were conspicuous among the number, the last-mentioned vessel being crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The *Moulton*, gaily decked with bunting, carried a tolerable number, as did also most of the harbor tug-boats. The yachts, when the first gun was fired from Alcatraz, kept away over toward Angel Island, many of them taking their load of pleasure-hunters clear away out of the great event.

The explosive materials, &c., consisting of thirty-eight barrels and seven large iron tanks of California blasting powder, was stored in the excavation without break or accident of any kind. The dangerous character of this operation may be readily imagined by those who have had experience in blasting, and the practical men who visited the rock were avowedly apprehensive of some casualty in this regard. It was accomplished successfully, however, despite all fears and predictions to the contrary. The tanks were about six feet long and three feet four inches square, built of boiler-iron, and contained from 80 to 175 kegs of powder apiece, only one having the last-named amount. The barrels were arranged around the outer edge of the excavation eight feet apart; the tanks in the center ten feet apart. In the disposition of the wires, all the ingenuity and mechanical skill of Col. Von Schmidt and the electrician, Mr. Lundberg, were brought into play. In order to comprehend this portion of the affair, we obtained a few facts of the engineer.

Two wires, one of copper and the other of steel—the latter fuse covered with a coating of composition and then rubber—connected all the barrels and tanks running into the famous Abel fuses, perforated tubes some six inches in length, filled with rifle powder. On the top of each barrel and tank was a copper tube shaped like a T, and connected with these tubes was an ordinary rubber hose. The wires were carried through this hose to an iron air reservoir on the platform above the rock. An air pump supplied the reservoir with air, which, forced below into the tanks and barrels, served to force the water out in case of leakage. The copper or ground wire led from a joint in the air reservoir into the water, but the steel wire, no longer covered with rubber, was carried from the same joint to the top of a fifty-foot staff in the center of the platform. The tug towed the scow at 1:18 P. M., and when 1,300 yards away she was anchored. By some accident the wire broke—owing, probably, to the heavy strain on it. Col. Von Schmidt and Mr. Lundberg returned to the rock and made a connection with an insular wire. The boat was then rowed some 800 feet from the rock, and this time there was no failure. At five minutes of 2 o'clock, the electric spark was sent along the wire and the explosion followed.

An Incident of the Late Calamity in Richmond.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Index.

Richmond, Tuesday, May 3, 1870.

I heard yesterday of one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the calamity of Wednesday last. Prof. Dews, a well-known violinist of this city, at the time of that occurrence was standing in the wide avenue leading from the Governor's house, somewhat near the monument. He heard the crash of the falling timbers, and saw the clouds of dust rising from the windows, when with terrible suddenness and by some astonishing and inexplicable working of the imagination, the whole scene, as described afterward by many persons, became vividly impressed upon his mind. He knew that a horrible accident had taken place, but more than this, he could hear the moans of the dying and the cries of the wounded and could see their struggles under the mass of fallen timbers. The effect upon him was to produce paralysis of the left side, his whole system was shocked as if by an electric current, the nerves vibrated and tingled till they seemed as if they must snap, so great was the tension. He is yet confined to bed, but is improving under the medical attention of Dr. P. A. Frayser. Prof. Dews is a reliable middle-aged gentleman. He is not at all of an imaginative disposition, is in the most vigorous health and weighs 200 pounds. I implicitly believe his statement, unaccountable as it is. The present condition of his whole side and arms prove how dreadfully he was shocked and his eyes were freely spotted, as is often seen in cases of paralysis, or particularly that paralysis of the brain. I have heard of some other persons who were nearly as badly injured by hearing the result of the accident. Old Lawyer Cannon, one of our most venerable and worthy citizens, was paralyzed, and is now confined to his bed. He has been before in this condition, however; but none of these cases seem so strange as this—where a person, neither seeing nor being told what had happened, at once realized it in all of its shocking details.

The Ontario and Erie Ship-Canal.

From the Albany Argus, May 6.

The Dominion Parliament have passed a bill incorporating a Company having for its object the construction of a ship-canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The Company are empowered to locate their canal, commencing on the Niagara River at or near Fort George, in the town of Niagara, and thence to a point at or near the village of Thorold, and from thence to the waters of Lake Erie, at or near Port Colborn, or to the waters of the Upper Niagara River, at or near the village of Chippewa. The locks and works of the canal shall not be of less size, depth and capacity than the Cornwall Canal on the River St. Lawrence, that is to say, of dimensions which shall float the largest lake, sail and steam craft. It also provided that this Company, in pursuance of its work, may take possession of an occupy any portion of the Welland Canal, and enlarge its locks and capacity to correspond with the dimensions of their own. This is no more and no less than a ship canal around Niagara Falls. It is much easier for the Canadians to pass an act incorporating such a company, than it is for the company to construct the work. A bill authorizing a Ship Canal around Niagara Falls passed the New-York Legislature some years ago, but nothing has been heard of the company under the charter.

Lynch Law in Louisiana—Five Desperadoes Shot.

From the New-Orleans Times, May 2.

A correspondent informs us that on Sunday, 24th ult., the citizens of New-Antlanta, in Winn Parish, arrested and shot John B. West, David Frame, Grow Thompson, a man by the name of Collins and one named Ingram. The well-known Lawson Kimbrel—brother to Wm. Kimbrel, killed by Gen. McGlathan—was shot down for dead, but the ball only scalped him, and he made his escape.

The cause of the difficulty is stated as follows: It appears that some time before Gen. McGlanthan killed Wm. Kimbrel, a man named David Deen joined this gang of desperadoes. Subsequently, however, he quit them, and gave information which incensed them against him so highly that he was forced to leave the parish in order to save his life. He took refuge in Mississippi, where he remained some time. On his return to the parish, he brought his father and mother with him; but he had not been at home long before the fact became known to his enemies, who immediately made a coffin, hunted him up, and arrested him, leaving three of their number to guard him. The citizens, hearing of his peril, at once banded themselves together, released Deen, and succeeded in capturing the whole gang, who, by their threats, so excited the crowd, that they shot them down as stated above.

These men are represented to be of the most desperrte character, had been engaged in a nefarious trade, and had been frequently arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury of the parish.

How a Prussian Imposter was Exposed.

From the Albany Journal, May 5.

James Winn, a resident of Cohoes, has been a pensioner upon the roll of the Albany agency for four years. His pension was originally granted at the rate of $6 per month, for a gun shot wound on the wrist, which disbility still exists, and which would entitle him to the rate named. In 1867, Winn acquired the notion that he might put the generosity of the Government to a further test, and seek an increase of pension. He based his claim upon the allegation that by reason of his wound he had wholly lost the use of his hand. He exhibited that member to a surgeon with the fingers and thumb so rigidly closed that apparently they could not be opened of his own volition, nor by another without the application of great power and of severe pain to himself. Upon the certificate of the surgeon he obtained the coveted increase from $6 to $15 per month, and has, up to his last payment, obtained over $300 of the increase.

But when he was subjected to a late periodical examination suspicion was excited that the case was not just what it appeared to be, and his pay was reduced to its former rate. From that action Winn appealed to the Department at Washington. The latter directed a thorough examination. Yesterday Winn was summoned before the Pension Agent and the Medical Board of this city, Drs. Craig, Porter and Bendall. At the first formal examination the hand was found to be as rigidly closed as Winn had before represented it to be, and nothing less than violent effort, attended with great apparent pain, could relax the rigidity of the fingers. But suspicion, unwillingly as it was suffered to exist, still lurked about the case. It was resolved to administer an anæsthetic, and the patient was taken to Dr. Porter's office, where, in the presence of the officers before named and a friend of Winn's, he was subjected to the influence of ether. He vigorously resisted the application of this treatment at first, but from some motive finally submitted. The result was eminently successful. As quickly as the potion began to exercise its influence, the muscles relaxed their rigidity, the hand opened, and the fingers and thumb were straightened out as easily and thoroughly as though no injury had ever been inflicted to impair in the least the perfect power and symmetry of the member! It was found, too, that the whole inner portion of the hand exhibited indisputable evidences that it had been applied, and that most thoroughly, to the purposes of severe manual labor.

When the patient awoke from his anæsthetic sleep, and found his hand thus miraculously restored to health and utility, he endeavored to impute the transformation to the triumph of medical skill. The surgeons, however, would not accept this tribute to their skill, and Winn was compelled to leave the scene with, it is true, a reconstructed hand, but also, with the unpleasant intimation from the surgeons and the Pension agent that the hand must hereafter provide for him that means of support that the Government had hitherto kindly afforded him.

An Incident in a Court Room.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, May 4.

An amusing incident occurred in the Police Court this morning, during the trial of Eichenlaub and Stump for burglary. After the trial had proceeded some length, one of the witnesses testified that the night of the burglary Stump questioned him in regard to the time the Dallas family and their hired girl had left the house. Judge Pruden, who appeared for Eichenlaub, but who was sitting beside Stump, desired to know what Eichenlaub had said to him, touching Stump on the shoulder, and it transpired that he had been defending Stump, supposing it was Eichenlaub, and that Mr. Barde, who had been retained for Stump, was defending Eichenlaub. After the ex-attorneys had come to an understanding in regard to the matter, they changed partners, and the game went on. The cause of the mistake was Stump's having sat down by Judge Pruden, who, as he had never before seen either of the defendants, did not know the difference.

General City News.

The fifth anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House will be held in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, May 10, 1870, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Society, will preside. Addresses will be delivered by John B. Gough, Esq., Rev. John Hall, D. D., and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge. Singing under the direction of J. W. Jarbos. The annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, on the afternoon of the same day, at 3 o'clock.

The steamer *Holland*, formerly the *Louisiana*, of the National Line, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, brought 1,382 emigrants, the largest number which has arrived on any one vessel since the beginning of the year.

The receipts for duties at the Custom-house for the first four days of this week have been unusually heavy, averaging over $450,000 per day, as follows: Monday, $391,000; Tuesday, $451,000; Wednesday, $546,000; Thursday, $471,000.

Grace Lodge of Good Samaritans will have a public meeting in their hall, corner of Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, this evening. Mr. G. W. Bungay and others will address the meeting after the installation of officers. The Grand Chief of the order, Charles Latour, and other prominent members, will take part in the exercises.

The new City Chamberlain, Hon. John J. Bradley, has designated the Tenth National Bank as one of the banks of deposit for the City moneys in the place of the Central National Bank. Three institutions of deposit are required by law to be selected. The other two are the Broadway Bank and the Union Trust Company. The Broadway Bank will continue permanently, as heretofore, the chief bank.

James Donohue, late first clerk under the Superintendent of the Out Door Poor, has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Bureau, vice Garret M. Losee, removed.

It is understood that Mayor Hall has made no new appointments lately. His Honor, however, has taken such precautions to prevent his privacy from being disturbed, that members of the Press find it almost impossible to obtain an interview with him, and they are usually compelled to take his Honor's daily statements that "there is nothing new" at second hand.

The Fire Commissioners held a protracted session yesterday, during which a large amount of routine business was transacted. It was ordered that hereafter the regular meetings of the Board be held on each Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time, and at no other, applications for appointment will be received after the 16th inst., prior to which date none whatever will be received at any time. The Board is experiencing considerable annoyance from the general conviction among the masses that the entire Democratic Party is to be quartered upon the public through the Fire Department, and have adopted these regulations as a barrier against the army of applicants which remorselessly besieges them.

The complaint against Charles W. Lawrence, a Custom-house Inspector, of having smuggled a quantity of silk velvet ribbons into this country for Canada, was dismissed by Commissioner Osborn yesterday, on the ground that the evidence of Hart, the only material witness in the case for the prosecution, was unworthy of credence without corroborative proof. He said if the Government officers had any new or additional evidence against Lawrence it could be submitted to the Grand Jury.

A charge of bigamy was preferred against Frederick Bierdineffel, otherwise Gustav Frederick Charles Breed, at Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Shandley, yesterday. Statements were made to show that he was married to Bertha Bismark several years ago, after previously living with her as her paramour; that he abandoned her in December last, running away with a married woman named Cheret, of No. 88 Franklin-street, who carried with her $5,000 of her husband's money; and finally, that he was married to Miss Margaret Collins in Seventh-street M. E. Church in June last, under a name different from the one used by him at his first wedding. The accused was recently arrested for abandonment on a complaint preferred by his first victim, and was subsequently sent to Blackwell's Island.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

OFFICIAL.

Thursday, May 5, 1870,
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the members.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—16.

The minutes of meeting held April twenty-five were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Moore—

Of Isaac Hall, for permission to locate a swimming bath on the North River, outside the Battery wall, near Castle Garden, and resolution to grant such permission.

Which resolution was adopted.

By Alderman Cunningham—

Of owners of property on Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, to pave that portion of said street paved with Nicolson pavement, and resolution to have such pavement laid there.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Long—

To permit D. S. Campbell to reset curb and gutter stones and flag opposite his premises, Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hughes—

To permit H. Behrends to place a watering-trough on the south-east corner of Mercer and Prince streets.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McKiever—

To appoint John A. Kelly a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

To appoint William Burns a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cunningham—

To permit John McCafferty to erect a wooden awning on north-west corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Appointing Thomas S. Whitney a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Peter Mitchell, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Woltman—

Appointing George W. White a Commissioner of Deeds, vice W. W. Cook, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cunningham—

To lay gas-mains and place and light lamps in Sixty-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

To remove hydrant from Eighty-fourth-street, two hundred and four feet east from Tenth-avenue and place same on north-east corner of said street and avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Caddy—

To compensate the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for their services.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Croker—

To lay Belgian pavement in Thirty-third-street, from Lexington-avenue to East River.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman Jackson—

To repeal all resolutions and ordinances relating to regulating, grading, curbing and flagging One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from Hudson to Harlem River.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman Jackson—

To lay Belgian pavement in Fifty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Pavements.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To permit Edward Kelly to place a watering-trough in front of his premises, north-east corner of Sixty-fifth-street and Second-avenue; to permit Smith & Green to place an ornamental lamp in front of number fourteen Cortlandt-street; to request the Fire Commissioners to remove telegraph pole corner of Leonard and Centre streets; to permit Wm. C. & Matthew Smith to place a watering-trough in front of number one hundred and seventy-six West-street; to permit Thomas Malone to place a watering-trough in front of number five Hudson-street; to pave Fifty-ninth-street from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River with Belgian pavement; to set curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalks four feet wide, on both sides of Forty-fifth-street from Eleventh-avenue to North River; to lay gas-mains and light street lamps in Fifty-third-street from Madison to Fifth-avenue; to build receiving basin and culvert on north-west corner of Forty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue; to place and light two lamps in front of Dutch Evangelical Church, Eighty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues; to build a sewer in Clinton-street, between Houston and Stanton streets; to permit John W. Smith to place watering-trough in front of premises corner of Sixty-fourth-street and Second-avenue; to appoint Thomas Canady a Commissioner of Deeds, vice James Gibson, failed to qualify; also Frederick R. Lee, vice Patrick Sweeny, deceased; and James Dunn, vice Owen Flanagan, resigned; to permit William Gulfoyle to regulate and grade sidewalk in front of his premises, north-west corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue; to permit Patrick Bannin to regulate, grade, &c., in front of his premises, north-west corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Which were severally adopted.

Resolutions, To build sewer in Clinton-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets; to build sewer in Avenue A, between Second and Third streets; to regulate and grade Thirty-fifth-street, from First-avenue to East River; also, Sixty-sixth-street from Tenth-avenue to the Boulevard, and Ninety-first-street from Third to Fifth avenues; to place free drinking hydrants on south-east corner of First-avenue and Fifth-street, and north-west corner of Second-avenue and Ninety-third-street.

Which were severally laid over.

An ordinance dividing the Seventeenth Ward into twenty-eight election districts.

Which was laid over.

Resolutions, To repeal resolution, heretofore passed, for laying Belgian pavement in Nineteenth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; to require the Belt Railroad Company to lay Belgian pavement between their tracks, in Fifty-ninth-street, from First-avenue to Fifth-avenue; to pave Fortieth-street, from Third to Madison-avenue, with Belgian pavement; also Twenty-fifth-street from First-avenue to East River, and Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue.

Which were severally referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, returning without his approval, an ordinance redistricting the Thirteenth Ward, as follows:

Mayor's Office, New-York, May 2, 1870.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: Respectfully returned, with the objection that the passage of this resolution just now is inexpedient, because there will not be time, as I am informed from the Election Bureau, to make the necessary changes, should this ordinance become a law, for the approaching election, and the existence of this ordinance will create confusion.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

Which was received and laid on the table.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, returning without his approval resolution permitting John F. Welch to build a shed on bulk-head between piers numbers forty-seven and forty-eight North River, as follows:

Mayor's Office,
New-York, May 2, 1870.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

The Mayor respectfully returns the annexed resolution, with the objection that, under the present law, it is not a power that the Common Council can exercise in the mode designated by this resolution. See section thirty-eight of chapter three hundred and eighty-three of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, relating to the Department of Docks.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

Which was received and laid on the table.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pave Forty-eighth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, with Belgian pavement; to build a new pier at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River; to pave Water-street, between Wall and Old-slip, with Belgian pavement; to pave Pearl-street, from Whitehall to Coenties-slip, with Belgian pavement; to place street-lamps opposite number twenty-one Park-row, and in front of numbers one hundred and twenty-two and one hundred and twenty-four Perry-street; to flag full width sidewalks opposite numbers fifty-two, fifty-four and one hundred and forty-nine Bank-street and seventy-three Christopher-street; to pave with Stafford wooden pavement Sixty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River; Seventy-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue; Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Sixth-avenue; Fifty-third-street, from Fourth to Sixth-avenue, and Fifty-eighth-street, from Sixth to Ninth-avenue, except where now paved; directing the Clerk of the Common Council to have compiled the leading cases in which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City and County of New-York have been concerned as plaintiff or defendant, and to publish five thousand copies; to build a sewer in Fortieth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to North River; to place and light street lamp opposite number two hundred and thirty-one East Eleventh-street; to lay crosswalk from number one thousand one hundred and thirty-four Broadway to opposite side of Broadway; to pave Twenty-fourth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—16.

Resolution, To place and light two gas-lamps in front of German United Brothers Evangelical Church, Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; to build sewer in First-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street; to fence in vacant lots south-west corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue; to pave Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with Belgian pavement; to place lamp-post on east side Second-avenue, thirty feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street; to place and light street-lamp south side One Hundred and Twentieth-street, one hundred and twenty-five feet east of Third-avenue; to flag, full width, sidewalks on west side of Second-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—16.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Miller moved to take from the table veto message of the Mayor of resolution directing the Clerk of the Common Council to compile the Manual for one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and that fifteen thousand copies thereof be printed.

Which was carried, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—16.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday next, ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

Thursday, May 5, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—18.

The minutes of the meeting held May two were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

To permit Dennis Rearden to place a watering-trough in front of number seventy-two Greenwich-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

To permit the property-owners on Eleventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, to regulate and grade said portion of said street.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

To correct the name of "Stephen Rapelyea," appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, to read Steward Rapelje.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

To donate two thousand six hundred dollars to the Central Presbyterian Church to pay assessments.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, Directing the Clerk of the Common Council to compile the opinions of the Corporation Counsel from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to date, and cause five thousand copies of the compilation to be printed in document form; and to set and curb gutter-stones and flag full width on the north-east corner of Marion and Prince streets.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—17.

Resolutions, To lay Hamar wood preserved pavement in Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to Sixth-avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Seery, McDonald, Fay—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Feitner, Shelley—2.

Resolutions, To lay Belgian pavement in Second-avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Fortieth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman O'Brien—1.

Resolutions, To set curb and gutter stones and flag on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway; to lay gas mains, erect and light lamps in Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River; to build sewer in Sixteenth-street from Ninth-avenue to North River; also, in Seventeenth-street, from Ninth-avenue to North River; to pay George A. Dougherty one thousand five hundred dollars for extra service rendered during one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as Redemption Clerk, Bureau of Arrears; to flag sidewalk on south side of Fiftieth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; and to build a receiving-basin and culvert on south-east corner of Avenue A and Ninety-second-street.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—18.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Rogers, the Committee on Lamps and Gas was discharged from the further consideration of resolution to place a gas lamp in front of number one thousand one hundred and twenty-three Broadway, and the paper was laid over.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MARRIED LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, and Miss Effie Germon, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Mestayer.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
A WIDOW HUNT and TOODLES. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pierls and Mme. Ponisi.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Mr. George L. Fox and Miss Longmore.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN and COLLEEN BAWN.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke, Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

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The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the Times are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

The Times for Sunday.

The Times of to-morrow, Sunday, May 8, will contain, as usual, an excellent variety of pleasant, entertaining and profitable reading matter, including a good story, numerous selections from current literature, special articles on local topics, readable and newsy letters from some of our own correspondents, general notes on amusements at home and abroad, foreign and religious intelligence in brief, military gossip, &c. Also, all the news of importance and interest received and collected up to press-time. Advertisements for this edition must be received in the Times Publication Office as early as 8½ o'clock this evening to insure the proper classification.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A steamer at Glasgow, Scotland, reports speaking the Cunard steamer *Siberia* putting back for Queenstown, under sail, having broken her shaft. She was, when spoken, 1,300 miles west of Ireland. All were well on board, and the steamer needed no assistance.....A London dispatch says the Red River expedition has been abandoned, a compromise having been effected by the bill to organize the province of Manitoba in the Canadian Parliament.....A conference of Ministers and Marshal Canrobert was held at the Tuilleries on the 5th inst. to agree upon measures to preserve order during the day of voting—to-morrow. Arrests of persons implicated or suspected of complicity in the conspiracy are still made. The *Marseillaise*, Rochefort's paper, and the edition of the *Rappel* were seized yesterday, and trouble was reported at Lyons in consequence of Government interference with the publication of the *Cloche* in that city. Members of the Opposition have gone to London and Brussels to ascertain the truth about the alleged conspiracy. The New-York *Tribune's* London correspondent, whose name appeared in Flourens' letter to Beaury, is in Paris and professes readiness to answer any questions that may be put to him. He admits receiving letters for Flourens in London, but he says he knew nothing of their contents, nor of the conspiracy.....The French clergy in Rome have been informed that the law prohibits their voting at the French Embassy in Rome on the *plebiscitum*.....The revolted Algerian tribes have submitted to the French after two engagements, in which the latter were victors.....It is asserted that Serrano will not resign, but will be invested with full powers of a Royal Regent. Spanish Bishops in Rome refuse to take the oath to the new Constitution.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to establish a uniform system of education in the District of Columbia was reported. Adverse reports were made on the bill to increase the fees of Marshals in Western Arkansas, and the bill providing for a special term of the Circuit Court in the Southern District of Ohio. The Senate substituted a bill of its own for that of the House reducing the number of officers of the army, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next. A long debate ensued on the House resolution fixing the 4th of July for final adjournment, during which the merits of pending measures, which, it is claimed, would be jeopardized by so early an adjournment, were discussed. The resolution was postponed until May 20. The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and, after debate on the amendment discontinuing the publication of the laws in newspapers, was agreed to. Notice was given of an amendment abolishing the Blue Book, published for gratuitous distribution, and the Senate adjourned till Monday. The House was not in session.

GENERAL.

A Pottsville, Penn., dispatch says a strong secret movement is in progress to persuade the miners of the Lehigh and Wyoming mining region to join the strikers now idle, in order to compel the operators to yield. Should this fail, work will be resumed generally.

Several barns and a large livery-stable in Wilkesbarre, Penn., containing thirty-one horses and several cows and hogs, were burned yesterday, with all their contents and the live stock. Seven dwelling-houses on Calhoun-street, Cincinnati, were also burned yesterday. Henry Walsh, a fireman, was severely injured by falling walls.

The boiler of the new water-works at Zanesville, Ohio, exploded yesterday, demolishing the building in which it was situated. The fireman was blown through the roof, and fell fifty feet from the building. His injuries are probably fatal. The engineer was not much hurt. The damage is about $100,000.

The schooner *Rachel Post*, of Hampden, Me., was capsized in a squall on Wednesday, off Camden, Me., and the Captain, William Lane, drowned.

The steam-boat *Kenton* struck a snag in the Mississippi, opposite Helena, Ark., and sank, on the 5th inst. The boat and cargo will be a total loss.

A party of prominent citizens of Skaneateles paid a visit to Mr. Seward, at Auburn, yesterday afternoon. To the address of the spokesman of his lake visitors, who thanked Mr. Seward for the interview, the Ex-Secretary made a pleasant little response on the influence of lake scenery on men and countries, on literature and history.

The American Medical Association had another stormy session yesterday on the question of color, during which the Committee on Ethics made an explanation of the grounds on which their adverse report of the day before was based. A resolution censuring the members of the Committee who signed the majority report was laid on the table. A resolution setting forth that the question of race or color did not enter into the considerations on which report of the Committee on Ethics was based was adopted by 112 to 37, when the Association adjourned *sine die*.

We are indebted to Capt. Hebich, of the steam-ship *Saxonia*, at this port from Hamburg, for late Continental papers.

The Republican County Convention met last evening corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, Hon. John Cochran in the chair. A Committee was appointed to confer with the organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, in relation to the County nominations for the approaching election.

Mr. Graham began his summing up for the defense in the case of Daniel McFarland yesterday, and occupied nearly the whole day in arguing points of law and citing authorities in cases of homicide, where the defense has been a plea of insanity. On Monday he will go over the evidence with the jury.

Proceedings were commenced before Commissioner Osborn yesterday, with a view to the extradition of Thomas H. Johnson, charged with the murder of Edward Barris, aboard the English bark *Morning Light*, when at sea.

The Political Future in Three States.

The elements are being moved in three States with reference to approaching political complications, and we are thus afforded a fresh illustration of the constant necessity of foresight in our political thought and action. There is no other country in the civilized world in which the mind of the people is kept so constantly and thoroughly *en rapport* with present as well as future political necessities. No sooner is one event decided than the electors begin to study the future, and to calculate its probabilities, its necessities, and the persons who ought to deal with it. Everybody, from the highest to the lowest, feels a personal interest in these issues, either through individual ambition or a desire for the general good. The result is that when any great political question is presented for definite action, the people are prepared to act intelligently upon it, and in a great degree to control their representatives in its decision.

The people of Maine are now busily discussing the question of a successor to Senator Morrill, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The merits and demerits of a number of candidates are being canvassed, and the prospect is that the struggle will be a triangular affair, like Jack Easy's duel, and perhaps time will produce four or five contestants. Mr. Morrill, Speaker Blaine, Gov. Chamberlain and Gov. Israel Washburne, Jr., have all been strongly recommended, but Mr. Blaine is reported to have declined a contest. The State is fortunate in having such an abundance of good material from which to choose, and still more fortunate in being able to conduct the canvass without that bitterness of feeling which usually attends personal struggles.

In Vermont, a lively discussion is going on as to the Republican candidate for Governor. Among the names most prominently put forward are those of Hon. Francis Billings, and Hon. Julius Converse, both of Woodstock, and both "West side" candidates. The "East side" presents Hon. A. L. Miner, of Manchester, and Gov. Hendee. Apart from the question of locality, Hon. John W. Stewart, of Middlebury, has recently been brought forward as a new candidate. Vermont is so nearly unanimous in its Republicanism, that the struggle is ended in the nominating Convention, and the poll is a mere matter of form.

In Ohio both parties have actively begun the canvass for the State election, which takes place on the second Tuesday in October. The Republican Convention is called for the 10th day of August, and the Democratic Convention for the 19th of June. The State officers to be chosen are Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, Member of the Board of Public Works, and Controller. The greatest interest, however, centers in the members of Congress. It is understood that Messrs. Schenck, Winans, Upson, Garfield, Bingham, Ambler, and perhaps others on the Republican side, are candidates for re-election, as, also, Mr. Cessna, Democrat. Judge Welker, of the Fourteenth District, declines a re-nomination, and Hon. James Monroe, of Oberlin, is urged to succeed him. The result of the canvass is assured, although the Democrats promise a lively fight. With the colored vote—which will be at least five thousand solid Republican—the State is counted good for at least fifteen thousand Republican majority.

In each of these States there is every prospect of that harmony and success which ought to attend our party contests in every place where we have won victories before. No dispassionate man can doubt that the Republicans have, upon the whole, deserved well of the country. They have endeavored to carry out the will of the people with fidelity, and in the teeth of innumerable obstacles. The President has honestly fulfilled his pledges, and avoided all those errors into which his immediate predecessor fell, to the great disturbance of public affairs. We believe, then, that we may appeal with confidence to the people in all the approaching elections. We have yet many things before us to accomplish, but what we have achieved in the past is the best guarantee for our work in the future. With reduced taxation, and a revision of that part of our revenue system which checks rather than encourages the prosperity of the nation, we shall be able to say that no other existing organization could or would have done half so much to promote the common good. If Republicans in Congress will only do their duty, we need not fear that the country will indorse them.

The Old Men and the New.

The old discussion has been revived on the question whether or not American statesmanship has degenerated of late years. Political writers, and especially those of maturer years who have been accustomed to measure all men and events by old standards, and who look upon new men as intruders into the sacred temple in which they have set up the altars of Calhoun, Hayne, Webster, Clay, and a score of other worthies, are very apt to assume that we have fallen upon evil times wherein comparative pigmies rule the councils of the nation. With all due deference to the "fathers," we are not prepared to admit the utter degeneracy of the "children" of the Republic. Conceding of the Washingtonian era, and of that which immediately succeeded it, that there were "giants in those days," we yet incline to believe that in many instances their dimensions have been magnified by time and distance, and that their apparently exceptional greatness in our eyes is largely the result of circumstances. In the first place, the opportunities which our earlier statesmen possessed as the originators of the Government, were highly favorable to distinction; but even more favorable than the opportunity afforded them as political architects, was the lack of competition which they could boast of, and the lower standard of criticism to which they were subjected.

There are two points which demand consideration: In the first place the average American citizen of today is a much more intelligent, and consequently a much more exacting critic of statesmanship, than the average citizen of fifty years ago; secondly, the competition among the candidates for the honors of statesmanship is infinitely more severe than any which had to be encountered then. These two facts, properly appreciated, ought to go far toward directing us to a wise decision on the question. There is no doubt that the proportion of exceptionally great men, fifty years ago, was much greater than it is now; but we are confident that the average standard of American statesmanship is much higher now than then. If this is admitted—and we think it cannot be successfully gainsaid—it follows that we have advanced rather than degenerated in political affairs.

The old adage that "no man is a hero in the eyes of his valet" has a strong application to this discussion. Not only has there been a great deal of glamour thrown around the characters of our elder statesmen, which is disadvantageous to the living in making up a comparative estimate, but there is no means of knowing how the statesmen of today will stand with posterity fifty years hence. Comparisons are odious, but we doubt if any elder trio will stand higher than Lincoln, Seward and Stanton. It is unfair to judge men in the light of the prejudices and passions of their own time, and hence we regard the discussion of our "political degeneracy" as an unprofitable exercise of human ingenuity.

What is Our True Policy?

It is not easy to believe that our country, which is one of the two only successful Republics of modern times, can learn lessons from Spanish statesmanship. But great griefs and evils are also great teachers, and we need only refer to the speeches of Señor Castelar—first orator of Europe, and one of its purest publicists—to prove that there are Spanish minds which, in solving the problem of the wretched condition of Spain, have arrived at conclusions drawn from their own misfortunes, which we need not be too proud to study. The Spanish Republicans have just published a manifesto in every way worthy of attentive consideration here.

The address in question protests against what it calls an "unitarian" Republic, and demands that in any form of government by the people which may be devised for Spain, the Republic shall be "Federative," like that of the United States and Switzerland, the only Republics which have achieved success. This is merely another form of insisting upon the importance of local self-government, and upon the impossibility of wisely managing widely scattered and varied communities by a centralized power. That is what France attempts to do. The Emperor seeks not only to control the general policy of the nation, but to be felt himself like an omnipresence and omnipotence in every household of the Empire, controling its religion, and in political affairs conceding to it only what may be called liberty under instructions from head-quarters. If the Emperor were omniscient, such a scheme of government might last. As it is, it is only maintained through constant peril of anarchy and the display of the bayonet. England, on the other hand, although a monarchy, is peculiarly a decentralized Government. The crown maintains the form of appointing the Governors of colonies, and, to the delectation of the colonists, the cost of supporting them in semi-royal state. But each colony manages its own affairs and refers to the Home Government for instruction only when some question involving the dignity of the Empire is concerned. The one instance in which England has departed from the theory of decentralization of local government was in the case of Ireland; and how grievous a blunder that was, and in what a sea of troubles Mr. Gladstone now finds himself, in trying to patch up petty quarrels between Pat and his landlord by solemn Acts of Parliament, we need not remind our readers.

We have cited these rather trite, but still important facts, with a view of making a "home application." The tendency of our legislation at present is toward a Unitarian rather than a Federative republic. It is the natural, to some extent the unavoidable result of the civil war; but men should not forget that the whole end and aim of that war was to maintain the Federal Union upon its primary plan of leaving to States the control of their internal affairs, while States should leave to counties and cities a similar mastership over their local governments. The State was to be the suzerain, and not the vassal of Congress. But in the hard necessities that followed the crushing of the rebellion, Congress found itself compelled by the emergency to transcend its ancient powers, and legislate within districts which had been States, instructing them as to what laws they should pass, and becoming responsible for the government of the Southern people.

That necessity has happily passed, and we should return as rapidly as possible to the old idea. But the *habit* of centralized government still exists. We find Congress still asserting the power first to create, and then dethrone, the Legislature of Georgia; to question the republicanism of Tennessee; to charter railroads in competition with existing lines to the invasion of State rights; to go within the bounds of a sovereign State and build Niagara Ship Canals, Fox River Improvements, and Kanawha Canals.

All these acts are a departure from federation republicanism, and involve a danger of undue centralization. Here in New-York we have just been compelled by the aggregate common sense of the people to abandon our pet scheme of an all-wise Napoleonism at Albany, and to restore to this City the old-time privilege of controlling our own municipal affairs. We may do it very well or very badly, but that is our business, and we shall prosper or suffer without again appealing for outside advice and mastery. Let Congress take the hint. If it can legislate wisely for the nation at large, and harmonize its different interests and antagonisms, it will give us all we need, and it may spare us any further efforts for working out our local reform.

National Banking—The Tax on State Circulation.

We may assume that the recent suggestion for a repeal of the tax upon State Bank circulation cannot possibly succeed with Congress. The proposition was largely voted down in the Senate, early in February, and it would find little support if introduced in the House of Representatives.

State Banking, so far as the issue of bills of circulation is concerned, is obsolete. It was simply tolerated, as Mr. Secretary Guthrie fifteen years ago clearly demonstrated, in the absence of the exercise of the Federal authority to regulate the currency. It grew to be something of a necessity, because of the disagreement of political parties in the country on the question of the Bank of the United States, and its recharter or refusal of recharter in 1811, 1816 and 1832. The first Bank of the United States—1791-1811—was an unquestioned success, but as the charter drew to a close, the Bank was unfortunately made a party question, and President Madison, as the then representative of the old Republican, as contra-distinguished from the Federal Party—defeated in the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency in 1800—vetoed the Bill of recharter, though it was voted for by many of his friends in Congress.

This veto proved unfortunate, and as the breaking out of the war of 1812 clearly demonstrated, most untimely. The absence of the Bank was grievously felt throughout this three years' struggle with Great Britain. The State Banks were without the credit or resources or ability to help the Treasury in the emergency, and the few loans which they undertook to carry through were made at immense sacrifices, and paid for in greatly depreciated local bank notes, having almost as many different values as there were States in the Union. Mr. Madison, however, was too great a statesman to refuse either to acknowledge or correct the blunder, and before the close of his second term of office, signed, in 1816, the bill of charter for a new Bank of the United States, with nearly double the capital of the first charter of 1791. The Bank became a Republican measure coincident with the Tariff of 1816, and was the workmanship of, or approved by, Alexander James Dallas, the Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, John C. Calhoun, William Loundes and Henry Clay. The Bank, and the Tariffs of 1816, 1824 and 1828, brought the credit of the Government up to the highest point, and enabled the country to pay off the public debt.

But a year or two after President Jackson came into office, he took issue with the administration of the Bank, and on this question first parted company with his South Carolina friends, Calhoun and McDuffie. He indicated his purpose to refuse a renewal of the Bank charter in 1836, if he should be elected to a second term, and upon this issue the administration of the Bank very unwisely forced the bill of recharter in the Summer of 1832, on the eve of the Presidential canvass,—and the veto of Jackson, and his triumphant reelection followed.

The President and Mr. Van Buren, in 1833, championed the State Banks as Treasury depositories, and with the popularity of the Administration, growing out of the rout of South Carolina Nullification, the Bank of the United States was killed off. It not only fell as a national institution, but was ultimately rechartered as a Pennsylvania State Bank. The State Banks, generally, proved a failure as fiscal agents of the General Government. They blew up in 1837, and the Sub-treasury succeeded to their Federal functions.

The great mistake of the advocates of the National Banking system was in standing out for a monopoly for a single institution and its dependent branches. The system should have been free from the beginning. It should especially have been made free after the first charter of 1791. The growth of the country, alike with the popular repugnance of the people to every form of monopoly, demanded it. But the sad experience of the war, as we have noticed, caused the re-establishment of another bank with exclusive privileges, and it was not until nearly fifty years thereafter that free National Banking found a persistent and successful advocate in Secretary Chase, the author of the present law. It was to Mr. Fillmore and other practical minds of New-York, however, that Mr. Chase was indebted for the principle and well-established provisions and workings of free banking, (established in this State after the general explosion of the old close charters and defective and helpless safety funds in 1837,) and the New-York law was made the model of the National Act of 1863.

The deplorable attempts of the Western States to copy the original New-York law, without observing the additional safeguards which our New-York Legislature, from the lights of experience, constantly threw around it, and which in twenty years had made it as nearly perfect as any local system could be rendered, doubtless contributed to carry the National Bill for Free Banking through Congress. New-York was not anxious for it. Indeed the City Banks were at first hostile to it, but subsequently acquiesced, and most of them are now successfully banking under it.

The system was one of the successes, as well as instrumentalities, of the war against secession. It has worked safely and securely. It has proved popular as well as free, under all opposition. Its uniform and amply secured circulation has literally run out of employment all uncurrent money brokers and bank-note detectors, and it has so nearly extirpated the counterfeiting of paper money, as well as entirely equalized it in value from one end of the land to the other, that our people carry the National Bank notes about them without the trouble of looking at the place of issue or incurring the trouble of depositing them with their own banker by way of caution, discounts or explosions.

We presume that it is in no pronounced spirit of hostility to the National Banks that it has recently been proposed to revive State Bank circulation, which Congress wisely taxed out of competition with the National Currency. But the motive to this proposition probably grows out of the attempt of the Funding Bill to oppress the National Banks. We believe there is no ground for concern on this point. The banks will not be disturbed. They are much stronger than the architects of the Senate Funding Bill, and the system is too acceptable to the country, and its circulation far too popular with the masses, to be either overthrown or greatly weakened by Congress. The same remark is even more emphatically true of the Greenbacks, which this Funding Bill also professes to contract or withdraw. The demand, therefore, for repealing the tax on State Bank circulation, is not only premature, but really without a substantial basis.

Black Doctors for Black Patients.

The medical gentlemen who are holding a convention at Washington have been much exercised in their minds concerning that everlasting object of contention, the negro. It appears that the said negro, not satisfied with the political privileges which he now enjoys, actually has the presumption to aspire to practice as a physician. What is the world coming to? The doctors at Washington evidently think that some tremendous convulsion is impending. Stupendous events have been predicted for some time past. Very awkward looking spots have been seen on that irregular orb, the sun. Eruptions are not uncommon in that luminary, but the phenomena lately discovered prove that something more than usual is taking place. Then, several planets have shown signs of a disposition to create a sensation in the universe. Altogether, the philosophers are thoroughly convinced that we are on the eve of terrible events. The attempt of colored doctors to place themselves on the same footing as their uncolored brethren seems to be regarded in Washington as the most serious portent of all.

We should be sorry to recommend that a sick white man should be compelled to call in the services of a black doctor. But if a negro wishes to consult a physician of his own hue, what harm is there in it? Why should he not be privileged to take a black draught from a black doctor? The practitioners of the regulation color will not allow any of their professional colleagues to meet negro doctors in consultation. Why not, if the patient desires it? Why treat the negro as if he were a homeopathist? Some allopathic practitioners are not afraid to meet even the followers of Hahnemann. It is not for us to say whether they are right or wrong—it is a purely professional point, which the profession must be allowed to decide in its own way. But, when negroes are willing to study in the regular schools and follow the regular system, it is carrying prejudice to a very extreme point to say, "You shall not be allowed to prescribe a dose of medicine, or at least not in consultation with us, unless you can change the color of your skin from black to white."

We cannot suppose that white doctors are afraid of the competition of negroes. In all probability, even a black man will always continue to prefer a white doctor. But these are not the times when restrictions can be imposed upon any class in obedience to mere prejudice. If negroes qualify themselves to practice medicine, the accident of their color ought not to be a perpetual barrier in their way. No one is obliged to employ them. But let them have as fair a start as anybody else. There are plenty of undiscovered problems still left in medical science, and the general public can have no objection to see the negro try his hand at them.

Mr. Cragin thinks that Congress ought not to adjourn so early as the 4th of July, for if it does the Utah Polygamy bill will, in all probability, be defeated. And is that the only measure which would be endangered? What is to become of the bill to abolish the unjust system of allowing members of Congress to use the Post-office free of cost to themselves, but at a very considerable expense to the public? Moreover, is it at all likely, from present appearances, that the numerous financial questions pressing for settlement can be disposed of before the 4th of July? At the rate at which Congress has been moving since the 4th of December, the Greek Kalends would not be too distant a date to fix for the proper adjustment of public business.

We publish today a full report of Mr. Graham's speech for the defense, so far as it has gone, in the trial of Daniel McFarland. We resign so large a part of our space with the less regret considering that the trial *must* now be getting near the end. Its disappearance from the newspapers will probably not be regretted by the public, and perhaps not by the counsel engaged in the case, some of whom have succeeded in distinguishing themselves in a manner which they could scarcely have anticipated when they first addressed themselves to their duties. We can only hope that in two or three days more at the outside the eminent lawyers who still are left alive in the case will be able to retire upon their laurels—such as they are.

It is evident from the proceedings yesterday that the Senate is disposed to kill the bill abolishing the franking privilege by simply refusing to take it up. It is reported that there is a secret purpose to prevent a vote being taken, and thus the responsibility will be evaded of openly voting against it. We can assure the Senate that the plan will fail; the people are not to be so easily deceived, but will attach the responsibility where it belongs. The bill is one of the most popular measures before Congress, and if not passed this session an expression of public opinion will reach the Senate on the subject which will convince it that it is always unwise to resist indispensable reforms.

The New-York *Observer*, which is a sound religious paper, and not a mere vehicle for puffs, publishes a long article on the course taken by the *Independent* in reference to the McFarland affair. It says, among other things, "we hold that the rejection of the distinctive doctrines of the Gospel by the *Independent*, and the school it represents, is essentially the rejection of Christianity." In reply to this the *Independent* will put on its longest face, deplore the declining influence of the New-York *Observer*, and declare that it has dreadfully fallen off in character and quality of late. It will say in effect, "I can't deny that what you say is very true, but I will make faces at you, and pretend to be sorry that you are not so good as you were formerly." These infantile tactics do not seem to mend the case of the *Independent*, but they are easy to follow—and, moreover, they help to increase the air of insincerity which pervades the howling wilderness of the most unwieldy paper in the universe.

Of course a negotiation such as that for the annexation of San Domingo could not escape attack from the opponents of the Administration. The people of the Island wish for union with this country—that fact is clearly established. For various good and sufficient reasons, it is desirable that they should be gratified. If at the same time we gain, what all naval authorities admit to be a necessity, a station for coaling and repairs in the West Indies, so much the better. The *World* objects to the transaction, and naturally, since it represents the Opposition side of politics. But the whole subject of this San Domingo Treaty has been sufficiently discussed for a popular understanding of the case, and the general opinion now is that the treaty is one proper to be made. The President and the Senate may be safely left to settle the subject, and any attempt to discredit the President's motives will not have much weight with the people.

The excited character of the debates in Dominion Parliament on the North-west question, shows that some members feel very sore about what has been done. This is hardly surprising. Ex-Gov. Macdougall was made to retire from the Red River Territory under circumstances which reflected little credit for sagacity or foresight upon the Ministry which sent him. Of course he resents the conduct of any one who is even suspected of planning his discomfiture. Probably the most curious part of the matter, and the one which will strike outside observers the most, is the evident suspicion with which certain gentlemen are regarding each other. They seem in the condition of angry men who are compelled to keep secrets, and long to blurt them all out for the sake of making mischief. Mr. Macdougall charged Mr. Howe, the Secretary of State, with aggravating the Red River troubles, and he called for a Committee of Inquiry. There would be great propriety in the appointment of such a committee, and the facts it might bring to light would probably be interesting as well as instructive.

Mrs. Burleigh, who delivers lectures on the rights of children, is of opinion that her clients are the victims of a general despotism. Most people think that the case is rather the other way. The lady says, "the child should be permitted sovereignty of his person and freedom from invasion." The science of governing households is progressing. To render ill-behaved children still further the terror of the domestic circle, and to teach them that no one has any right to meddle with their vicious propensities, seems likely to be the main result of Mrs. Burleigh's method of "bringing up a child in the way he should go"—although probably that is not the specific object which she aims at accomplishing.

London, as well as our own City of New-York and a great many other capitals, finds what a hard task it is to put new wine into old bottles. London is just now embarrassed by the churches of what is called the old city proper. Before the great fire of 1666, it had one hundred of them, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but has now only fifty-six; and the difficulty consists in the fact that, as the dwelling-houses are being turned every year into warehouses, and the people go away, those churches, each with its full ecclesiastical staff, are without congregations, and the ministers preach to empty seats. At the same time, the rich bequests formerly made to them for the poor and needy of their parishes are misapplied. Many of the London journals argue that about a dozen of the aforesaid churches would be sufficient for the diminishing population of the city proper; and there is now a bill before Parliament for the settlement of a difficulty in which a good deal of old-fashioned architecture and much church property are involved.

Mr. R. J. Dillon having withdrawn his refusal to act as Park Commissioner, the *Evening Mail* very properly suggests that he shall also retract his hostility to the existing plans of the Central Park. Mr. Dillon would have made the Park something totally different from what it is now, and if he renews his attempts to carry out his own ideas, the result will be divisions in the Board, if not annoyance to the public, who are perfectly well satisfied with the general design and construction of the Park. At this moment, for instance, with its spring bloom upon it, there are very few parks in the world which rival it in picturesqueness and beauty. Let any one who doubts the fact get up early some morning and wander about the "Ramble,"—he will find it a better tonic than all the "bitters" ever yet concocted. The *Mail* truly says: "We want no patchwork or reconstruction of the most symmetrical piece of landscape gardening to be seen anywhere."

The McFarland trial has created much discussion in regard to the practice of the Courts regulating the empaneling of juries, and even lawyers are beginning to recognise the anomaly, as well as the folly, of disqualifying a man from being a juror because he is an intelligent reader of newspapers, and keeps himself informed on the current events of his time. Various reforms have been suggested, among the most original, if not the most practical of which is recommended by a prominent law journal. It gravely proposes to make the duties of jurors a profession, and to bring up a select class to fill the office. Such a profession would undoubtedly be a very profitable one, in these venal times, to the juror; but we doubt if the cause of justice would be always served.

The London *Times* made a very amusing blunder recently with regard to our Municipal politics. In its city article it gravely announced that "Erie shares were heavy on a decline of three-quarters caused by the announcement of the re-election of the friends of Gould and Fisk to the various Municipal offices in New-York—a fact which should serve as a further warning to all subscribers to American schemes, since the organization of the Democratic Party, by whom these persons are supported, extends through every State of the Union." The news thus placed before the British public will cause a smile to beam upon the faces of Messrs. Tweed, Sweeney & Co., to say nothing of the honest countenances of Messrs. Fisk and Jay Gould. The London *Times* has not made a much worse mistake since it announced that the whole of the United States debt was held in terminable annuities, which would expire of themselves in twenty years.

The Children of Capt. Williams, of the Oneida.

From the Boston Advertiser, May 6.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. S. W. A. Goodwin, of Dixon, Ill., regarding the children of her brother, Capt. Williams, of the *Oneida*. The letter was written in answer to inquiries concerning the condition of the boys and their relatives, and will be interesting to those who have contributed to the fund Mr. Forbes is raising, now amounting to about $2,700:

"By his untimely death his three sons are left entirely dependent on relatives—a willing but inadequate source of supply. Edward F. Williams, the eldest, aged twelve, has been under my charge since the death of his mother, three years ago. While I live I shall do everything I can for my brother's boy; but my health is feeble, my means limited, and I shall have nothing to bequeath to any one. The second son, aged eight, is with his uncle, Dr. Henry Williams, of Alton, Ill., an excellent guardian for the present, but he is in feeble health and without fortune. This boy must depend on a liberal education, on account of a severe and permanent injury to his right arm. The youngest, Martin Henry, five years old, is with his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Jane Ritchie, of Searsport, Me. The family is poor and can do nothing for his education. They are fine intelligent children, well worthy of the protection of their country. God grant that some day they may render their country and the cause of humanity the same noble service their father has done by a valiant life and its heroic sacrifice for duty's sake."

Extensive Fire in Brooklyn—Loss Nearly Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Yesterday morning, about 10½ o'clock, a fire broke out in a large three-story brick building, at the corner of Nevins and East Baltic streets, occupied as a molding and planing-mill by Mr. J. S. Loomis. The flames spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped various adjoining buildings. In spite of the efforts of a well-organized body of the fire-brigade, the building first attacked was totally destroyed, and the others suffered very severely. The fire is said to have originated in the engine-room, from the overheating of the main shaft, which ignited the wooden flooring and rapidly communicated itself to the inflammable materials lying about. The various losses are stated as follows:

Mr. Loomis estimates his loss on the building at $100,000; on stock, $31,000; insurance on the former, $25,000. Mr. W. B. Walters' molding and saw-mill, puts his loss on building at $25,000; insured for $8,000 in the Nassau, Commercial Exchange and others; loss on stock, $25,000; insured for $10,000 in out-of-town companies. John Clyne, liquor-dealer, puts his loss on building at $900, on stock at $2,000; insured on the former for $4,500, in the Williamsburg City Company; stock not insured. Thomas Jordan, carpet-beater, puts loss on machinery at $1,200, on carpets, $1,000; no insurance. Edward Farrell estimates damage to residence at $250; no insurance. Michael Hosey states loss on house at $250; insured in the Penix Insurance Company for $1,200; on stable at $300; not insured.

The woodwork of Engine No. 7 caught fire and was rendered useless. In Loomis' Mill about 150 were employed, and in Walters' fifty men, all of whom will be thrown out of employment.

In proceeding to the fire the tender of Engine No. 10 came into collision with a street-car at the corner of Greene-avenue and Cumberland-street. The tender was overturned, and fell upon one of the firemen named James A. Malone. He received very serious injuries, and was removed to the engine-house, where he was attended by Dr. Little.

Another Nitro-Glycerine Accident—A Man Blown to Atoms.

A fearful nitro-glycerine explosion took place at the west end of the Midland Railroad Tunnel, at Wurtsboro, Sullivan County, yesterday afternoon. It appears that Warren D. Hanum, one of the persons employed in blasting with glycerine, in company with a laborer named Dan Clay, had loaded two holes and attached the wire of the battery to touch the blasts off. Only one of them went off, however, and the one loaded by Hanum having missed, they disconnected the wire from the battery and went to see what the trouble was. Hanum stooped down over the missed hole, and picked off some stone which fell from the other blast, and took hold of the wire of the exploder. He was just going to attach it to the leading wire of the battery to try it again, when it exploded, blowing him up in the air a distance of 300 feet, and throwing him fifty feet from the spot. His head was completely blown away, and his body horribly mangled. Clay and fifty or sixty others of the laborers were on the bank, about five feet above the blast, and miraculously escaped uninjured. Had they been a few feet nearer they would all have met with a fearful death. A Coroner's inquest was held and a verdict rendered that no one was to blame. Hanum resided at Hannibal Centre, N. Y.

Activity Among the Fenians.

The councils of the Fenians become daily more frequent and secret. Yesterday, pursuant to the call of Gen. O'Neill, the members of the Executive Council of nine, appointed by the late Congress, arrived in this City to confer with him on the approaching expedition. During the day nothing was done at head-quarters, a quorum not having reached the City until a late hour. At a late hour last night, however, a secret meeting was held, which lasted until the "wee sma' hours." The business transacted thereat did not, of course, transpire, but it was ascertained that its object was to decide upon the time when the movement shall take place. The Council meets again today.

WASHINGTON.

Wretched Waste of Time in the Senate—The Woman Suffrage Question—Work in Committees—The Georgia Case—Activity in Shipping.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Senate was occupied mainly on two subjects today: In filibustering on the House resolution to adjourn on the 4th of July, and in discussing the Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Time was shamefully wasted on the former, and a little progress was made on the latter. The votes and the tactics indicated very plainly that the majority of Senators are in favor of adjourning about the time indicated, and, in two weeks when the subject will be again considered, a decided majority will probably be found in favor of the early adjournment. The Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill numbers nearly sixty pages, twenty of which were passed on today. This was fair work, and the bill will probably be finished about Wednesday. One of the most important amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole was that providing that in future the statutes at large, instead of being published in the newspapers and paid for, shall be issued in pamphlet form at an expense of not less than $50,000 per annum.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia decided to-day against female suffrage in the District of Columbia, and so reported to the Senate. It is not very probable, however, that this will be the end of the movement even during the present session. Mr. POMEROY, or some one else, will endeavor to have the bill passed over the report of the Committee.

THE GEORGIA CASE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee further considered the Georgia case today, and examined Mr. D. C. FORNEY, the publisher of the *Chronicle*, and one or two of the other employes of that paper. It appeared in the evidence that Gov. BULLOCK paid $1,800 to this establishment, or persons connected with it as proprietors or editors, for services in the way of advertising and space occupied in other departments of the paper. The investigation has not yet closed; among the next witnesses to be examined is Gov. BULLOCK.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

The Howard-Wood investigation was also continued by the House Committee having charge of that subject, and CHAS. HOWARD, a brother of the accused was examined.

REVENUE SEIZURES IN OHIO.

Information reached the Internal Revenue Bureau today that WEBER & BIEHL's brewery, in the Seventh Ohio District, had been seized for fraud on the Government.

SPURIOUS BONDS REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Affidavits were made today in the case of the New-York Bankers *vs.* The Government, growing out of the spurious $1,000 bonds redeemed by the Department some time ago. One of the deponents today was Mr. MOORE, of the Register's office. Mr. NEAL, Chief of the Division of Notes and Fractional Currency, and Mr. WYMAN, Cashier of the Treasurer's office, have been summoned for the same purpose. The case involves several hundred thousand dollars, and the question whether or not the Government is responsible for the issue of spurious money.

REVIVAL OF OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The Bureau of Statistics is in daily receipt of a large number of applications for awards of official numbers and signal letters to merchant vessels. The following is a list of the applications received in one day, the 5th inst., representing an aggregate tonnage of 6,500, exhibiting a satisfactory revival of our shipping interests: Three large schooners from San Francisco; two large steamers from Salem, Ill.; one steamer from Philadelphia; one large steamer from Port Huron, Mich.; four large vessels from New-York; one large ship, three steamers and twenty others of different classes from Detroit, Mich.—making the total number received in the first five days of May, about sixty-five.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAGE TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A Postal Convention, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, has been concluded, and will be carried into operation on the 1st of July, 1870. It provides for a regular exchange of correspondence between the two countries by means of the United States steamers plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, as well as by occasional steamers and sailing vessels plying between Honolulu and San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, or the ports on Puget's Sound, comprising letters, newspapers and printed matter of every kind originating in either country and addressed to and deliverable in the other country. San Francisco, New-York, Boston, Portland, Oregon, Teekalet, Olympia, and Port Townsend, Washington Territory, are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States, and Honolulu and Hilo the Hawaiian offices of exchange. The rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States, on and after July 1, 1870, on correspondence addressed to or received from the Hawaiian Kingdom will be as follows, viz.:

On letters, six cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under, to be fully prepaid at the mailing-office in all cases by means of United States postage stamps. If not fully prepaid they cannot be forwarded. Letters received in either country from the other are to be delivered free of all charges whatsoever.

Second—On newspapers sent or received the regular rates of United States domestic postage are to be levied and collected; if transient papers two cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof; and if sent to regular subscribers the prepaid quarterly rates.

Third—On other printed matter, four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction thereof, whether sent or received. Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly on and after July 1, 1870.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has signed an act to amend an act intitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States; "an act to fix the point of junction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company; and the joint resolution authorizing the supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities.

THE INCOME TAX.

Returns from the annual list of incomes and special taxes from thirty-six districts, generally small ones, show, as compared with the year 1869, an increase of $84,000.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The nomination of WM. LENNAN as District-Attorney for Nebraska has been withdrawn by the President.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in today:

Henry H. Wells, to be United States Attorney for Virginia; Lulan Norton, to be Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Dakota; Enos Stutsman, to be Register of the Land Office at Pembina, Dakota; Gabriel A. Gersberg, to be Receiver of Public Money at Springfield, Dakota; George F. Potter, to be Receiver of Public Money at Pembina, Dakota.

Foreign Trade of 1869 and 1870 Compared—Figures from the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes, from advance sheets, the following abstract of Monthly Report No. 7, Current Series, now nearly ready for distribution. This number exhibits the foreign trade of the United States for the month of January, 1870, and the seven months ended with the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1868-69:

Periods.	Imports. Gold Values.	Dom. Exp'ts. Mixed Values.	Re-exp'ts. Foreign Commod's.
Month ended			
Jan. 31, 1870........	$37,090,525	$43,232,940	$4,419,159
Jan. 31, 1869........	30,112,634	35,287,788	1,226,331
Seven mos. ended			
Jan. 31, 1870........	251,243,999	284,277,781	17,619,213
Jan. 31, 1869........	218,108,211	225,419,135	10,386,670

Proportion of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels respectively during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1870:

	Imports.	Exports.	Receipts.
American vessels.	$78,311,153	$105,180,750	$6,326,181
Foreign vessels..	172,932,846	179,097,031	11,293,032
Total........	$251,243,999	$284,277,781	$17,619,213

Percentage of total foreign trade carried in foreign vessels, 65.68.

Seven Months ended Jan. 31, 1869.

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
American vessels.	$83,184,287	$79,076,484	$5,243,154
Foreign vessels..	134,923,924	146,342,651	5,143,516
Total........	$218,108,211	$225,419,135	$10,386,670

The dutiable portion of the imports for the seven months are thus classified:

	Dutiable.	Entered for consumption.	Entered warehouse.
1870..................	[illegible]	[illegible]	$101,770,080
1869..................	199,616,115	[illegible]	[illegible]

The value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States Jan. 31, 1870, was $52,676,725, against $38,335,327, Jan. 31, 1869.

Reducing the total value of domestic exports for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1870, to specie values, we have $229,931,214, which, being added to the amount of the re-exports for the same period, shows an excess of imports over exports of only $3,693,572. For the corresponding seven months ended Jan. 31, 1869, the excess of imports over exports was $33,852,178. For the details of each month, separately, see caption "Monthly Summaries" in the report. Of the total gold value of the domestic exports for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1870, $205,172,752 consisted of merchandise, and $24,-398,177 of specie and bullion. For the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, the value of the merchandise amounted to $145,182,656, and the specie and bullion to $28,586,707.

The following tables exhibit the number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels, engaged in the foreign trade, entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1870, compared with the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1869:

Seven Months Ending Jan. 31, 1870.

	Entered. Number.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Number.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels...	6,359	1,990,334	6,126	2,019,355
Foreign vessels.....	12,808	3,582,322	12,678	3,450,097
Total............	19,167	5,572,656	18,804	5,469,452

Seven Months Ending Jan 31, 1869.

	Entered. Number.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Number.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels...	5,864	1,919,621	5,806	1,921,065
Foreign vessels.....	12,037	3,176,291	11,996	3,114,627
Total............	17,901	5,095,912	17,802	5,035,692

Vessels Entered and Cleared in the Coastwise Trade.

	Entered. Number.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Number.	Cleared. Tons.
Seven months ended Jan. 31, 1870....	51,841	18,616,007	51,291	17,732,581
Seven months ended Jan. 31, 1869....	47,868	16,734,405	47,703	16,190,143

The report contains statements showing the number of merchant vessels, and amount of tonnage belonging to the several States, June 30, 1869; trade between the United States and Canada during the last fiscal year; trade of Berlin; trade between Great Britain and Austria, from 1867 to 1869, inclusive; foreign trade of Italy in 1868; imports and exports of Cuba; trade and navigation of Bombay; exports from the Island of Ceylon; population of Bremen; population and wages in Switzerland; trade of Basle and Zurich, &c.

The report concludes with preliminary statements, exhibiting the imports, exports and re-exports of the United States for the months of February and March last, so far as returns had been received up to the time of sending the January report to press; also the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion exported from the port of New-York up to April 30, 1870.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6.

Mr. SUMNERS from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with an amendment, a bill to establish a uniform and impartial system of Public Schools in the District, and to secure equal rights in the said schools....The bills for an increase of the fees of United States Marshals and others of the Western District of Arkansas, and to provide for Special Terms of the Circuit Court in the Southern District of Ohio, were reported adversely....The bill to reduce the number of officers in the army of the United States, and for other purposes, was then taken up, and a substitute on the same subject, proposed by the Military Committee, was made the special order for Tuesday next.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

The House resolution for a final adjournment on July 4 coming up, motions to postpone and to extend the time to Aug. 1 were lost.

Mr. SUMNER, at a few minutes before 1 o'clock, proceeded to speak on the subject, when Mr. CONKLING expressed his regret that the minority had resorted to filibustering to delay action. Mr. SUMNER disclaimed any such purpose. He thought, however, it was evident the subject could not be acted upon today. [Laughter.] He therefore moved to table the resolution, and called for the yeas and nays.

The vote resulted yeas 17, nays 28, when the morning hour expired, and the Appropriation bill came up.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to suspend the present orders to dispose of the adjournment question. Agreed to—yeas 26, nays 25.

A protracted discussion ensued touching the merits of pending measures and the possibility of disposing of them within the limited time indicated by the adjournment resolution.

Mr. STEWART, as a reason for taking up the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, said the Chinese had for twenty years been denied the protection of law. They were excluded from testifying in our courts and denied every other right, and the interposition of the power of the Government was needed to vindicate alike the Fifteenth Amendment and our treaty stipulations.

Mr. CRAGIN was apprehensive of the defeat of the Utah Polygamy bill, if so early a day as July 4 was fixed for adjournment. For the sake of the Republican Party he hoped that some remedy would be devised for the system of outrages inaugurated under the dictation of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the resolution was finally postponed until Friday, May 20, by yeas 27, nays 25.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

At 2:25 o'clock the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up, and various amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations, were agreed to.

The amendment to discontinue the publication of the laws in the newspapers was debated.

Mr. WILLIAMS favored a continuance of the system as the most efficient means of diffusing information as to what were the laws among the people.

Mr. MORTON said, rather than abolish the system he would provide for a newspaper publication in every Congressional District. This might be expensive, but if it was important to enact laws it was equally important to give the people the means of finding out what they were.

Mr. ROSS thought the public money could not be appropriated to better purpose than in disseminating among the people a knowledge of the laws that were to govern them.

Mr. ANTHONY said the publication of the laws in the newspapers was, in his judgment, an entire waste of public money. It cost the Government about $100,000 per year, and publication was not completed in most of the papers until long after the adjournment of the session of Congress, and often not until the next session. The condition of things which led to this practice was now greatly changed. All the laws of any consequence now appeared in the newspapers as soon as passed, and people were kept well informed upon all details of important legislation in its various stages. He had thought it might be useful for the Secretary of State to make a compilation of such legislation of Congress as might be necessary for newspaper publication; but to spread before the country at public cost the details of money to Choctaws, Chickasaws and other Indians, and all other items of appropriation in every branch of public service, was so much waste of printers' ink. The Secretary of State and the Committee on Printing agreed with him in this view. After all, the publications were useful mainly to the legal profession. People generally applied, not to newspapers, but to lawyers, to know the law. His objection to the proposition, as suggested by Mr. MORTON, was the cost to Government of the publication in every Congressional District, which would be increased to half a million dollars, perhaps a million.

Further remarks were made to the effect that the low price paid by Government was not sufficient to secure publication in the papers of large circulation, and consequently they appeared only in the smaller sheets.

The amendment was then agreed to by the Committee of the Whole, with the understanding that the yeas and nays would be taken when the bill came before the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY gave notice of the amendment to abolish the Blue Book now published by the Government for gratuitous distribution.

At 4½ o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The Smith Ely Democratic Union Party Fail to Nominate—Projected Fusion of Democrats Opposed to Tammany.

The Democratic Union Smith Ely Party announced their Assistant Aldermanic Conventions for last evening. Not a single nomination was, however, made. In a few instances a small number of persons assembled at the places of meeting, but no action was taken, and no programme agreed upon further than that nominations will be made next week. SMITH ELY stated at Masonic Hall last evening that no Assistant Aldermanic Conventions of the party would be held until after an attempt had been made to effect a fusion of the Waterbury, Smith Ely and Young Democracy parties.

Meetings of the Waterbury and Smith Ely parties were held last night at Masonic Hall. At the meeting of the former body JAMES ROOSEVELT stated that today was to test the question as to whether the Democratic Union Party was "played out" or not. A committee was appointed to effect an arrangement with the Smith Ely and Young Democracy parties, to meet at Masonic Hall today at 4 P. M. and agree upon a combined plan of action, and upon a unanimous plan of opposition to Tammany. A conference committee of twenty-two of the Smith Ely party met at Masonic Hall, but arrived only at the conclusion to meet the Waterbury and Young Democracy parties today. The Waterbury party appointed the following Committee of five to effect, if possible, a fusion with the Smith Ely party and the Young Democracy: R. V. Roosevelt, W. Welsh, S. C. Douglas, J. W. Lang and J. Daly.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

Important Circular by the Secretary of State in Relation to the Recent Changes.

The Secretary of State has prepared the following circular letter to Inspectors, which will be sent to County Clerks for distribution during the present week:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, N. Y., May 3, 1870.

To Inspectors of Election:

The Legislature of 1870 passed several acts materially amending the Election laws of this State, which acts are herewith given, and to which your attention is respectfully invited, as an important judicial election takes place throughout the State on the 17th instant, and the interval prior thereto is too short to give time for the preparation, publication and distribution of a revised edition of the Election laws.

First—The act repealing the "act for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," &c., as passed in 1859, and amended in 1865 and 1866, commonly known as the "Registry law."

CHAPTER 58.

An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers. Passed March 28, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All laws and parts of laws which provide or prescribe that the electors of this State shall cause their names to be registered or enrolled with registers of election, or other election officers, at any day prior to the day on which an election is to be held, are hereby repealed, except so far as the same apply to the City and County of New-York.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to apply to the City and County of New-York, nor to repeal, alter or amend, any of the provisions of an act entitled "An act in relation to elections in the City and County of New-York," passed April 5, 1870.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

It will be seen therefrom, that the Registry law is repealed throughout the State, except in New-York City, where the special act of April 5, 1870, is alone applicable.

The repeal of the Registry law restores and makes the general provisions of the Election laws of 1842, as the same existed prior to April 15, 1859, (and as since amended,) alone operative throughout the State, except in New-York City, as aforesaid.

A compilation of the Election and Registry laws was published and distributed from this office during the year 1869.

The laws therein contained, from page 7 to page 90 inclusive, remain in full force, as well as the forms and instructions, from page 121 to page 173 inclusive, except as to qualifications and forms of oath for colored voters. The form of poll list required to be used at elections may be found at page 132, and the form of statement of canvas at page 155. A special act to provide for the election of inspectors in the City of Brooklyn, was passed at the recent session of the Legislature; and the new charter of the City of Albany, makes provision for the appointment of poll clerks.

Second: Your attention is also invited to the following acts (in addition to those contained in election pamphlet aforesaid,) passed during the session of 1870, in the order of their passage, to wit:

CHAPTER 124.

An act authorizing persons residing on Indian lands to vote in the nearest election district. Passed April 1, 1870.

The people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person residing on the lands of any nation or tribe of Indians in this State, being a qualified voter, shall be entitled to vote in the election district nearest the place of residence of such person, in the same town, at any election held therein, whether such Indians lands shall be included in the said election district or not, and such person or persons shall have the same right to register his or their names as voters, and shall possess the same right to vote in such adjoining district as if actually residing therein.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 388.

An act to amend the laws relating to elections. Passed April 27, 1870.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All laws and parts of laws which direct or require the registers or inspectors of elections, or other officers of elections, to tender to or to require of a colored man offering to vote, whether when challenged or not challenged, any oath other than or different from the oath which they are directed or required to tender to or to require of a white man in like cases, are hereby repealed; and all laws or parts of laws which direct or require the registers or inspectors of election to interrogate a colored man offering to vote, or when offered as a witness as to the qualifications of other voters, whether when challenged or not challenged, by putting to him questions or requiring answers other than those prescribed to be put to or required from a white man, under like circumstances are hereby repealed, and it shall not be lawful for the registers and inspectors of elections to tender to or administer to a colored man any oath, or to put any questions or require any answers other than such as, under like circumstances, it is lawful to tender, administer, put to or require from a white man.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for the registrars, inspectors, canvassers, or other officers of election, to reject the name from the registry, or the vote of any colored man, except for like causes as would make it their duty to reject the name or the vote of a white man.

SEC. 3. Any register, inspector, or other officer of election offending against the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500 and imprisonment for six months.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

It will be seen that the last of the foregoing acts makes the general oath contained at page 145 of the Election Laws, published in 1869, applicable to colored voters, and the oath contained at page 146 is consequently no longer to be used.

The qualifications of all voters by the last-named act are made uniform, and as laid down at page 153 of the Election Laws herein referred to.

Respectfully yours,
HOMER A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

A Critic's Recompense.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "At last, after many years of patient expectation and more than one disappointment, JULES JANIN—we had almost written the venerable JULES JANIN—has attained the great object of a life devoted, with rare simplicity and singleness of purpose, to literary work and literary culture. In these latter days it is seldom that one meets with a man to whom the constant labor of his pen is at once a business and a pleasure, who writes to live and lives to write, and who, in writing and reading, finds the constant and only occupation and delight of a life exempt from vulgar ambition, content with a modest and lettered ease and the "high society" of his library. Such is this veteran man of letters whom the French Academy has so tardily elected to a vacant chair. For more than thirty years, undisturbed by revolutions, unshaken by political vicissitudes, undepressed by public calumny, JULES JANIN has contributed to the *Débats*, Monday after Monday, a seven days' history of the Parisian stage; and the volumes in which he has collected these studies of the dramatic art and literature of his time will be at once the most faithful and the most agreeable record of a period in which VICTOR HUGO fought and won the battle of the romantic drama, and Mlle. MARS yielded her scepter to RACHEL, the little Jewish girl, who had followed the wandering fortunes of a tambourine before her genius relumed for a moment the expiring lamp of the tragic muse at the national theater. Such is the fertility of that dramatic literature to which the English stage owes so many original adaptations, and such was the conscientiousness with which JULES JANIN fulfilled his critical duties, that a Monday without a criticism of some new drama or vaudeville, or farce, (for he left nothing, however trivial, unnoticed,) or of some revival, was the rarest of occurrences. If the field of criticism lay fallow for the moment he was never at a loss for a text upon which to throw, like an embroidery, his most sparkling, abundant and various chat, strewed with quotations from his favorite Latin poets and French essayists, and occasionally, but not, perhaps, so spontaneously, from the Greek drama and philosophy, and of late years, with a decided preference, from SHAKESPEARE. The loving zeal and fidelity with which JULES JANIN has performed his literary and journalistic functions should be an example to those who treat dramatic criticism as an occupation for any Jack of all trades and master of none. In a country where dramatic authors are original adapters, there is most excuse for this low appreciation of the office; but certainly JULES JANIN's enthusiasm was more conducive to the dignity of the Press and the self-respect of public writers. His judgments may not always have escaped the charge of partiality; undoubtedly he had his favorites and his fancies, but if he sometimes erred on the side of indulgence, he never sinned against integrity and charity in his criticisms. And thus it happens that this prince among critics has reached the confines of old age beloved by all the surviving contemporaries of his earlier years, and by his younger brethren; and in the chorus of congratulations from all sorts and conditions of literary men in Paris saluting the new Academician there will not be a discordant voice. His signature in the *Débats* has been cordially welcome to many readers beyond the frontiers of his own country, and has won him many friends who never saw his face. Nor [illegible] with which he presented himself to the suffrages of the Academy. He has written several short novels and a history of the revolution. But these were his 'pot-boilers.' His labor of love was his translation of Horace; and if sympathy of nature and congeniality of tastes and temperament are the qualifications of a translator, it would not be easy to find a more Horatian interpreter of the delightful Roman poet than JULES JANIN, whose cottage at Passy (where PONSARD died) is his Sabine farm.

GEN. JORDAN IN TOWN.

Interview with the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Insurgent Forces—Object of His Visit—Hopeful Prospects of the Cause—Spanish Barbarities.

Gen. JORDAN, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban insurgent forces, who took his departure from this City with the Cuban expedition on the steamer *Perit*, which sailed from here in May, 1869, returned on board of the steamer *Morro Castle*, yesterday, after nearly a year's absence. He embarked at Nassau on the 26th ult., in company with Col. ENRIQUE AGRAMENTE, brother to the General of that name, Col. FRANCISCO CASTILLO, and Major CASPER BETANCOURT, together with a few other Cuban officers. Shortly after his arrival here he visited Señor MORALES LEMUS, Minister of the Cuban Republic, at his residence in Henry-street, Brooklyn, to whom he delivered some secret dispatches which had been intrusted to his care by President CESPEDES. He received a cordial welcome from the friends of Cuba, including Señor ALDAMA, Gen. CASSADRA and Gen. CISINEROS. In a conversation between Gen. JORDAN and the writer last evening, the former said that the object of his visit here was to propose to the Junta a new channel for conveying arms and ammunition into Cuba, by means of which any violation of the Neutrality law would be obviated. He represents the revolutionary forces to be in great need of arms, but said that they had received less than 1,000 from the United States during the past year, while on the other hand nearly all the munitions of war used by the Spanish troops had been brought directly from this City without molestation or hindrance. He denied the story that he was the leader of the Perit expedition, but claimed that he was sent to Cuba to organize the Cuban army. He became Commander-in-Chief of the army in December, 1869. The revolution was commenced in October, 1869, and has since been confined to the center and eastern portions of the island. Speaking of last Winter's campaign, Gen. JORDAN asserted that it had resulted far better for the Cuban cause than was anticipated. The fighting was principally confined to the State of Camaguey or Puerto Principe. The Spanish soldiers were greatly superior to their opponents in numbers, but were made to suffer greater losses by the way in which they conducted the campaign. The total loss on their side in killed and wounded was about 800 men, including between thirty-six and forty officers, while the Cubans had fifteen men killed and fifty wounded. The first engagement in the campaign took place at Los Minas de Rodriguez, on New-Year's day. Gen. PUELLO, a San Dominican negro, was in command of the Spanish troops, all veterans, 2,200 strong, besides 200 cavalrymen. Gen. JORDAN's men were mostly negroes, being 548 strong, together with 40 cavalrymen. He was supplied with only ten rounds of ammunition and one small mountain howitzer; but was able to make a formidable fight by means of the fortifications which he had erected. After his supply of powder had given out, the negroes closed in on the Spanish with their machetes. He subsequently fell back a league and a half with his command. PUELLO was occupied at the same time in burning and burying his dead. After the latter had retired, Gen. JORDAN's men visited the battle-field, and were in such great distress for clothing to wear that they opened the graves of the dead Spaniards for the purpose of procuring their uniforms. Gen. JORDAN mentioned as the result of the famous raid of the 3,500 Spaniards under GAYEUCHE, in the State of Cinco Villas, the capture of 300 pairs of shoes and ten reams of letter paper. The General emphatically avowed that the statements about Spanish barbarities which had appeared in some of the American papers were no exaggeration. He said that they practiced the most horrible cruelties on the Cubans. In conclusion he said that the cause of Cuba was as hopeful today as it was a year ago, and the terrible disasters which had been reported to have occurred were all a myth. He thought the ensuing Summer campaign could not be prosecuted very vigorously by the Spaniards, owing to their inability to stand the climatic influences of the island.

The Lafayette Homicide—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict.

The inquest upon the body of ROBERT HARTMAN, who was killed in Lafayette on Monday night, was continued by Coroner BURNS last evening. The previous examinations of witnesses had shown that HARTMAN had in his possession, a few days before his death, a pair of iron knuckles, and that he had said he would hurt somebody with them. These knuckles were found upon his hand after the affray, but since MCGROTTY helped to carry him into the house, and since it is admitted that the knuckles were not observed by the physician and others who touched his hand, there was a suspicion that MCGROTTY placed them on the fingers of the dying man. This suspicion lent an extraordinary interest to the proceedings last evening, and a large crowd of spectators was present.

The first witness called was AMOS S. HILPIN, who testified as follows: While standing on the steps of Keyser's Hotel that night, saw the prisoner (MCGROTTY) crossing the street very quickly and ascended the stairs; the deceased came out and was standing on the lower step; DENNIS turned round and struck HARTMAN; the latter struck him again; Mr. SIMONS thereupon said: "Boys, we don't want any fighting here;" the men kept arguing in a quarrelsome way about their affairs; DENNIS stepped back and dealt his antagonist a blow; HARTMAN fell to the ground; brought a glass of water to relieve deceased; he seemed quite conscious and could raise his head up; a doctor was called who, on feeling the pulse of deceased, ordered him to be conveyed into the house.

The testimony of Mr. W. STEARNS corroborated that of the previous witness. Other witnesses were called, and the case was given to the jury. They returned the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death from a fracture of the skull, caused by falling upon the pavement, and that he fell from the effect of a blow dealt by DENNIS MCGROTTY."

Flushing Improvements—Local Disagreements.

Last Winter the Trustees of Flushing, in a public meeting held for that purpose, advocated the bonding of the village for $50,000 or $75,000, the money raised to be used in macadamizing the streets and otherwise improving them. The meeting was a very turbulent one; and as there had been some trouble about the elections of the trustees, many claiming that a Mr. FOGARTY had been elected a trustee and wrongfully deprived of his seat by the remaining trustees, the action of the trustees in this instance was seized upon by the malcontents for the purpose of opposition. It was finally voted at the meeting that the electors should vote upon the question, the trustees binding themselves to abide by the decision. At the subsequent election the measure was overwhelmingly defeated. Later a large majority of the citizens of the village embraced on the list of tax-payers and representing about two-thirds of the taxable property of the village petitioned the trustees to request authority of the Legislature to lay out $50,000 on the streets of the village, and raise the money on bonds of the village, payable in not less than twenty-five years. A bill was prepared and sent to Albany, but so amended, first, that it should be ratified by a majority of the village tax-payers, and that not being satisfactory to those who originally opposed the measure, it was again amended so that the raising of the money should be subject to a majority vote of the electors of the village.

Tuesday the bill was signed by the Governor, but now the trustees, feeling that their efforts had been trifled with, refuse to accept the bill, and will not submit it to the vote of the village, preferring that the measure should drop.

The American Medical Association Wednesday chose Prof. ALFRED STYLLE, of Philadelphia, for President for next year, and Prof. W. B. ATKINSON, of Philadelphia, for Secretary. The Committee on Ethics have not yet reported on the question of color. A discussion of the standard of education before matriculation showed that the Eastern delegates favored a high standard, and the Western men a lower grade. Dr. COX, of Maryland, was declared eligible as a delegate.

All persons willing to become one of 1,000 contributing $40 each to the Midnight Mission Building Fund, $10 payable now, the balance in three semi-annual payments, address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 28 Nassau-st.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

BRADLEY—BALDWIN.—On Wednesday evening, May 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Stephen D. Brown, D. D., Mr. FRANKLIN BRADLEY, of Brooklyn, to Miss ANNA M., eldest daughter of W. H. Baldwin, Esq., of this City.

DULMAN—TEPPER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 5, at the German Evangelical Church, by Rev. John Bank, Mr. A. G. DULMAN to Miss CECILIA TEPPER. No cards.

WINCHESTER—WELCH.—On Thursday, April 28, at St. Timothy's Church, by Rev. Dr. Geer, J. T. WINCHESTER, of New-York, to MARGARET S. BROWN, daughter of the late Francis Welch, of Boston.

DIED.

BARBARIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 6, GEORGE C. BARBARIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from old St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., Brooklyn.

BEADEL.—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 4, WASHINGTON, son of Jos. W. Beadel, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Classon-av., between Myrtle and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CHRIST.—At Paris, France, suddenly, on Thursday night, May 5, THEODORE CHRIST, brother-in-law of Charles Delmonico.

COOK.—On Thursday, May 5, at the residence of her brother, Commodore T. A. Hunt, New-Haven, Conn., SUSAN M. COOK, in the 60th year of her age.

FOSS.—In Clarens, Switzerland, on Wednesday, March 30, Rev. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS.

Funeral services in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., on Monday, May 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Clergymen are invited to assemble in the Chapel at 2½ o'clock.

HOYER.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Friday, May 6, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Chas. F. Hoyer, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the house of her son-in-law, Chas. Keutgen, on Boyd-place, Stapleton. Carriages will be in attendance at the Second Landing on arrival of the 2 o'clock boat from New-York.

KISSAM.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 5, ADELINE, wife of James A. Kissam, and daughter of Daniel Kissam, of New-York.

Funeral services at her late residence, Warren-st., between Carlton and Vanderbilt avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, May 9, at 3 P. M. Flatbush-av. cars.

LOW.—On Wednesday morning, May 4, after a lingering illness, EMELINE, wife of James Low, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 20 East 22d-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

REYNOLDS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, May 5, H. S. REYNOLDS, aged 68 years, late of Springfield, Mass.

Funeral on Monday, May 9, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, S. G. Negus, No. 126 Grove-st., Jersey City.

SMITH.—On Thursday, May 5, at the residence of his son, W. A. Smith, IRA SMITH, Sr., in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the South Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Spear's,) corner of Clinton and Amity sts.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, May 5, at his father's residence, ALBERT J. TAYLOR, eldest son of Rev. E. E. L. and Mary J. Taylor, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Strong-place and Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., to which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

THOMPSON.—In Harlem, N. Y., on Friday, May 6, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. B. K. Peirce, MARIA, widow of the late Gideon Thompson, of Middletown, Conn., aged 74 years.

Services will be held at the Parsonage, Randall's Island, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Middletown, Conn., for burial.

WARD.—On Friday, May 6, ANNA WARD, wife of J. Q. A. Ward, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 9 West 49th-st., on Monday morning, the 9th inst., at 9 o'clock.

WILKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 6, MARY, wife of John Wilkinson, of Baltimore, Md., aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 403 Pacific-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

☞ Baltimore *Sun* please copy.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. S. A. Hurlbut, the Minister of the United States at Bogota, of the death, on the 26th of February last, at Socorro, State of Santander, of GUSTAVUS WALL, a German by birth, and for some time a resident of the City of New-York. The legal representatives of the deceased may obtain further information by addressing this Department.

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The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, May 7, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:15.
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A MEETING OF PROPERTY-OWNERS and others opposed to the laying of a railroad track in 58th-st., will be held at Terrace Garden, 58th-st., near 3d-av., SATURDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Committee.
ABIJAH FELL, Chairman.
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 6, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

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50,000	do.	116⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	111
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500	do. bet. call	43⅜
175	A. M. U. Ex.	42
100	do. bet. call	42⅛
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50	do.	45
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200	do.	143
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1000	L. S. & M. So.	99⅝
66	do.	99
300	do. bet. call	99⅜
30	do.	99⅝
400	Clev. & P.	106⅜
200	do. s60	106½
200	do.	106⅝
110	do.	106¼
200	Chic. & N. W.	81¼
100	do. s60	80
100	do. s60	80½
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅝
100	N. J. Central	110
100	do.	110⅛
45	do.	109⅞
100	do. s10	110
700	Chi. & R. I.	123⅛
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100	do. s60	65
100	do.	65¼
100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	79
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2,000	do.	113¼

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10,000	do.	93⅛
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25,000	do.	95
200	Harlem R. R.	143⅛
1000	do.	144
700	Lake S. & M. S.	99⅞
100	do.	99⅞
300	do. bet. call	99⅞
2,600	do.	100
500	Clev. & P. R.	106⅜
100	Chi. & N. W. b.c.	81⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅝
200	N. J. Central	110⅛
71	do.	110
200	Mil. & St. P.	65⅛
600	do.	65⅜
1400	do.	65⅝
100	do. b30	66
300	do. b60	66
200	do. b60	65⅝
600	do. bet. call	65⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅜
300	T., W. & W.	54⅛
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	94⅝
100	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	115
100	Ohio & Miss.	37¼
200	do.	37⅜
100	Bos., H. & Erie R	6⅛
200	do	6
100	H. & St. Jos. R. Pf bet. call	109⅛

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

100	Canton	72
100	West. U. Tel.	32¾
100	Pac. Mail	43⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	98⅛
500	Reading	102½
400	L. S. & M. S. R. s3	99¾
200	Chic. & N. W	81⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. s5	37⅛
100	do.	37⅛
2,000	Amer. Gold	114⅜
200	Mil. & St. P.	65⅞
300	do. b3	65⅞
200	Newark & C. R.	61⅜
500	Cent. Petro. s60	60

FRIDAY, May 6—P. M.

There was much steadiness in the Gold market today, sales 114⅜@114⅝@114⅜@114⅝ ₱ cent., closing 114⅝ as against 114⅜ last night. The Foreign Exchanges were advanced about ⅛ ₱ cent. on 60 days London early in the day, to 109⅝ ₱ cent., but a leading drawer coming into the market at 109⅝ net short sight, which was relatively cheaper, the advance was scarcely supported. The gain in the Cotton receipts, noticed in our last report, over the receipts of last week was not maintained by the telegrams from the South last night, and the prospect is that the whole week will foot up a little under 60,000 bales, as against 50,564 bales last week. This Afternoon a story was started of frauds n shipping documents for Cotton from Galveston to Liverpool, had been discovered in Liverpool as connected with the failure some four or five weeks since in the Cotton trade at Galveston. On careful inquiry we have reason to state that no such fraud has occurred, although the story may have grown out of the protest in Liverpool of some of the Bills of the Galveston house referred to.

The sales for money were again very cheap and the supply easy today, notwithstanding the renewal last night (followed up today) of the buoyancy in the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange. Loans on demand to the Brokers are quoted at 5@6 ₱ cent. Some of the Banks are lending their surplus supply of National Bank Notes to the Brokers at a concession of several days interest. The turn of the interior exchanges in favor of New-York has caused a temporary accumulation of National Bank Notes in the large Banks having correspondence with the South and West. Prime Merchant paper of short date is scarce on the Street at rates below Bank interest, and Bankers' 60-day acceptances have also measurably disappeared. The latter would be taken at 5@5½ ₱ cent. per annum.

The Treasury paid out $600,000 on May Interest today, and took in $478,000 for Customs.

The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. firmer than last night through the day, but the movement was not of a very speculative nature, the principal business being done in 5-20s of 1867 at 113¼ ₱ cent.

In the Railway market was concentrated the chief interest of the day. The transactions were large, and the buoyancy in prices very decided. The Lake Shore Stock touched par about 1 o'clock; then fell back to 99⅝@99⅞, and again, subsepuently, sold at par, and up to 100⅜ ₱ cent. New-York Central Stock and Scrip, and Rock Island, were also strong. The North-west Stocks advanced on Thursday's sale, and the St. Paul's attracted more attention than for a week past, the sales being unusually active in the Afternoon at an advance of one ₱ cent. The Miscellaneous Shares were higher on Canton, Cumberland Coal, the Express Stocks and Mariposa Preferred. The new Bonds of Tennessee fell back to 54⅛ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. In the Public Funds the 5-20s of 1862 were firmer; Gold steady; Exchange 109⅝ ₱ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 6.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅛	113⅜
American Gold Coin	114⅛	114⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	55½	54⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98¼	98⅜
N.Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates.	94¾	94⅞
Reading Railroad	101⅛	102⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	122¼	123⅜
North-western Common	81	81⅛
North-western Preferred	91½	91⅝
Pacific Mail Company	43¼	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅜	79⅜
St. Paul Common	64¾	65½
Lake Shore	98⅝	100⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅞	38
New-Jersey Central	109¾	110½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, May 6 1870. }

General balance yesterday	$91,116,556 14
Gold receipts	559,090 00
Gold payments	439,493 78
Gold balance	77,390,724 30
Currency receipts	356,447 96
Currency payments	2,901,634 22
Currency balance	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]
Customs	478,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	116⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	116⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	110⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	111
5-20 reg., 1864	110
5-20 coup., 1864	110⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	110⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	112⅜
5-20 coup., 1867	113⅜
5-20 coup., 1868	113¼
10-40 reg.	106⅝
10-40 coup.	107⅜
6s currency	112¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	58⅜
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	54⅜
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	69
Georgia 7s, new bds.	94
North Carolina 6s.	47
N. Carolina 6s, new bs	23¼
South Carolina 6s.	90
S. Carolina 6s, new bs	80⅛
Missouri 6s.	93
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss	93
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds	73
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds	91
California 7s.	113
Cal. 7s, large bds.	111½
Connecticut 6s.	101
Rhode Island 6s.	101
Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S.Is.	75
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	102
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	102
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	104
Illinois Canal bds., '70.	100
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	100
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	100
Illinois War Loan	100
Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	97
Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '73	97
Mich. 7 ₱ cent., 1878	98
Mich. 7 ₱ ct., War L.	100
N. Y. Reg., B'ty L'n.	110½
N. Y. Coup., B'ty L'n.	110½
N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70.	104
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	103
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	106
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	103
Erie 1st Ext.	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.	96
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.	87½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80.	84
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88.	81
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85.	104
Harlem 1st	100¼
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82.	120
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st.	113
M. So. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₱c.	98
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98
Cen. Pac. Bonds	92½
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st.	95½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	85½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	97
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96½
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	87
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	94
Consol'd 7 ₱c. conv.	94
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	106⅜
Lack. & West. Bonds.	96
Del., L. & West. 1st.	97½
Del., L. & West. 2d.	97
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93
Tol. & Wab. 2d.	82½
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	76
Tol., W. & W.C.C.S.F.	79½
Gt. West. 1st, '88.	101
Gt. West. 1st, '89.	88
Gt. West. 2d, '93.	77½
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	99
Gal. & Chic. 2d.	94
Chic. & R. I. 1st.	105
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98½
Morris & Essex 1st.	100
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
N. J. Cen. 2d.	103
N. J. Cen. New Bds.	100
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	102
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.	98
Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.	93
Clev. & Pitts. 2d.	94
Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	92
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	76
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Chic. & Alton 1st.	102½
Chic. & Alton Inc.	91
Ohio & Miss. 1st.	99
Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	87
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	95
Penn. R. R. Bonds.	89
St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	88½
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105½
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	92½
Mil. & St. P. 1st.	93½
Mil. & St. P. 2d.	83½
Col., C. & Ind. 1st.	83½
Col., C. & Ind. 2d.	63½
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	98
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83½
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79½

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	142
Manhattan	143
Mechanics'	139
Union	130
America	147
Phenix	109
Tradesmen's	154
Mechanics & Trad'rs'	125
National	116
Merch. Exchange	100
Seventh Ward	108
State of New-York	106
Commerce	128½
Ocean	80
Mercantile	125
American Exchange	111⅛
Chatham	170
Bank of the Republic	118
Bank of N. America	104
Hanover	108
Irving	116
Metropolitan	141
East River	111
Corn Exchange	129
Continental	97⅛
St. Nicholas	116
Commonwealth	114
Importers' & Traders'	151
Park	166⅛
Central National	110⅛
Fourth National	107
Ninth National	110
Tenth National	112⅛
Oriental	150
Gold Exchange	55
Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Del. & Hudson Canal	123⅛
Pennsylvania Coal	219
Con. Coal of Maryland	28
Cumb. Coal & Iron	42½
American Coal	37
Canton Co. Baltimore	72
Western Union Tel.	32½
Quicksilver Mining	9⅛
Quicksilver Preferred	14
Mariposa Mining	7⅛
Mariposa Preferred	17⅛
Mariposa Trust. Cer.	42
Boston Water Power	18
Adams Express	63
Wells-Fargo Express	17⅛
Wells-Fargo Scrip	2⅛
American Express	42
United States Ex	44⅛
Merch. Union Ex.	8
Pacific Mail	43⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MAY 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	102
City 6s, new	102⅝	102¾
Camden and Amboy	121	121¼
Pennsylvania Central	112⅞	113
Reading	102⅝	102¾
Lehigh Valley	55⅞	56
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28¾
Northern Central	44	45
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93⅛

ALL NATIONAL BANKS—QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

	Jan. 22, 1870.	March 24, 1870.
Capital paid in	$425,674,954	$427,004,247
Surplus fund	90,154,717	90,174,915
Profits unappropriated	34,247,198	43,075,104
National circulation	292,517,350	292,144,830
Old local circulation	2,351,993	2,279,469
Individual deposits	548,215,966	515,587,321
United States deposits	6,671,159	6,264,012
U. S. Disbursing Offices	2,344,873	4,570,643
Due to national banks	108,350,137	109,863,918
To other banks and b'kers, &c.	34,205,371	36,546,440
Total liabilities	$1,544,733,748	$1,527,310,899
Loans and discounts	$685,498,023	$707,425,154
U. S. stocks for circulation	338,973,750	338,691,350
Other United States funds	42,141,100	43,337,900
Legal-tender money	133,848,701	128,207,492
Gold and silver	48,292,482	37,056,300
Due from national banks	103,629,030	102,819,758
Due from other banks	9,133,305	10,091,296
Bills of national banks	15,905,481	14,220,968
Real estate	25,971,095	26,281,645
Stocks, bonds and mortgages.	21,019,432	20,416,357
Cash items for Clearí'g House	111,512,158	86,442,460
Miscellaneous	8,903,181	12,320,219
Total resources	$1,544,733,748	$1,527,310,899

The comparative statement of the movement in January and March may be thus stated:

	January.	March.
Deposits in gross	$548,215,966	$515,587,321
Less clearing items	111,512,158	86,442,460
Net deposits	$436,703,808	$429,144,861
Net to banks	29,787,173	33,299,304
To Treasury	9,016,062	10,834,655
Circulation	292,517,350	292,144,830
Demand liabilities	$768,024,393	$765,423,650
Gold and greenbacks	182,141,183	165,3 6,792
Pro rata	23.72 ₱ ct.	21⅝ ₱ ct.

The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, who recently purchased the large and eligible property on Broadway, below Exchange-place, embracing five large stores fronting Broadway and running back to New-street, have fitted up the property for offices, with a large court between the two streets; reserving for their own use a suite of splendid offices, into which they removed a few days ago. The improvement, altogether, is one of the finest in the neighborhood of Wall-street and the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. TURNER BROTHERS have recently brought forward the 7 ₱ cent. Gold Mortgage Loan of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway, the bonds being free of Government tax and constituting a first lien upon 205 miles of Road, of which 170 miles are now completed and in operation. See advertisement. It is stated that a considerable portion of the Loan of three millions has been placed in Europe.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., whose steady progress in public favor and rapid advance in business we have noted for nearly twenty years, advertise their present position on another page of the TIMES. They have acquired $19,345,640 in net assets, invested in Bond and Mortgage and United States Notes and other Stocks, after having paid losses by death to the amount of $8,264,615, and declared in dividends to policy-holders of $11,189,389. The New-York State Agent is SAMUEL H. LLOYD, No. 137 Broadway.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,433,476; amount marketed, $1,138,767.

The following gentlemen have been elected directors of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, to serve for the year next ensuing: John Taylor Johnston, James Boorman Johnston, Sidney Dillon, Adam Norrie, John C. Green, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Benjamin Williamson, Asa Packer, Henry D. Maxwell.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF PERsons about leaving for Europe, and also those preparing to leave the City on their Summer tour, to the vaults of THE LONG ISLAND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner of Fulton and Front sts., Brooklyn.

The building is conveniently situated, one block from the ferry, is strictly fire-proof, and is guarded night and day by faithful watchmen.

The vaults are constructed in the most approved manner, and are absolutely burglar-proof.

All persons having securities or valuables of any kind, that should be deposited in a place of safety, are invited to call and inspect the building and vaults.

JOHN A. LOTT,
President.
THOMAS MESSENGER,
Vice-President.
JOHN DITMAS, Jr.,
Secretary.

☞ THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1, will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

JOHN H. DAVEY, Treasurer.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CURRENCY BONDS.

Yielding to purchasers a revenue of
NINE PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on amount invested. SOME SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. PRIME COUNTY BONDS, principal and interest payable by the State of Illinois, for sale at a discount. An exceedingly desirable security.

GOLD BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK,
issued only on finished road, and issue limited to about half cash cost, for sale at par and interest.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD,
indorsed by State of Alabama, (issued only on finished road and limited by law to $16,000 per mile,) for sale at par and interest.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY
(a road highly commended by the business men of St. Louis.) One of the cheapest gold bonds on the market. Price, 92½ and interest.

The 7 per cent. gold bonds are free of United States tax, and can be registered. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS AT 90 AND INTEREST.
We have only a limited amount to offer at this price.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.
J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 6, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	20
Beeswax, pk	1
Cotton, bales	1,538
Dried-fruit, pks	27
Eggs, bbls	2,510
Flour, bbls	5,784
Corn-meal, bags	600
Wheat, bushels	21,581
Corn, bushels	7,200
Rye, bushels	8,100
Malt, bushels	9,390
Oats, bushels	7,885
Grass-seed, bushels	60
Beans, bushels	420
Hemp, bales	22
Hops, bales	74
Hides, No.	181
Leather sides	17,258
Spirits Turp. bbls	80
Resin, bbls	458
Pork, bbls	2
Beef, pks	30
Cut-meats, pks	78
Lard, tierces	25
Stearine, pks	183
Butter, pks	1,726
Cheese, tierces	702
Tallow, pks	29
Oil, ref., bbls	10
Tobacco, hhds	30
Tobacco, bxs and cs	581
Whisky, bbls	1,025
Wool, bales	107

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Western Chief*, for London—104 logs Satin Wood, 32 pieces Maple Wood, 50 casks Oxide Zinc, 2,482 bbls. Flour, 267 bbls. Resin, 63 tcs. Beef, 24,148 lbs. Grease, 3,849 bags Oil-cake.

By the brig *Johann*, for Malta—55,200 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Charles*, for Antwerp—183,497 gallons Crude Petroleum, 58,179 gallons Naphtha.

By the schooner *Flower O'Moray*, for Queenstown—14,515 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow—4,541 bbls. Flour, 15 pks. Sperm Oil, 109,687 lbs. Tallow, 8 cks. Whales Foot, 40 cs. Sewing-machines, 5,000 Staves, 68,185 lbs. Oil-cake, 163 bbls. Resin, 29,700 bushels Wheat, 415 bbls. Fish Roes.

By the steamer *New-York*, for Bremen—130 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 10,364 bushels Wheat, 75 hhds. Tobacco, 43 cs. Tobacco, 1 bale Furs, 50 bbls. Beef, 35 tcs. Beef, 6 pks. Agricultural Implements, 18 pks. Hardware, 307 bbls. Resin, 35 hhds. Tallow, 29 bags Wool, 121 bxs. Cheese, 90 bales Cotton.

ASHES—Have been moderately sought after at from $6 25@$7 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—The demand for Yellow has been light, on the basis of 36c.@37c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very moderate inquiry has been reported for most kinds, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 22@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Split and Kip Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' Congress, $1 35@$2; Youths', 30c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1 05@$1 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 65c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been salable and steady, including Common Hard at $8@$9 50; Croton, $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$42 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been dull and nominal, including Adamantine, light weight, 19c.@23c.; Plain Sperm, 37c.@40c.; Patent Sperm, 50c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in demand and steady at $2 for Rosendale, ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been lightly dealt in at about previous prices. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $11; Newcastle Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $14; American Gas at $7 75@$8 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $5 50@$7 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs., from yard.

COCOA—Has been in moderate request, including Guayaquil, in bond, at 12c.@13c., gold, and Maracaibo, in bond, at 29½c.@31c., gold, ₱ lb.; Caraccas, 22c.@23c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quoted firm, but has not been in much request. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¾c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active, and quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,109 bales, including 931 bales to shippers, 872 bales to spinners and 306 bales to speculators. Also, 900 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling, for May, 21¼c.; 500 bales do., for June, 21⅝c.@21¾c.; 300 bales do., for July, 22c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅛	18¾	19	19¼
Good Ordinary	20⅛	20¾	21	21¼
Low Middling	22	22¼	22½	22¾
Middling	22⅞	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	15,394
Receipts last week	8,450
Receipts the preceding week	13,561
Receipts since Sept. 1	595,087
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	90
Exports since Sept. 1	309,541
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	338,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	45,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The demand has been on a restricted scale within our former range.

FEATHERS—A light business has been reported in Live Geese at from 80c.@85c. ₱ lb.

FISH—There has been fair trade inquiry reported for the leading articles, including Dry Cod at $6 25@$7 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $26 50@$28 50; No. 2 do. $15@$16; No. 3 do. $7@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 20 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 38c.@40c. for Scale, and 30c.@32c. for No. 1 Box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in light demand, yet quoted steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a less urgent call for most grades of State and Western Flour at rather less buoyant prices. Some export purchases of extra State have been made on the basis of $5 10@$5 15 ₱ bbl., delivered. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,650 bbls. all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5; inferior to good Extra State at $5 05@$5 25; good to choice Extra State at $5 25@$5 85, and poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 40 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 75@$5 60
Extra State	5 05@ 5 85
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c	5 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	5 10@ 5 40
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	5 45@ 7 75
Extra City, shipping	5 16@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 90@ 7 95
Poor to fancy extra Missouri	5 75@ 9 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 70 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and $6 70@$10 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand and buoyant at $4 30@$5 50 for Inferior to Choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn-meal continues quiet, since our last, at $4 75@$5 for Western; $4 80@$5 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand for the leading articles has been moderate, and prices have been supported. Sales have been made of 2,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 90@$3 95 ₱ box; 200 boxes Sicily-shelled Almonds, 300 bags Brazil Nuts, 60 bbls. Currants and 15 cases Citron, on private terms. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $3 90@$3 95; old crop Layer Raisins, $3@$3 25, currency, ₱ box; Currants, 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 20c.@22c.; Figs, 12½c.@24c.; Turkish Prunes, 9c.@10½c.; Brazil Nuts, 7½c.@8c.; Leghorn Citron, 41½c.@42½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request for shipment and home use, and prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 42½@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 29@$1 30, in store, closing with Amber at $1 30; Prime No. 1 Spring at $1 24, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 18@$1 20, in store and delivered, the latter rate for part of a load of very choice Milwaukee delivered; No. 3 Spring, $1 10; Rejected Spring, $1 02@$1 05; White Genesee, $1 65@$1 80; Amber State, $1 30@$1 31, ₱ bushel. Corn has been offered less freely and has been in fair demand at decidedly stronger prices, especially for prime New Mixed. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for Old Mixed Western, in store; [illegible] New Mixed Western; [illegible] for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been scarce and quiet at [illegible] for Jersey and Western, and [illegible] for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive at unchanged rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,800 bushels at 72½c.@75c. for State, and 90c.@95c. for Canada West, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been in fair demand at from 80c.@$1 as the extremes. Sales 11,000 bushels. Oats have been in good request and held with rather more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,500 bushels at 62½c.@65c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, closing at about 63c., in store; 67c.@69½c. for White Western, from track and delivered; 68c.@70c. for State from depot, and 66c.@68½c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 2,482 bbls. Flour for London; 4,541 bbls. Flour and 29,700 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 14,515 bushels Wheat for Queenstown and orders, and 10,364 bushels Wheat for Bremen.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held more firmly, but have been without activity. Bags at 18c.@20c., currency, each; Bagging at 28½c.@29c., currency, ₱ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in good request at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been an active inquiry for Jute Butts, of which further sales of 4,400 bales have been reported here and at Boston, at 4¼c.@5c. ₱ lb. Otherwise business has been tame; prices have not varied much. We quote: American nominally at $195@$210 for Undressed, and $265@$315 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $250, gold, ₱ ton; Jute at 5½c.@6½c., gold; Manila, 14c.@14½c., gold; Sisal, 12c.@12½c., gold; Jute Butts, 4⅝c.@5c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been dull since our last, yet quoted about steady, including *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 19½c.@20c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22½c.@23c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; San Juan, 21@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.@19½c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 17c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 15½c.@16c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15½c.@16½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 14c.@14½c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c., Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12¼c.@12½c., California, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 9c.@9½c., Texas, 50@70 lbs., 10c.@11c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 9½c.@10c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60lbs., 9½c.@9¾c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 37c.@38c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs. 28c.@28c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9¼@12¼ lbs., 16½c.@17c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12½c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold.

HOPS—Continue inactive at previous figures, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@24c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 16c.@23c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c. ₱ lb. Receipts today, 74 bales; exports, — bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's movements thus: "While the shipments to Europe have largely fallen off, the usual demand for consumption has prevailed during the week, and with extreme light receipts and the scarcity of desirable grades, buyers have met with considerable trouble in the execution of their orders. They say they can do better now in the New-York market than by going into the country to buy. This is easily explained by the fact that there can always be found here parties not regularly in the trade, who receive Hops on commission with other produce and never lose an opportunity to sell, but accept the best offer they can get. On the other hand, growers in the country are not only kept thoroughly posted on the 'situation' here, through the medium of these reports as they appear weekly in their papers, but they also have the advantage of knowing about what stock they hold themselves, and of being on hand to watch the changes in the growing crop. Receipts of the week, 305 bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 1,376 bales; total receipts of the season, 97,640 bales; export clearances last week, 182 bales; exports, corresponding week last season, 2,423 bales. Total exports of the season from the Port of New-York, 54,080 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of April 23: 'We have nothing new to report of our market, which continues exceedingly dull. Imports remain still very large, and far in excess of possible requirements for some time to come. The custom's list for week ending 22d April, show receipts as follows: From Europe, 184 bales; from America, 1,100 bales.'"

LATHS—Eastern have been in moderate request at $2 15@$2 25 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has not attracted much attention, though buyers have had every existing advantage as to price. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@40c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Light, 32c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 25c.@29c. ₱ lb. The day's receipts have been 17,258 Sides.

LIME—Rockland has been moderately sought after at $1 25 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in pretty fair demand at essentially unaltered prices.

METALS—The inquiry for Ingot Copper has been fair at about previous figures; sales, 225,000 lbs. Baltimore, Tennessee and Lake at from 18¾c.@19¼c. ₱ lb. New Sheathing has been salable and firm at 31c., and Yellow Metal at 24c. ₱ lb. Scotch Pig Iron has been in reduced stock and light request; prices have been quoted strong for the chief brands, including Coltness at $37@$37 50, Gartsherrie at $36@$37, Glengarnock at $35 50, and Eglinton at $34 50@$35 ₱ ton. There has been more call for American Pig Iron, mainly on the basis of $33 for No. 1, and $31 for No. 2; also, Gray Forge at $29 50@$30, ₱ ton; some 1,500 tons have been reported sold, chiefly No. 1 Allentown Pig, for early delivery, at about the quoted rates. Wrought Scrap-iron has been quoted steady, though not active, at $42 25@$42 50 ₱ ton. Iron Bars and Rails have been in pretty fair request at unaltered figures. Pig Lead has attracted some attention at the ruling prices. SPELTER has been quiet at unchanged quotations. PIG IRON has been in light stock and held above the views of buyers; 500 slabs Straits were sold at 34½c., gold, closing with 35c., gold, as the asking rate. TIN PLATES have been more sought after, and have held with confidence; sales, 1,500 boxes Assorted Charcoal at $8 62½@$8 75, gold; and 3,000 boxes Charcoal Terne at $7 75@$8, gold, per box. Zinc has been dull at old rates. We quote: Ingot Copper at 18¾c.@19¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $33@$34; No. 2 American Pig-iron, $31@$32; American Forge, $30@$31; Scotch Pig, $34 50@$37 50; English and American Bar-iron, refined, $72 50@$75 ₱ ton; Pig-lead, $6 15¾@$6 62½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Regulas Antimony, 23c., gold, ₱ lb.; Foreign Spelter, $6@$6 12½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $9 50@$11 50 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 34½c.@35c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 45c.@46c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 31½c.@35c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 75; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 75@$9 25; Terne $6@$8 25, in gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; Cut Nails, $4 15@$4 37½ ₱ keg.

MOLASSES—There has been but little animation in this line today; prices show no change of moment; sales, partly by auction, 155 hhds. Porto Rico at 52c.@65c.; 21 tierces and 36 bbls. St. Croix at 56c.@60½c., and small lots of New-Orleans at 90c.@95c., ₱ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@68c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 30c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@22c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@28c.	36c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	36c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	40c.@68c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, but quoted steady on the basis of $2 10 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 677 bbls. Tar has been in some demand at about former rates; 470 bbls. Wilmington were taken at $2 15@$2 20 ₱ bbl., the latter rate for thin. Crude Turpentine, neglected and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderately active demand, but weak in price under freer offerings; sales have been reported of some 600 bbls., in lots, part to arrive, at from 42¼c.@45c. for the range, the latter rate from store, closing at about 42½c.@43c. for merchantable, from yard, ₱ gallon. The receipts were 80 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@45c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Resin, $2 10@$7 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 10@$2 25; Pitch, $2@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand for most kinds has been somewhat brisker; Linseed has favored sellers; Whale and Sperm have been depressed in price. We quote: Crude Whale at 62½c.@70c for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 78c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 45@$1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 65; Bleached Sperm, $1 67@$1 70; Lard-oil at $1 25@$1 35; Red Oil at 68c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 93c.@96c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 52½c.@55c.; Spermaceti at 31c.@31½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 59c. ₱ gallon; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 55c.; Southern Yellow, 65c.@67½c.; Refined Yellow, 72½c.@75c.; White, 82½c.@85c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The movements in all kinds have been on a reduced scale since our last, but prices have been very well maintained, and quite moderate offerings.....Crude has been in some request on the basis of 15¾c.@16c., chiefly at 16c., in bulk; with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. for early delivery; 20½c.@20¾c. in shipping order here, and 20c. in shipping order in Philadelphia. The receipts here were — bbls; in Philadelphia, 700 bbls., making the week's arrivals there 4,970 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 183,497 gallons for Antwerp.... Refined Oil has been quoted steady, though less sought after. Sales have been reported here of 3,700 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 27¾c.; 2,000 bbls. do., June and July, at 28c.; and 7,500 bbls. do., June, July and August, at 28¼c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for May delivery, at 27¾c.; 9,000 bbls. do., June, chiefly last half, at 27¾c.; 1,000 bbls. do., May and June, at 27¾c.; and 4,500 bbls. do., May, June and July, at 28c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,800 bbls., making the week's arrivals there 15,540 bbls. The export clearances have been 55,200 gallons for Malta. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet since our last at from 33c.@34½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in less request at 10c., in shipping order, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet since our last, at less firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 385 bbls., in lots, at $29 25@$29 62½ for New Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for Thin Mess; $25 50@$25 75 for Prime Mess; $21 75@$22 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; also, 500 bbls. New Mess, seller May and June, at $29 25 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been in request at full rates. Sales have been reported of 275 pks. at 11½c.@12¼c. for Shoulders; [illegible] for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet but firm at 13½c.@14c. for Cumberland; 15½c.@15¾c. for Short Rib, and 16c.@16¼c. for Long Clear, ₱ lb. Lard has been in slack request at irregular prices, having been quoted steady for prompt delivery, and cheaper for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 15½c.@17¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¾c.,@16⅞c. for City, and [illegible] for fair to choice Western Steam, ₱ lb.; also, [illegible] choice Steam, for forward delivery, including seller May and June, on private terms, ₱ lb. Beef has been in good demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported of 800 bbls., in lots, at $11 [illegible] for Plain Mess; $15 50@$[illegible] for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet at [illegible] for Prime Mess, and [illegible] for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 125 tcs. Beef Hams have been in moderate request at [illegible] ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter has been in demand at full prices, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 20c.@36c., ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,726 pks. Cheese is salable and buoyant at from 8c.@17½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 702 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail, thus:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb	35@38
State half-firkin tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb	33@35
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb	32@34
Ordinary qualities, ₱ lb	25@30
Orange and Sussex County fresh pails, ₱ lb	35@40
New-York State fresh pails, ₱ lb	33@36
Pennsylvania fresh pails, ₱ lb	33@36
Western Reserve, ₱ lb	25@30
Ordinary Western, ₱ lb	20@25

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb	16@17
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	13@16
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb	8@12

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb	17@17½
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb	16@17
Fine to good State Factories, ₱ lb	15@16
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	16@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	14@15
Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ₱ lb	26@27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ₱ lb	20@28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb	18@20
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb	16@18

RICE—Has been inactive, but held with confidence, including Carolina at $6 75@$7 42½; Rangoon, $2 75@$3 12½, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues in fair request, including Turk's Island at 38c.@40c.; Cadiz, 32c.@33c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 25@$1 30; Liverpool fine at $2@$2 40, by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 43c.@45c.; Cadiz, 40c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 10@$3 15; Marshall's Deakin's and Worthington's do., $2 10@$2 25; Higgins' do., $2 30@$2; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2; Liverpool Ground, $1 50 ₱ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETER—Has been in light demand at 10¼c.@10½c. for Crude, and 15¼c.@15½c. for Pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—There has been less animation in this line, but prices have been fairly supported, as a rule; and, in the instance of Linseed, the tendency has been in favor of sellers, who are not offering their stocks freely. We quote: Clover at 13½c.@15c. for old and new ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 25; Timothy, $7 12½@$7 50; Canary, $3 37½@$4 12½, currency; Calcutta Linseed, $2 20, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in demand, including Tampico Goat at 53c.@55c.; Matamoras, 53c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 39c.@41c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70; Patna, each, 45c.@50c.; currency. Honduras Deer, 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@38c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 45c., Vera Cruz, 40c.; Chagres, 43c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 33c.@35c.; Para, 45c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 25c.@30c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—The dealings in all kinds have been on a moderate scale; prices have been quoted steady. Castile at 12¼c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 6¾c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds, including Mess at $1 20@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 02½@$1 05; Cassia at 47c.; Cloves at 25¾c.@26c.; Pepper at 26¾c.@27¾c.; Pimento at 19c.; Ginger at 11½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately active and firm; sales, 1,231 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 8¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9½c.@9¾c.; good to choice grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9¼c.@10½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9¾c.@9⅞c., ₱ lb. We further quote Box Sugars in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, 10¼c.@10⅝c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 10¾c.@11⅛c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 12c.@12½c.; boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 8¾c.@9⅜c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 9c.@9½c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, 8¼c.@8⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, ranging from 11½c.@12½c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 68,500 lbs. Tallow at 9⅜c.@9¾c., 40,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@17c., and 30,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The offerings have been rather more liberal, and the demand has been very moderate at yielding prices. We quote: Green common to fair Hyson, in job lots, 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@1 50; common to fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra finest Souchong, $1@$1 30 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The market has been more active within our former range of prices. Sales 970 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@14c.; 449 cases 1869 Connecticut Seconds and Fillers, part at 25c., but mainly on private terms; 270 cases Ohio at 10½c.@13c.; 650 cases 1869 Pennsylvania on terms not disclosed, and 100 bales Havana at 90c.@$1 02½ ₱ lb. We quote: Kentucky Frosted Lugs, 6¾c.@7½c.; partly Frosted Lugs, 7½@8c.; Sound Lugs, 8½c.@9¼c.; Common Leaf, 8¾c.@10c.; Medium Leaf, 9½c.@11½c.; Good Leaf, 10½c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 11¾c.@13c.; Selections, 12¾c.@14c. *Seedleaf Tobacco—Old Crop*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c.; Fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 18c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@35c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 18c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@45c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 72½c.@75c.; Good, 80c.@87½c.; Fine, 90c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I Cut, 85c.@87½c., nominal; II Cut, $1@1 02½; average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work—Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; Bright Work—Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at former figures; sales of 125 bbls., in lots, at $1 05¼@$1 06 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pks., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 1,025 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been without animation. Grain rates to *Liverpool* have been quoted firmer. Otherwise, the advantage has been rather in favor of shippers. The inquiry for vessels for the Petroleum trade was moderate on the basis of about previous figures. Two or three charters for Continental ports were in negotiation, but not closed up to a late hour. There was not much call for vessels for the Lumber trade. For *Liverpool* there were taken 950 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; equal to 50,000 bushels Wheat at 4d. by sail, and 4d.@4½d., closing at 4½d., by steam, ₱ bushel, and about 110 tons Heavy Goods at 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 400 bbls. Resin on private terms. For a direct Continental port, a vessel with some 2,300 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Bilboa, a Norwegian brig, with equal to 1,600 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 6, 1870.

The Weehawken Cattle Market rises every succeeding week in importance as a large general mart for Live Stock. Trade there on this forenoon was slow at high prices. The grades of horned Cattle were from common to good; but although we quote common in this instance, be it understood we apply it to grades as bred not to butcher's meat. All the Cattle on sale were in good order and well ripe for slaughter. Prices ranged from 15c.@16½c. ₱ lb. There were no sales this forenoon of Sheep or Veal, as during the entire of the past week sales have been carried on in all descriptions of Live Stock at those yards. The stable for the accommodation of horses on sale is being rapidly pushed forward.

SALES TODAY.

D. G. TOFFY & SON sold for N. MORRIS 95 Illinois Steers, common lot, from 15c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. CHURCH & TOFFY sold for WOOD & GILLESPIE 118 Illinois Steers, common lot, from 15c.@15¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. E. HURD sold for GAREY & CO., 55 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 15½c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Gross arrivals at Weehawken Market for week ending May 6, 1870: 2,222 head of horned Cattle, 10 Horses, 102 Calves, 62 Sheep, arrived in 129 cars.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 32 State Sheep, woolly, weight 2,915 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 2 Sheep at $6 the lot; 16 Sheep at $4 ₱ head—these two lots were Ohios; 393 Sheep, weight 33,355 lbs., at 8½c., ₱ lb., Ohios and shorn. Also, sold 90 Calves, weight 11,140 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 10 Calves, weight 1,185 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 45 Calves, weight 6,365 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb. J. KIRBY sold 87 Sheep, weight 8,730 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 1,940 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.—both lots Indianas and shorn. Hog markets remain firm at yesterday's quotations.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 6.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Fisher *vs.* Luling; case settled. Papers in the Clerk's office.

By Judge McCunn.

Polhemus *vs.* Garetsee; motion denied.

Bardman *vs.* Davidson; extra allowance granted.

Florence *vs.* Bulkley; motion directing United States Trust Company to pay interest of moneys to guardian granted.

Schuloff *vs.* Aub; a motion to vacate order of arrest having been denied, and no material fact having been produced, it must follow that the vacation of the order of arrest must be denied.

Thomas J. Barr, receiver, *vs.* Jane E. Ives; demurrer overruled as frivolous, and judgment ordered for the plaintiff, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—MAY 6.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Brady and Barnard.

The People, &c., *vs.* The East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by INGRAHAM, P. J., and BARNARD, J.

Tysen et al. *vs.* Moore et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinions by BARNARD and BRADY, JJ.

Cases heard at the April Term, before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Sutherland and Cardozo.

James Dunshee, executor, &c., *vs.* Goldbacher; judgment ordered for defendant on the case made. Opinion by SUTHERLAND, J.

The Asylum for Friendless Boys in the City of New-York *vs.* Asher B. Morgan, executor, &c.; decree of Surrogate reversed as to the plaintiffs, and case remitted to the Surrogate, with instructions that the bequest and devise to the plaintiffs is valid, and that they are entitled to the distributive share of the estate; plaintiff's costs to be paid out of the fund. Opinion by SUTHERLAND, J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 6.

By Judge Cardozo.

Watkins *vs.* Watkins; motion denied.

Union Paper Collar Company *vs.* Miller; defendant discharged.

Van Cott *vs.* Berrien; receiver appointed; bond in $1,500.

Shapter *vs.* Kivlin; motion granted, in part.

Van Cott *vs.* Berrien; motion granted.

Bank of California *vs.* Collins; order settled.

Hoffman *vs.* Hoffman; motion granted.

NOTICE TO LAW STUDENTS.

All those applicants for admission to the Bar, who have been favorably reported by the two Committees, are requested to attend at the General Term Room this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of signing the roll of attorneys and counselors. By order of the Court. D. W. CLARKE, Clerk of General Term.

The following-named gentlemen, in addition to those already published in the TIMES, have been reported by the Examining Committee as being possessed of sufficient legal knowledge to practice law: Gray J. Boyd, W. S. Heilner, Thomas H. Lee, John A. Shea, D. A. Spellissey, Artemas B. Smith and Thomas F. Wentworth.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

VOID PATENT.

The Shaw & Wilcox Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., vs. George W. Lovejoy.—This was a suit in equity founded on letters patent reissued June 15, 1869, to the plaintiffs, as assignees of the inventor to whom the original patent was issued July 8, 1862. The object of the invention, as stated in the specifications, was to provide means for recovering from the waste metallic solutions, used by photographers and others, the gold, silver or other valuable metal contained therein after the solution has been used and spent. The invention consisted in providing a vessel into which the discharged waste could be conducted, and in which chemicals were placed to precipitate the metal in the waste. The claim was, "An apparatus for recovering gold, silver, &c., from waste solutions, by means of suitable precipitating ingredients substantially as herein specified."

Held by the Court—That it is impossible to sustain this patent as valid on the claim it makes, whether such claim be regarded as a claim to a process or to an apparatus. That the result, that is, the recovery of the valuable metal, cannot be claimed. The means alone can be claimed. In the means, or the providing of the means, or the use of the means to effect such result the invention consists. That the sum and substance of all that is stated in the specifications in this case is that the result is the thing claimed to be patented. The apparatus is nothing but a vessel to hold the liquid, and the process consists only in putting into the liquid in the vessel the proper chemicals to effect the precipitation. That a suitable vessel of suitable form and size must be used to contain a liquid if the liquid is to be utilized is no new idea. That to discover that a suitable precipitating ingredient will precipitate that which it is capable of precipitating is no invention. That the claim is altogether vague and general and is open to the objections stated in O'Reilly *vs* Morse, 15 How., 62, 119, against the eighth claim of Morse's telegraph patent. It is in effect a claim to the use of the proper chemicals to precipitate the metal by putting them into any proper vessel containing the solution. That the claim in its present shape cannot be maintained. Bill dismissed with costs.

T. M. Wyatt for the plaintiffs; E. Y. Bell for the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—MAY 7.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

INJURIES CAUSED BY SLIPPERY STAIRS ON STEAMBOATS—OWNERS OF BOAT NOT LIABLE—$10,000 FOR A BROKEN KNEE-PAN.

James Fowler vs. The Harlem and New-York Navigation Company.—The plaintiff in this case was a passenger on board the steam-boat *Sylvan Shore*, belonging to defendant, and plying between Peck-slip and Harlem. In passing from the upper to the lower deck, he slipped on the smooth brass covering of the stairs, "had his heels thrown in air," and sustained a fracture of the knee-pan and other injuries, for which he sought to recover damages from the Company to the amount of $10,000. The evidence for plaintiff having been concluded, defendants' counsel moved for a non-suit on the ground that the plaintiff had not only failed to prove negligence on the part of the defendant, but had raised the presumption of negligence on his own part. The plaintiff, counsel said, as appeared from the testimony, was not descending the stairs for the purpose of leaving the boat, but apparently for the purposes of pleasure; and the fact that he slipped and "threw up his heels" on steps over which hundreds had previously passed with safety, strongly presumed negligence on his part, while it clearly disproved negligence on the part of defendant. On these grounds he moved for a dismissal of the complaint, which was granted.

Ex-Recorder Smith for plaintiff; — Anderson for defendant.

Police Trials.

Nineteen policemen were yesterday called to answer, before Commissioner BRENNAN, for various offences, comprised under the general heads of neglect of duty, violations of the rules and improper conduct. The only case having any general interest was that of Patrolman LAWRENCE CRONIN, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who was charged with clubbing Officer GORMAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The affair occurred on the corner of Greenwich and Liberty streets, where CRONIN was on post, because of the opening at the new Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, and GORMAN coming along in citizen's dress, CRONIN ordered him to move on when he paused to converse with a friend. GORMAN answered that he was an officer of that Precinct, to which CRONIN replied that he did not care if he was, and it is averred, after striking him with his club, took him as a prisoner to the old Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house in Cortlandt-street, where Sergeant DOYLE, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was in charge. A charge of assault and battery being made against him, GORMAN denied its truth, whereupon CRONIN struck him with his club, felling him to the floor. This occurred in presence of DOYLE, who then locked up GORMAN and sent CRONIN out on post again. Mr. BRENNAN severely reprimanded Sergt. DOYLE for his conduct, and referred the case of CRONIN to the Board. The latter in his defense claimed that GORMAN was drunk, and having knocked off his cap, snatched away his club and struck him with it.

Quick Work.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle*, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company line, sailed from Pier No. 4 North River April 21, at 4 P. M., for Havana via Nassau. April 22, at 3 P. M., seventy-five miles south-east of Cape Henry, fell in with the steam-ship *Cleopatra*, of the Vera Cruz line, in distress and with machinery disabled; took her hawser and started for Cape Henry. At 5 P. M. parted the hawser, rounded to, gave our hawser and started again at 5¾ P. M.; towed the *Cleopatra* into Hampton Roads, to an anchor; stood to sea; discharged pilot off Cape Henry Light on Saturday morning, April 23, at 4 A. M., just thirty-six hours from the time of sailing from New-York. The *Morro Castle* is commanded by Capt. RICHARD ADAMS.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 56 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1.000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED FROM THE St. James Hotel on Tuesday at 12 M, a small black and tan terrier, very fat, with metal and leather collar marked "Dunning Darien." Apply at Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP.

Including glass cases, tables, shelving, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, desks, window-shades, &c. Apply at once. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

BILLIARDS.

Great reduction in Billiard-tables at W. H. GRIFFITH'S Factory, No. 40 Vesey-st. Now is your time to buy and be not humbugged any more by the cat-gut cushions and other makers' common made tables.

GUERLAIN.
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1870.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES recognise that between the 1st of May and the 1st of October, on Saturdays, the office hours be considered as ending at 3½ P. M.
J. D. Jones, President Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
Ellwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
J. P. Paulison, President Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
Wm. Leconey, Vice-President Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
T. B. Bleecker, Jr., Vice-Pres. New-York Mut'l Ins. Co.
Danl. D. Smith, President Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.
John S. Tappan, Vice-President Union Mutual Ins. Co.
Robinson & Cox, Attorneys United States Lloyds.
John A. Parker, President Great Western Ins. Co.
Lawson & Walker, Attorneys California Ins. Union.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 12 West 11th-st., (near Broadway,) on TUESDAY, the 17th of May, 1870. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

HOFFMAN & FERSCH, MANUFACTURERS of show-cases in silver-plate, black-walnut, &c. The Patent Marie Hinge. 1[illegible] Chatham-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of fine

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,

14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new ware-rooms, No. 740 Broadway, but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches	$1,000
Landaus	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons	350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER

PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for - - - - - - - $150

PONY CARRIAGES, With Rumble Seat for Servants - - - 200

HORSES FOR SALE AT STABLES of A. T. STEWART & CO., corner Amity and Wooster sts.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
NO. 738 BROADWAY.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.
NEW STYLES DAILY RECEIVED.
SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 89 4th-av., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store, importers of South American Horse-hair, Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Woven-wire Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Adjustable Spring Bed Bottoms.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Bolster and Pillow-cases, embroidered and ruffled to order. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
Formerly of Mellen & Wilcox.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK FOR THE POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 5, 1870. }

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M., 26th of May, 1870, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

All of the castings must be sound, smooth, and straight, cast true, and free from flaws or defects of any kind, and of the best quality of pig-metal, and of the number and weights shown by the schedules and drawings. Castings must not weigh less than the schedule weight, and no surplus weight will be paid for, nor will any castings of less section, or varying in any respect from the requirements of the drawings, be accepted.

All bearings of columns, bases, plates, &c., must be planed or turned perfectly true, all bolt-holes drilled, and the entire work cleaned off and finished in a first-class manner.

The beams and girders must be of the manufacture of the Wadsworth, Phoenix or Pittsburg Union Iron Works, or of other American manufacture equal thereto, and must be of the sizes and weights called for in the schedules, and be the best wrought-iron; they will be straight and sound, in all respects of first quality.

All beams set on brick-work must rest on cast-iron bed-plates of the dimensions and numbers required by the specifications and schedules.

All necessary bolts, wedges, ties, angle-irons, anchors, sheet-lead or other materials necessary to put the work together in the best manner and anchor it to the stone or brick walls will be furnished by the contractor, who will put the entire work together and in place, to the complete satisfaction of the Superintendent, and as required by him.

The girders will be put together with bolts and steel wedges, as shown by drawings, and they, together with all beams and castings, will be subject to the Superintendent, and if found defective in any particular, will be rejected.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines, in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required; scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various castings and beams, which will include the wedges, bolts, angle-irons, clamps, ties, anchors, or other metal work necessary to fit and put the work in place, whether mentioned in drawings or schedules or not.

The work must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within three months after date of written notice to commence the work.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The schedules will be used in identifying the material and making the payments, and will be paid for monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000,) dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from any parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors:

Sealed proposals will be received by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., New-York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, bridging, and ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis River, to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota, (a distance of about 230 miles,) including every thing requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail or by the whole.

The said Company will also receive proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes and fixtures for the road as above—the iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minn., or at the crossing of the Mississippi River, and the ties to be received according to blank forms, which will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office of the Company, as above, where plans of the structures, and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars, containing full information, will be furnished, on application, by mail or otherwise, to Edwin F. Johnson, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 Broadway, as above. J. GREGORY SMITH, President Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1870.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FURNITURE, good will and fixtures of the Bomgardner House; this popular and well-known house is situated opposite the Lebanon Valley and New-York Railroad Depot, and in close proximity to the Pennsylvania Central and other depots. For particulars apply to BOMGARDNER HOUSE, Harrisburg, Penn.

WANTED—A MACHINE SHOP, FOR IMmediate use, with power and tools adapted to employ 75 to 100 machinists. State terms and location, and address, SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 85 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a well-established jewelry store, No. 262 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 488 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Friday is always a dull day in real estate matters, and the Exchange Sales-room, yesterday, presented a very quiet appearance. There was hardly anything stirring in that particular trade.

WM. KENNELLY, sold, by order of the Supreme Court, the two-story brick house and lot, 20.8x100.11, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 350 feet west of Sixth-avenue, to J. E. ROBINSON, for $5,500. THOMAS H. LANDON, referee.

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

2-story brick house and lot, 20.8x100.11., n. s. 124th-st., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av.	$5,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Baxter-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x50, h. and l.	$15,500
Church-st., w. s., lot No. 147, Rutger's map, 25x100	40,000
Dominick-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 20x87.6	10,000
Essex-st., w. s., 60.10 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 20.4x44.8x6.2x1.9x4.10x3x3.10x10.6x12.10x67.8	6,300
Madison-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Jackson-st., 75x79.6	nom.
3d-st., n. s., 387.6 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20.3x96	2,663
5th-st., s. s., 129.6 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.9x92.2	26,500
6th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of Bowery, 25x92.2, five-story brick h.	20,000
13th-st., n. s., 222.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x103.3, h. and l.	5,000
19th-st., n. s., 576.8 ft. n. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x92, q. c.	nom.
27th-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x89.3	5,000
37th-st., s. s., 288.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19.10x98.9, h. and l.	20,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 220.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x84, h. and l.	20,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x74, h. and l.	14,900
[illegible]-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9, h. and l.	35,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 10th-av., 37.6x100	7,400
46th-st., s. s., 337.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 37.6x100	29,000
48th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.5	6,600
58th-st., n. s., 70.5 ft. e. of 1st-av., 36x100.4	32,500
60th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	1,500
60th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 11th-av., 20x100.4	1,300
60th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 11th-av., 20x100.4	1,200
60th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 11th-av., 20x100.4	1,500
106th-st., w. s., 185 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.3x100, h. and l.	4,500
113th-st., n. s., 295 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x½ block	650
122d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	11,000
129th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	60,000
4th-av., w. s., 98.9 ft. n. of 38th-st., 25x100	11,800
4th-av., w. s., 83.8 ft. n. of 87th-st., 17x80	
9th-av. and 107th-st., s. w. corner, 100.11x100, ½ share	2,300

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 308, 4 years, per year	$3,800
East 27th-st., No. 116, 5 years, per year	1,500
Pier No. 51, North River, foot of Christopher-st., (south half,) 5 years, per year	2,050

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bainbridge-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 40x100	$6,000
Bond-st., e. s., 45 ft. n. e. of Bergen-st., 20x100	6,900
Cedar-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x139.2	8,700
Dean-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 50x107.2	1,200
Devoe-st., n. s., 79.4 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 20x75	3,500
Eagle-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	5,000
Hicks-st., w. s., 223.1 ft. e. of Harrison-st., 50x97	10,000
Hopkins-st., s. s., 312.6 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 18.9x100, h. and l.	3,100
Hoyt-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 20x75	8,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 204.10 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 33.1x100	4,800
Penn-st. and Lee-av., s. w. corner, 81.8x200	15,000
President-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x100	15,750
Sackett-st., n. s., 416.4 ft. w. of Smith-st., 16.8x100, h. and l.	7,500
Summit-st., s. w. s., 53.6 ft. s. e. of Hicks-st., 18x75, q. c.	10
Taylor-st., n. w. s., 276 ft. n. e. of Wythe-av., 21x100	15,000
Union-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Smith-st., 1.3x36	200
Union-st., n. s., 181.8 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 45.10x	8,000
Van Buren-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100	3,700
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Paca-av., 75x127.9	5,400
2d and South 6th sts., northerly corner, 52.1x26	15,000
6th-st., s. e. s., 60 ft. n. e. of South 2d-st., 20x50	2,650
18th-st., s. w. s., 342.4 ft. n. of 5th-av., 22x100, h. and l.	3,500
Atlantic-av., s. s., 79.5 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 70.8x51x87	1,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 96.10 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 18x86.5	12,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Schenck-av., 25x100	3,575
Nassau-av. and Lorrimer-st., n. w. corner, 75x100	2,600
Washington-av., e. s., 67.3 ft. s. of Wythe-av., 19.9x80	1,400
Washington-av., e. s., 98 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 80x200	12,600
3d-av., e. s., 75.2 ft. s. of 37th-st., 25x100	1,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Northfield.

Mariners' Harbor, on Van Pelt-av., 27x148	$900
Morning Star road and Winant-st., H. B. Metcalf, referee	200
Winant-st., adjoining Daniel Low's, 100x151.3, H. B. Metcalf, referee	130

Port Richmond.

Broadway, 50 ft. s. of Elizabeth-st., E. V. Haughwouts, 75x155	1,150
Broadway, 125 ft. s. of Elizabeth-st., E. V. Haughwouts, 50x155	900

Clifton.

Wood road, n. s., 50 ft. e. of Michael Toole's, John Gimbers, 25x137.3	$500

Southfield.

St. Mary's-av., 968 ft. w. of New-York-av., Alexr. Lockes, 25x186.6	$450

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Aqueduct-st., adjoining Geschердt's property, 25x92.2	$200
Clinton-av. and Murray-st., n. e. cor., 61x125	12,200
Hunterdon-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 25x100	450
Kinney and Broome sts., s. w. cor., 50x100	2,000
Oliver-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of McWhorter-st., 100x121.6	4,000
McWhorter-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Walnut-st., 10.3x35	750
Willsey-st., e. s., 72 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 24x100.10	850
Jacobus to Ranney, 12½ acres salt meadow	3,000

Montclair.

Williamsville to Montclair road, s. e. s., 114x112	$600

Jersey City.

Warren-st., w. s., Margaret E. McLaughlin's, 22x50	$8,500
Lot No. 4, block No. 6, Henderson & Gregory's map	7,375
Lot No. 21, block No. 224, Mangin's map of Farsimus, 25x100	5,500

Bergen.

Bergen Point Plank-road, adjoining John Kaiser's, 55x100	$6,000
Headley and Mallory avs., lots Nos. 42, 43, 44 and 45, block No. 35	1,820

Hoboken.

Clinton-st., lot No. 6, block No. 43, Coster's estate	$1,500
Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, block No. 32, Coster's estate	4,800
Lots Nos. 29 and 30, block No. 2, Coster's estate	4,500

Weehawken.

Lot No. 153, map of Weehawken Heights, 25x100	$2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE 5TH-AV., THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house (25 by 55, with bay windows) No. 9 West 52d-st.; this house is one of the best built and best located in the City. Inquire of I. P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st st., 21x56. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

REAL ESTATE.—J. ROMAINE BROWN, real estate broker, has removed to No. 1,280 Broadway, south-east corner 33d-st.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1870.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR VACANT LOTS OR dwelling-house, store property in Water-st. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CLOSE BUYERS,

INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE,
BY THE ACRE OR PLOT,
FOR A HOME OR FOR PROFIT,

In view of the completion of the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Oswego and Midland Railroads, should look at

RUTHERFURD PARK

on the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Broadway. The best plots are on Rutherfurd Heights, with river and mountain scenery, good neighbors, schools, churches, stores, markets, roads and sidewalks; abundant trains and low fares. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

J. L. DUMONT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKE-AV.,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY HALL—Healthy locality, pleasant neighborhood, New-Brighton, Staten Island; ten minutes from ferry; hourly communication. For sale cheap, by order of executor, house with two or more acres of land, garden, shade and fruit trees; never-failing stream of pure water runs at foot of lawn. Barn and other outbuildings. Terms easy; title indisputable. Send for circular. WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT LENOX, Mass.—A two-story frame house, containing thirteen rooms, piazza, coach-house, stable, &c., and 1½ acres of land well shaded and fruited; near Post-office; price $12,000; or will rent, furnished, at $1,200 per annum. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN-SIDE, ORANGE, N. J.—Elegant residence, every modern convenience; fourteen rooms, stables, three acres in lawn and garden under highest cultivation; quantity fruit, shade, ornamental trees; sale low; furnished photographs and particulars. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

$6,500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Brooklyn property, 2½ miles from Paterson, N. J., 15½ acres; new house, good outbuildings; suitable for a country-seat or market farm; good land and water, mountain and valley scenery. CHARLES EMMONS, No. 254 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MILK DAIRY FARM OF about 100 acres, near New-York, amply stocked, with a milk route of 200 quarts daily; a rare opportunity to engage in a paying business. None but responsible parties, with ready means, need address, with real name, G., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

FARM OF 110 ACRES FOR SALE in Saratoga County, eight miles from Saratoga Springs, with good dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., at the low price of $3,000; but $1,000 cash required. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—HANDsome French roof cottage; seven rooms, stable; grounds finely shaded; location high and very healthy; neighborhood first-class; price, $3,300; terms easy. B. F. SMALL, No. 102 Pearl-st.

$4,000.—$500 CASH.—HOUSE WITH seven rooms; lot 50x150; five minutes from depot in Elizabeth, N. J. Inquire at No. 32 John-st., Room No. 7, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY HOME,
WORTH $8,500,
or 10,000,
or 17,500,
FOR $1,000 OR $2,000 CASH.

A beautiful country home, near the City, in a fine, healthy locality, accessible in 45 to 50 minutes from down-town or up-town, NINETEEN TIMES a day, from 5 A. M. to midnight; large lot of ground; gas, water and many other conveniences; house new and thoroughly built; can now be obtained by paying **$1,000 to $2,000** down and the balance in quarterly payments to the amount of the rent of such a house, so that the real cost of *owning* such a house will amount to no more than the above small payments. You should go and SEE the houses. Particulars at No. 245 Broadway, of Mr. COGSWELL.

THE CITY OF THE SEA!
THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.
VILLA PLOTS
AT NEW-BRIGHTON,
STATEN ISLAND,
To be sold
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
MAY 18, 1870,
ON THE PREMISES.

This property has been held in reserve for many years, and applications for its purchase hitherto practically denied, but having recently changed hands, it is now for the first time brought into the market in suitable-sized lots.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED!
VIEWS UNEQUALED!
FREE FROM NUISANCES!
BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS!

Pamphlets, maps and excursion tickets may be had of the auctioneers, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.; of Phelps, Fallon & Co., No. 135 Broadway, or of the Managers,

H. TRACY ARNOLD & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway.

WOOLEN FACTORY AND MACHINERY.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company, offers for sale the real estate, buildings and privilege of the Company, situate in the town of Sprague, Conn.

The premises are in good order, a portion of the machinery is new, and all of it was put in good condition within a short time.

The property consists of a factory building 32x80 feet, four stories, with dye-house 22x72 feet, steam chimney.

- 1 tenement-house, 3 tenements.
- 1 tenement-house, 3 tenements and boarding-house.
- 1 tenement-house, 2 tenements.
- 1 house, 1 tenement, for Superintendent.
- A stable, 3 store-houses, 1 blacksmith-shop, with tools.
- Out-door dry-table, 60x25, with shed.
- 1 stone-picker house, 30x30.
- 1 office building and carpenter's shop, &c., &c.
- 2 acres of land, with water privilege, about 20 feet fall; wheel in good order, and the following machinery, viz.:
- 6 spinning-jacks, 1,100 spindles.
- 2 sets of cards, 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers.
- 22 drop-box looms complete.

With necessary heaters, shears, drying-machines, sargents, burr-picker 30-inch, &c., &c. Everything in running order. The mill has been in operation until within a few weeks. It is now in charge of a practical manufacturer, by whom the machinery is to be moved every day.

The property can be seen by applying to Mr. ELI LOGAN, on the premises. Particulars given at the office of the assignee.

Proposals in writing will be received for two weeks for its purchase at my office, where a schedule can be seen.

The property is about eight miles from Norwich, Conn.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
No. 315 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—RYE, ON THE SOUND, NEAR the Cliff House, a pretty and very complete cottage of nine rooms, stable and garden; bathing beach within a few rods; fine drives in every direction; there are no mosquitoes, or fever and ague; the advertiser has occupied the cottage adjoining for the past nine Summers, and knows whereof he affirms; the lookout on the Sound is one of the finest; there is always plenty of pleasant New-York company at the hotel, and the cottage is sufficiently near for a family to board there should they desire to escape housekeeping. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, THE country-seat of T. W. Satterthwaite, on the Passaic River, within easy distance of Rutherfurd Park, first station on Erie Railroad; house of stone, fifty feet square, containing about twenty rooms; lawn large and finely shaded with old trees; garden stocked with finest fruit; stone stable, coachman's house, laundry, boat-house, &c.; rent, $1,200. J. S. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR THE Summer or a term of years, the house of John Hone, with stables, out-buildings, gardens, &c.; the house is 45 feet by 45, and is fully furnished; the grounds contain seventeen acres. Also, a small new house in the best part of the town. For particulars apply to

HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—BROOKLYN Heights; three-story brick corner house, No. 87 Hicks-st., near Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; all improvements. Apply to JOHN R. KENNADAY, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, delightfully located; Rye, Yonkers, Spuyten Duyvil, Tarrytown, Orange, Montclair, Irvington, Roseville, Staten Island; also New-York and Brooklyn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

CHEAP RENT—A BEAUTIFUL RESidence at Fort Hamilton, opposite the Narrows; rent, $600. Inquire of H. HOPKINS, Fort Hamilton, or H. & J. HOPKINS, No. 140 Reade-st.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brick house, No. 114 East 51st-st.; rent, $1,000. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO RENT—A SEMI-DETACHED VILLA, Jersey City Heights, one mile from Hoboken ferry; water, gas, baths, tubs and all conveniences; rent cheap. Inquire of C. J. ROE, Palisade-av., Waverly.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
On Broadway, Broad and New Sts.,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.

Apply to
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A first-class hotel (with about ninety rooms) on Broadway, below Stewart's upper store; furniture and equipments complete. For rent of house, price of furniture and other information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—HANDSOME office No. 21 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Address stating business, X. S., Box 142 *Times* Office.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, to let; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. 16 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SIX LOTS NORTH-EAST CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 74TH-ST., OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

FIFTH-AVENUE—North-east corner of 74th-st.—Four lots, being together 102.2x100 feet.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, adjoining avenue lots, each 25x102.2.

These lots are on the highest part of 5th-av., overlooking the Central Park, conservatory, (now building,) music-stand and all the lakes, and are so located that the view can never be obstructed, and in the vicinity of the Lenox Library and other first-class improvements.

5th-av. is flagged, curbed, guttered, graded and sewered. 74th and 75th sts. are graded and sewered. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

BY HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 110 BROADWAY:

THURSDAY, May 12, 1870,
At 12 o'clock,

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, (by direction of Isaac H. Keimly, Trustee,)

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE
OF FOURTEEN WEST-SIDE LOTS,
Between Central Park and Grand Boulevard, on 69th-st., near 8th-av., being a portion of the
MULLANPHY ESTATE,
FIVE LOTS, WITH GORES,
North side 69th-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av.
NINE LOTS,
South side 69th-st., 175 feet west of 8th-av., and 275 feet west of Central Park.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 110 Broadway.

GEORGE W. SMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES on THURSDAY, May 12, at 3 o'clock, a fine country-seat, and two and one-fourth acres of land situated on the corner of Greenwich-av. and Elm-st., in the town of Greenwich, Conn.; the land all fronts on the streets; carriages and out-houses in good order; dwelling-house contains twelve rooms, kitchen and wash-room, heater and burglar alarms, fruit-trees of all kinds on the premises; sale positive; the 11½ train New-York and New-Haven Railroad from 27th-st. will arrive in time for sale; premises five minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to J. H. M. BAILEY, No. 338 Broome-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.

WOODHAVEN CENTRE PROPERTY.—JOHN R. PITKIN'S auction sales commenced on the ground on MONDAY, May 2, 1870, at 2 P. M. About 1,500 lots, two double houses, one single house and two lots, ($1,200.) The sale will be continued on TUESDAY, May 10, to commence at 12 o'clock M. The last morning steam-cars leave East New-York for Woodhaven at 11 A. M. Get tickets at the Howard House, price 10 cents. Now is the time to buy Woodhaven Centre property, while it is cheap.

JOHN R. PITKIN,
Auctioneer and General Agent.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS, at Garretson's Station, Staten Island, containing from one-third of an acre to two acres each; also a new cottage containing ten rooms, with all the necessary out-buildings, and about two acres of ground.

E. A. LAWRENCE
by
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,

Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, the above beautifully-located property, on very easy terms. Its view of the ocean, Narrows and surrounding country is most extensive, and it offers attractions to those wishing healthy, cheap and convenient homes in the country, rarely met with. It is situated within one mile of the beach, with elegant shore and inland drives, bathing, &c. The property can be reached at any hour of the day by taking the steamer at the foot of Whitehall-street. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Any of the above property can be obtained at private sale previously to May 10 by application to

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, 11 Pine-st.;
M. TOMPKINS, No. 22 William-st., or
J. F. ELLERY, No. 596 Grand-st.

J. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, AT 12½ O'CLOCK,
AT WASHINGTON (BLACKWELL'S) HALL,
FULTON-ST., ASTORIA.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF
350 ASTORIA (LONG ISLAND CITY) LOTS,
By order of A. W. WINANS and A. & H. A. JACKSON.

Splendidly situated, with commanding views, on Broadway, Grand-st., Jamaica, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th avenues, adjoining Schneider's Schuetzen Park, between sections 1 and 2 of the German Cabinet-makers' Association, equidistant from and between Hunter's Point and 92d-st. Ferries; ready access by cars, Harlem boats and ferry. The future value of the property to be sold cannot be estimated. It must, considering its admirable location, directly opposite 85th-st. and Central Park, its easy access, its proximity to the City being nearer than Harlem, half the distance to Newark, the Hell Gate improvements, the consolidation of the principal villages of Queens County (Astoria the Court end) into Long Island City, greatly advance. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on mortgage. Remember that the sale takes place at 12½, at Blackwell's Hall. Take Harlem boat from Peck-slip at 11½.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTH-AVENUE—Four-story brick building, south-west corner 27th-st., known as No. 447 6th-av.; size, 24.8¼x65; half on mortgage.

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE IRISH POPLINS.

INGLIS & TINCKLER,
IRISH POPLIN MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 7 and 8 Eustace-st., Dublin.

Respectfully intimate that they have opened an establishment at No. 167 Regent-st., London, for the sale of their superior Irish Poplins; the stock is large and well assorted, comprising all the different makes in Irish Poplin, while the prices are the same as those charged in Dublin. At the desire of numerous customers a well-selected stock of real Balbriggan Hosiery is also kept, so that visitors to England can now purchase both these articles in London with the certainty of getting them genuine and at Dublin prices.

Please Note Address—
NO. 167 REGENT-ST., LONDON, W.

THE
DOWN-TOWN RETAIL DRY-GOODS STORE,
Will continue for one year longer, at
NO. 12 VESEY-ST.,
to give bargains in all descriptions of Dry-goods.

MILLINERY.

OPPOSITE STEWART'S, MME. BINNS' Millinery, No. 773 Broadway, selling all next week bargains; French Peruda Hats, also Straw Hats and Bonnets; just received, Dress Patterns, latest styles, Hair Braids, Curls, &c., cheap. Cut this out.

BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS—ELEGANT FLOWERS.—Hats and stylish Bonnets, $8, worth $12; Children's Hats. BINNS' new Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, three doors above Bleecker st. Upstairs; avoid mistake.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a permanent situation; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's suits; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objections to the capacity of ladies' maid. Can be seen at No. 281 6th-av., near 18th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; eight years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 252 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a private family or that of a few gentlemen; understands her business and fluting thoroughly. Apply at No. 509 East 11th-st., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCHwoman, who has traveled with good families, a situation either as sick or children's nurse; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 129 West 27th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and chamber-maid by a young woman; understands cutting and fitting; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 2 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND highly-recommended woman, a situation as thorough laundress; can do everything in the line of her business in the neatest manner; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as laundress; understands fluting; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD English cook, lately landed; would have no objection to do general house-work in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 312 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman to cook, wash and iron, or do general house-work; country preferred. Call at No. 353 31st-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS in an American family; one as cook; the other as chamber-maid; good City reference. Call at No. 114 East 41st-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation to do general housework with an American family. Call for Miss BENTLE, No. 80 Avenue A, rear, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; best reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; good reference given. Inquire at No. 145 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a girl as waitress and to assist in chamber-work; she is a good plain seamstress; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 2 East 29th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, (an Englishman, married, no family,) who thoroughly understands the culture and management of grapes, plants and vegetable gardening, laying out grounds, &c.; is a good propagator; has lived with his last employer three years, who will cheerfully testify to his ability and honesty. Address W. H., seed-store, No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE to obtain a good situation for his coachman, the same having been in his family three years; understands all about horses; good driver; perfectly reliable. Call or address COACHMAN for two days, No. 8 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a Protestant man; or would take care of a small place; the wife would go as laundress or to do chamber-work; no incumbrance; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call or address G. D., Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN OLD EXPERIENCED gardener, a single man, a situation as gardener; understands the management of a green-house, hot and cold graperies and all the branches belonging to the same; has good reference. Address C. N., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 137 West 18th-st., for two days.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED BY A YOUNG Scotchman, aged 25, a situation as waiter; has considerable experience in the north of Scotland, and is a veterinary surgeon; will accept a moderate salary to begin with. Address Box J.R., No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUations in a private family; Protestants; man is first-class coachman; wife, waitress, laundress and chamber-maid; undoubted reference. Address G. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman as coachman; has five years' reference from his last employers; understands his business in all its branches; good City driver; sober, honest and obliging. Address P. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR FIVE good Scotch, English and Swedish farm-hands; also, for three coachmen and gardeners. Apply at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter by a single young man, native of England; experienced; good City references. Address T. C. for three days Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COACHman, who can make himself very useful on a country place. Apply to C. MANI & CO., No. 54 Walker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN as waiter, porter or gardener, or as general worker on a gentleman's country residence. Address S. H. L., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family; can bring best of City references from last employer. Call for three days at No. 200 Broadway, in basement. Ask for DENNIS.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A COMPEtent managing clerk. Address LAW, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on MONDAY, May 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence

NO. 4 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.

The entire contents of said house, viz: Rich ebony and gilt parlor suite in satin damask, reception and easy chairs to match, elegant buhl cabinet, jardinieres, card-tables and music-stand, rosewood piano-forte, made by Dubois & Seabury, rosewood sofas, chairs, marble-top center and fancy tables, walnut extension table, dining-chairs, rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, Turkish sofas and chairs, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, fine assortment of French china, cut glass and silver-plated ware. Also several Axminster, Wilton and Brussels carpets. Also several choice oil-paintings by Brown, W. J. Hays, C. Mosier, Francis, and others. Several very rare engravings. The sale will commence with the kitchen utensils. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS.—BY order of assignee in bankruptcy, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale by order of Richard Warren, assignee.

75 shares Continental Screw Company, of New-York.
1,580 shares Combination Silver Mining Company, of Nevada, par $100.
225 shares European Petroleum Company, par $10.
1,000 shares Phillips Petroleum Company, par $10.
600 shares French Self-fastening Button Company, of New-York, par $50.
13 9-12 shares Flint Steel River Mining Company, par $25.
3 bonds Combination Silver Mining Company, $500 each.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their Sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st., a large and fine assortment of household furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rose-wood and black-walnut parlor suites, in brocatel and reps; rose-wood and black-walnut center-tables, etageres, gilt and black-walnut, and gilt frame pier, mantel and oval mirrors and cornices; window-curtains, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, wardrobes, book-cases, cottage suites, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; extension tables, buffets, chairs, sofas, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, decorated vases, crockery, glass and silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Several very fine rose-wood and mahogany frame pianos, by well-known makers.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NINTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK,
NO. 69 WEST 44TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, that I will expose for sale, at the distillery in 57th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon:

One rack of copper coolers, two mash-tubs, one yeast tub, with the machinery attached, and steam-tub; one still, two receiving tanks, one special steam pump, (Cameron & Co. patent,) four yeast-tubs, six large fermenting-tubs, with connecting pipes and shaftings; one mange, one engine, with connections, gearing, &c.; three boilers and one engine in the boiler-room, with connections; one doubler, with copper connections; two sets of Burr mill-stones and gearing, one elevator, three tanks, outside rear of building; one platform scales, one brick building, three-story high, 50x75, with a detached high chimney in rear; distrained for taxes due the United States by Anthony de Leyer, unless said taxes and expenses are before then paid.

BENJAMIN JONES, Deputy Collector.

BEARS ON A BENDER—W. H. BEARD.

MOVING BY DOGS—HENRIETTA RONNER.
AUTUMN TWILIGHT—J. F. KENSETT.
SUNDAY MORNING—CAMP OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—S. R. GIFFORD.
SCENE ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—BIERSTADT.

And other celebrated paintings by Durand, W. S. Mount, Huntington, Hennessy, Casilear, Lang, Wm. Hart, Williamson, Duverger, Haseltine, De Haas, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. S. B. Caldwell, Brooklyn, L. I., will be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, FRIDAY EVENING, May 13, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the collection of autographs, coins, medals, portraits, engravings, &c., &c., of L. Montgomery Bond, Esq., of Philadelphia, comprising fine specimens of autograph letters of William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and other celebrated men. Also, a valuable historical manuscript, the original draft of Mr. Lincoln's celebrated speech at Baltimore; also, the unique and valuable relic, "The Washington Medal," the only gold medal presented by Congress to Gen. Washington; also, valuable war relics, a fine mineral cabinet of silver ores, several book-cases, &c.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., the following invoice of goods, to be sold for the benefit of the "SHELTERING ARMS," CONSISTING OF GOLD, SILVER AND IRON WATCH-CHAINS, BOTH SHORT AND LONG, GOLD AND SILVER HOOKS, RINGS, 11½ FEET GOLD CORD NECKLACES, FANCY ARTICLES, AND A NUMBER OF OTHER GOODS, ALL TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 7, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River.

2,780 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Veteran*, from Messina.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, I will sell at public auction the 7th day of May, 1870, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the New-York County Court-house, in the City of New-York, a lot of notes, accounts, claims and demands due and owing from various persons to the firm of Satterlee & Lyon.—Dated April 30, 1870. THOMAS H. LANDON, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—BENJAMIN H. DAY, Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES GREGG WILSON, deceased, plaintiff, against EMMA J. CHOVEY, (formerly Plumer,) individually and as a widow and administratrix of Francis J. Plumer, deceased, and Francis Chovey, her husband, John Joseph Plumer, and —— Plumer, his wife, Maria Frederick Plumer and Mary Plumer his wife, Maria Krebs, Mary Coppers and Edward Coppers her husband, Henry Plumer, Elizabeth Plumer, Annie Plumer and Eliza Thoene, (formerly Plumer,) mother and general guardian of said Henry Plumer, Elizabeth Plumer and Annie Plumer, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 1, 1870.

CYRUS LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of February, 1870.—Dated March 31, 1870.

CYRUS LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—FREDERICK WILLIAM KOCH, plaintiff, against COLL TAYLOR, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the said City of New-York, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred dollars, with interest from the 12th day of February, 1870, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 8, 1870.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1870.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—PAUL N. SPOFFORD, Clinton Hunter, Joseph L. Spofford and Gardiner S. Spofford, as survivors of Paul Spofford, plaintiffs, against ALEXANDER SESSUMS and J. C. Massie, composing the firm of A. Sessums & Co., defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 52 Wall-street, in New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-four cents, with interest from the 5th day of March, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 23, 1870.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated April 14, 1870.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ap16-law6wS

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 143 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 41st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship; cheapest in the City.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH PIG-IRON, NO. 1 Glengarnock, to arrive.
G. & J. KNOX & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, (23D-ST.) Mrs. FORMAN has an elegant suite of rooms to rent, with private table, [illegible].

BOARD AND FOUR ELEGANTLY furnished rooms on second floor in a new high-stoop brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs.; no better location; only one first-class family of adults taken; advertiser's family consists of three persons; everything first-class; best reference required and given. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARD AND FOUR ELEGANTLY furnished rooms on second floor in a new high-stoop brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs.; no better location; only one party of three adults taken, which will make a family of five persons including owner of house and wife; everything first-class; unexceptionable reference required and given. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED second-story front room, replete with modern conveniences, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring superior accommodations; family private; reference required. Address EAST 18TH-ST., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—THREE minutes' walk from ferries, in first-class house, a handsomely-furnished front room on second floor, with or without board, for single gentlemen. Address A. Z., Jersey City Post-office.

NO. 152 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av. (Veranda-row)—Elegantly-furnished suites, on parlor floor and second flight; private table if desired; house first-class; just painted; neighborhood excellent.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 117, HALF block east of Union-square, to let, without board; nicely-furnished rooms; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST., SECOND floor, front room; suitable for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board. Location desirable.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor to rent to gentlemen, without board; family private; references required. Apply to No. 148 West 21st-st.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS WITH BATH AND gas to lady and husband, or furnished to single gentlemen, in a first-class location. Inquire at No. 377 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NO. 7 EAST 16TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms on second floor to let, with or without board; private table if desired; also, rooms on third and fourth floors; references.

NO. 278 4TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST., two bright, cheerful rooms; connecting or separately; with board; modern conveniences; small private family offering home comforts; references.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NO. 137, NEAR BROADWAY.—Board with or without private table for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; references required.

NO. 40 EAST 26TH-ST.—SECOND door from Union League Club-house—A suit of handsomely-furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen, with or without board.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS may be had immediately in 34th-st., near 5th-av., with private table only, for the season or year. Address PRIVATE, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—DOUBLE AND single, second and third stories, without board, to gentlemen, at moderate rates. Apply for one week at No. 362 West 19th-st.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITHout board, to one or two gents, desirably located on Fort Hill, Staten Island, near ferry. Apply to Mr. BROWN, No. 32 (54) West 32d-st., or 40 East 18th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITHOUT board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 24 West 30th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET, with board, a third floor; references exchanged. No. 44 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—A SUITE OF rooms; also a single room to let, with or without private table, at Summer prices. References required.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN—IN A PRIvate family; good neighborhood; terms moderate. Apply at No. 335 West 19th-st.

A NICE SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET—With or without private table, at No. 279 4th-av.; house adjoining Calvary Church.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—NO. 134, WEST, near Broadway. Pleasant rooms, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen.

FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVES, ON second floor, to let, with board. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND SUPErior accommodations can be had at Morristown, N. J., for about three months, from the 21st of June, by a few families or small parties wishing to be together; good air, pure soft water, spacious and well-shaded grounds; new building, with modern improvements; gas, bath-rooms, hot and cold water, &c.; no mosquitoes, make the place very attractive; best of references given. Address Post-office Box No. 145 Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

BOARD AT WEST POINT, FOR May and June, or the season. Address A. MEARNS, Sr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE,
MANCHESTER, VT.

At the foot of Mt. Equinox, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 200 miles north of New-York, and 30 miles south of Rutland, will open June 1. Address, by mail or telegraph, F. H. ORVIS.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE CLARENDON Hotel, Saratoga Springs, will be opened for the reception of guests June 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please address CHAS. E. LELAND, Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs, or Delavan House, Albany.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL, NO. 77 PICCADILLY, London, England—New management.—Arrangements have been made to insure the comfort of families and guests. The cuisine and wines maintain their unrivaled character.

MEETINGS.

THE CORPORATORS AND DIRECTORS of the Industrial Exhibition Company are hereby notified to meet at No. 49 Wall-st., at 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, for the purpose of organization, adoption of by-laws and election of officers.

D. J. VAN WINKLE, WM. HENDERSON, R. J. TODD, E. McMURDY, THEO. F. HAY.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD BERNHARD and ISRAEL KAHN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Bernhard Bernhard and Israel Kahn, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER P. LONG and ALBERT P. COREY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Walter P. Long and Albert P. Corey, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 (two hundred and two) Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD H. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 21st April, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of M. DE SATRUSTEGUI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of May, 1870—Before Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of M. de Satrustegui, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

FELICIANO LATASA,
Assignee in Bankruptcy,
No. 178 Pearl-st.

my7-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS HANLON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Marcus Hanlon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district, [illegible] day of October, 1869.—Dated at New-York the [illegible].

MILTON A. KNAPP, Assignee,
No. 33 Bridge-st., New-York City.

ap23-law3wSa*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... MR. LESTER WALLACK

THIS SATURDAY, MAY 7, MATINEE at 1½ P. M.

(Only time this season,) Sheridan's Comedy,

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle	MR. JOHN GILBERT
Sir Oliver Surface	MR. C. FISHER
Joseph Surface	MR. J. W. WALLACK
Charles Surface	MR. C. WYNDHAM
Crabtree	MR. J. H. STODDART
Careless	MR. CHAS. ROCKWELL
Sir Benjamin Backbite	MR. OWEN MARLOWE
Moses	MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON
Rowley	MR. HIELD
Trip	MR. E. M. HOLLAND
Snake	MR. J. W. LEONARD
Sir Harry Bumper, with song	MR. A. MATTHISON
Lady Sneerwell's servant	MR. CURRAN
Joseph's servant	MR. J. PECK
Lady Teazle	MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES
Mrs. Candour	MISS EMILY MESTAYER
Lady Sneerwell	MRS. JOHN SEFTON
Maria	MRS. L. PHILLIPS

THIS SATURDAY NIGHT, AT 8 P. M.,
(for the 4th time this season,) Buckstone's Comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.

Characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mrs. John Sefton, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Louisa Moore, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mrs. Laura Phillips.

On MONDAY EVENING, May 9, will be presented for the first time in this country, Capt. Leicester Vernon's military drama,

THE LANCERS,

Produced with
NEW SCENERY,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
NEW UNIFORMS,
and a cast of UNUSUAL STRENGTH.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, MAY 7,
MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
SHERIDAN'S COMEDY,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIRD WEEK.
LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES
of
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
in the Comedy of
A WIDOW HUNT,
and the Comic Drama of
TOODLES.
LAST DE BOOTS AND TOODLES MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½.
SATURDAY EVENING,
Twenty-first and last time,
MR. CLARKE,
as MAJOR DE BOOTS and TOODLES.
ON MONDAY, MAY 9,
MR. CLARKE
will appear as
ROBERT TYKE,
in Morton's fine old Comedy of
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.

Also, on the same evening, in a NEW COMEDY, in two acts, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled

AMONG THE BREAKERS.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the box-office of the theater, or at its branch ticket office at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE!

FRENCH THEATER. FECHTER.
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE OF DON CÆSAR.

This (SATURDAY,) May 7, at 2 P. M. Doors open at 1.
GRAND FECHTER MATINEE.

Mr. FECHTER in his great impersonation of DON CÆSAR, Miss LECLERCQ in her unrivaled character of MARITANA, in the romantic drama of

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that the briefness of Mr. FECHTER'S engagement precludes the possibility of repeating DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

General admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra. Private boxes, $10 and $15.

Avoid the crowd and secure your seats early at the box-office, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway and 114 Broadway.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORK,
AT STEINWAY HALL.

Mrs. JARLEY will give a second exhibition of her WONDERFUL WAX FIGGERS, On TUESDAY EVENING, May 10.

And to make it more attractive, if possible, than the last one, she will introduce several prominent characters in the HISTORIC and CLASSIC CHAMBERS, including KING HENRY VIII., and his six wives.

This will be the only opportunity of witnessing Mrs. JARLEY'S great show and of listening to her vivid description of the wonderful figgers.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $2; for sale at Steinway Hall, or may be had of the Chairman of the Committee of the Bazaar.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
SENATOR REVELS,
OF MISSISSIPPI,
Will deliver an Address,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11,
SUBJECT:
"THE TENDENCY OF OUR AGE."
PRICE OF TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
Doors open at 7¼.
Lecture at 8 o'clock.

The sale of reserved seats will commence at the box-office of the Cooper Institute on Monday, May 9, at 9 A. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEE, MAY 7.

First appearance in this Hall of the following distinguished artists:

Mme. DE LUSSAN, Soprano.
Mr. H. R. ROMEYN, Tenor.
Signor J. BUITRAGO, Violinist.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist.
Mr. A. L. MORA, Conductor.
Admission, 25 cents. Concert at 3.

GRAND BAZAAR.

A COMPLIMENTATY CONCERT AND HOP
will be given to the
THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y.,
by the Executive Committee of the
SHELTERING ARMS BAZAAR,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19,
At the Armory, corner Broadway and 35th-st.
Particulars will be given shortly.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS,
NO. 47.—Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

Concerts on the Great Organ EVERY SATURDAY, from 4 to 5 P. M.

Doors open at 3½.

Mr. V. U. CAULFIELD, Organist of Grace Church, Brooklyn, and Miss EVELYN LYON, Soprano, today.

Admission, 15 cents.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY
AND PUBLICATION HOUSE,

will be held in the large hall of Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 10, 1870, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Hon. WM. E. DODGE, President of the Society, will preside. Addresses will be delivered by JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Hon. WM. E. DODGE. Admission free. The public are invited to attend.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY.

No. 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st. The most interesting place in New-York. Open daily, 10 to 5; the Pneumatic Tunnel under Broadway; the elegant Railway Station, 120 feet long, built entirely underground; the new steam machinery; the Aeolor or Blowing Engine, 21½ feet high: the great tunneling machine by which the Broadway Tunnel is bored. Admission, 25 cents.

PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE!

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The forty-fifth annual exhibition of pictures and sculptures is now open, day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 11.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL.—A SELECT family boarding-school, in the beautiful village of Sharon, Conn., for boys from 7 to 14 years of age. Session begins May 4. CHAS. H. SHEARS, M. A., M. D., Principal and Proprietor.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY, FERGUSONVILLE, N. Y.—The Summer term opens May 12. For circulars apply at Howe & Ferry's book-store, No. 76 Bowery, or to the Academy.

T. B. OLIVER, Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—The care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $240. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.

Mrs. LYDIA B. TOMLINSON can hear of something of importance by addressing or calling on JOHN LEFFERTS, attorney at law, *Ledger* Buildings, 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

NOTICE.—WANTED—THE ADDRESS (OR information which might lead to it,) of Mr. SAUL SOLOMON ASCHER, who left Edinburgh for America about the year 1860 or 1861, if alive, or information regarding the time and place of his death, if dead. Information will be suitably rewarded. Apply at the office of *Scottish American Journal*, or to ROBERT MUNRO ALLAN, Esq., Solicitor, No. 23 Grainger-st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, or to WILLIAM N. FRASER, Esq., Solicitor, No. 4 Albany-st., Edinburgh, Scotland.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor

THIRTEENTH WEEK

of the great spectacular production, the

12 TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. 12

First week of the great Imperial Abdul Medjhid SPANISH BALLET TROUPE, from Her Majesty's Royal Italian Opera, London, and the principal theaters in Spain, Turkey and Egypt. New grand ballet divertissement,

MAJAS Y TORREROS,

introducing an entire new combination in conjunction with the old favorites.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

FOURTH
MONTH
of
FROU
FROU!
and
UNDIMINISHED
SUCCESS
of
this
FAMOUS
SENSATION
of
1870,
Will be acted Every Night
and
SATURDAY
MATINEE
At 1.

MONDAY, MAY 16.—Benefit of Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, and 96th time of FROU FROU.

Seats secured twelve days in advance.

Business Manager.........Mr. L. F. HARRISON.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER—EXTRA.
MONDAY, MAY 9,
BENEFIT OF
MR. JAMES LEWIS.
EIGHTY-NINTH APPEARANCE AS THE BARON, IN FROU FROU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER.

GREAT ATTRACTION,
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE,
IN DRAMA AND BURLESQUE.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT of Mr. NEIL WARNER.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 8,

will be presented an entirely new and original Drama, in three acts, written expressly for Miss Thompson by Alex. Dumas, pere, entitled

MOSQUITO.

OLIVA, }
MOSQUITO, } ....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON

MUSIC ARRANGED by Mr. M. CONNOLLY.

The evening's entertainment will conclude with H. J. Byron's amusing Burlesque of

LA SONNAMBULA.

Armina (a village beauty)...Mr. HARRY BECKETT

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THE LAST MATINEE AT 2
THIS DAY.
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON
THIS EVENING,
and of
THE POPULAR TRAVESTIE
OF
MACBETH,

with all its new scenery, costumes and appointments.

Macbeth (Thane of Chowder).......Mr. GEO. L. FOX

LAST NIGHT OF
LOCK'S ORIGINAL MUSIC,
embracing all that quaint and characteristic
WITCHES' CHORUS.

TAMMANY.
THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.
TEN, TEN, TEN, TEN
NEW STARS

added to the present Star Troupe. Miss Jennie Engle, Yankee Locke, Chas. Howard, Harry Bloodgood, Mlle. Augusta, Mlle. Bertha, Sallie Maddox, Rose Lucille, Fannie Lucille, Lillie Whiting and Mlle. Erma.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

MONDAY NEXT, Twelve new Artists appear.

BOWERY THEATER.

LAST NIGHT OF MR. EDWIN BLANCHARD AND HIS DOGS. NELLIE HOWARD. Master SNIFFEN. FLYING DUTCHMAN. SHELAH, THE COLLEEN BAWN. ROBBER'S WIFE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Successor to Barnum's,
BROADWAY, CORNER 13TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

Matinee and Evening, Fra Diavolo and Jenkins.
Matinee and Evening, Fra Diavolo and Jenkins.
MONDAY—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.

Immense success of ROLLIN HOWARD, the great Burlesque artist.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

MONDAY, May 9, first appearance in three months of D. S. WAMBOLD, the great Balladist.

EMPIRE CITY RINK.
63d-st. and 3d-av.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
SATURDAY EVENING.
EMPIRE CITY RINK BAND.
A FULL MILITARY BRASS BAND,

organized especially for these concerts, composed of first-class performers, selected with great care from the best musical talent of the City, under the leadership of EDWARD FINK, will perform on this occasion some choice selections from the best composers, and are prepared to challenge any military band in the country to excel them.

Ice-cream and refreshments of all kinds furnished.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SIXTH CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING AT 8.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS ANNA MEHLIG.
ARION SOCIETY, CHORUS OF LADIES.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, CONDUCTOR.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

To facilitate access to the Academy a door on 14th-st. will be opened this afternoon.

PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE!

NOTICE TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.—Brooklyn Hall to lease for a term of years; the principal room is 135 feet by 63 feet and 28 feet high, and side rooms half as large; would make a splendid theatre. Apply to E. SACCHI, No. 357 Fulton-st.

LECTURES

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."

Rev. H. M. GALLAHER will deliver his popular lecture, "PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE,"

In the
Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church,
Between Rivington and Delancey sts.,
On MONDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents. To be had of W. C. Palmer, Jr., Bible House; C. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand st.; W. H. Craft, No. 372 Bowery, and at the door.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the general partners will sign in liquidation.

S. J. HARRIOT,
C. L. PARKER,
J. M. NOYES,
V. P. NOYES,
Special partner.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARRIOT & NOYES, and will continue the business of the late firm as heretofore.

S. J. HARRIOT,
J. M. NOYES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership in this City under the firm of WRIGHT, BROWN & CO., for the transaction of a GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will represent in this country their Rio de Janeiro house of Wright & Co., composed of the same partners.

Mr. John S. Wright holds the power of attorney of both firms.

G. GRANVILLE WRIGHT,
WALDRON P. BROWN,
ANSON W. HARD,
OSWALD T. HEMSLEY.

NEW-YORK, 2d May, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the name of H. C. FULLER & CO., for the transaction of a general commission and brokerage business in stocks, bonds and gold.

HENRY C. FULLER,
JACOB KIRKNER.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1870.

THE FIRM OF DE ROUGE & DYETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

L. DE ROUGE,
A. H. DYETT.

MAY 2, 1870.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SILAS KING, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 345 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 9, 1870.

FRANCES A. KING,
Administratrix.

f11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 82 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.

mh-19-law6mS* CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 195 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of May, 1870.—Dated, New-York the 3d day of May, [illegible].

SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.

my7-law6mSa*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Meeting at the St. Denis Hotel—Miss Anthony's Remarks—Resolutions, &c.—The Coming Convention—Census-Takers—"Canary-Birds."

The advertisement of the St. Denis Hotel asserts that "all the delicacies of the season" will be provided for its guests. In order to fulfill this promise, the reading-room of the establishment was given up to the ladies yesterday afternoon, as a suitable locality for the monthly meeting of the local Suffrage Association. The rear window commanded a fine view of clothes hanging up to dry, insignia of the slavery of woman at the present day, while within, spittoons were provided and stationed in convenient places, insignia of woman's freedom in the good times coming. About half an hour after the time advertised Mrs. BLAKE called the twenty ladies and seven reporters present to order, and the meeting was opened with a reading of the minutes of the last meeting by Mrs. CROSBY. They were adopted unanimously, together with a resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Dr. SUSAN SMITH, of Philadelphia, "or any other woman."

Miss ANTHONY, who, like Paddy Dunbar, "had just come out of the West," was invited to speak. She began by stating that she never had paid the income tax and she never would. If men wanted to put SUSAN B. in jail she would go. She had nothing attachable except a silk dress given to her by ANNA DICKINSON. She doubted if they could take that. It was time for women to protest strongly against the payment of the income tax. The inconsistency of taxation without representation should be brought before the Courts, and it would be. She had just returned from her first lecture tour, and found a strong feeling in the West in favor of the enfranchisement of women. Whenever she put the question as to whether women should vote, she discovered that all of the audience that voted voted yea. She thought that there was probably the same feeling in New-York State, since she did not want to believe the West was so far ahead of the Empire State. She alluded to the Suffrage bill before the House of Commons, and had been told that the passing of a bill to its second reading there was equivalent to passing it to its third reading here. After all, the great need was to have the question thoroughly debated. Again, she did not want the suffrage unless it came through an amendment to the Federal Constitution. She did not want to have to claim the right to vote from low and ignorant men.

Mrs. WILBOUR, who had just entered, arrayed "in purple and fine linen," protested against appealing to men.

Miss ANTHONY said that the refusal of the ballot to women by the white men was the result of an ignorance and barbarism which they were trying to enlighten, and "they were getting light mighty fast."

Miss BATES, of Philadelphia, a lady bearing a strong resemblance to Miss DICKINSON, thought the question was not a woman question, but a human question. Not to mistake a lady for a "strong-minded" woman was to underrate her mental qualifications. She thought we would never have nobler men until we had nobler mothers; therefore the standard of womanhood should be elevated. She added that they "courted notoriety," and she believed that misrepresentation would do them good.

Mrs. BLAKE spoke on the subject of having women as census-takers. It might be the only way of ascertaining a woman's true age. The Superintendent who excluded them from the office and acted in accordance with the law did right, but the law was oppressive. She offered the following resolution.

Whereas, By the recent action of the Superintendent of the Census, it becomes evident that, according to the act of May 23, 1850, women are not eligible to the office of takers of the census; therefore

Resolved, That this Association protests against this enactment as unjust and oppressive, and earnestly calls for its repeal.

The resolution was adopted. Miss ANTHONY objected that the Government could not give salaried offices to those who could not pay anything back. Referring to the fact that some women were postmasters in their native villages, she claimed that only those who had worked for GRANT or his father obtained offices. She proposed that they should hold the ballot before 1872 and win the full share of the lucrative offices with good work and full pay. That was what they wanted. The Democracy of Illinois would put the woman suffrage plank in their next platform, and the Republicans were "trembling in their boots" for fear the Democracy would do what they did not dare to do. She told the Democracy how to manage the Republicans.

Mrs. SUMMERBY—You show your colors too much for a politician.

Miss ANTHONY—Oh no; I only can tell them what to do.

Miss IDA FRANCIS LEGGATT stated that the strong, sinewy women with brains and intellect wanted the ballot. They were the women who dared to say what the world ought to be, and not what it is. According to her classification they comprised about all the women in existence. Because they wore a petticoat instead of a pair of trousers, they had no vote. Woman was naturally virtuous, but what could she do when starvation on twenty-five cents a day was at her door, especially if she had a fine form and a pretty face? Women who were happy did not want to vote. They had everything they wanted. She ridiculed the idea of woman's wishing a protector. Men were to blame for women's frivolties. Yet women could not get along without men or men without women. But women wanted a field to float their ideas. The lady closed by stating that she had not come dressed for the reporters, but would appear next time in low-necked dress, short sleeves, &c., for their benefit. She wore a red shawl, maroon-colored over-skirt, and black under-skirt, with a small saucer-shaped hat, surmounted by a few flowers, setting on some dark curls.

It was announced that the anniversary meeting would begin on Tuesday morning at Apollo Hall. Hon. R. G. INGERSOLL, Mrs. COLE, Miss PHOEBE COUZENS, Mrs. STANTON and others will speak.

Mrs. BLAKE objected to the inference that only unhappy women wanted the ballot, and stated that all the anti-slavery men were not slaves.

Miss ANTHONY thought that those who were kept like canary-birds in gilt wire cages did not want to vote. She was sure that if a woman was ill-treated by her husband or brother, &c., she would be converted. As long as they were well treated by their male relations they did not want the suffrage. Some discussion ensued on this point, after which, with a vote of thanks to the proprietor of the hotel, the meeting adjourned.

Fourteenth Ward Colored Republican Association.

The members of the Fourteenth Ward Colored Republican Association met last evening in the basement of Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets. The Association was organized but a short time since and held its first meeting on the 29th of April, when WM. FREEMAN was elected permanent President, and BENJAMIN MEYERS Secretary. It numbers 260 members, the greater portion of whom attended the second weekly meeting last evening. Hon. M. FITCH delivered a lengthy address, making an earnest exhortation to avoid the political crimes of the Democrats, such as repeating, &c., and pointing out the advantages of adhering faithfully to the Republican cause. He said that he did not see why this State should not have an African Lieutenant-Governor in the course of time. Indeed, he prophecied the election of a colored Assemblyman ere long. He extolled the good features in the character of colored people, winding up with an appeal to all colored voters to work for the overthrow of Tammany and "their natural enemies—Irish Democratic politicians."

WM. BORST, of the Third Assembly District Union Republican Association, and Dr. RENNY added a few remarks. The meeting then adjourned till Thursday evening next.

Republican County Convention—Organizing Opposition to Tammany.

The Republican County Convention of New-York met last evening, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE being elected as temporary Chairman. Some slight conflict arose as to who should be permanent Chairman, which resulted in the election of JOHN S. GRIDLEY, the former President, in opposition to WILLIAM A. DARLING. A motion made by Mr. STUART to appoint a Committee to confer with the opponents of Tammany in relation to the approaching nomination, after a long discussion, was finally carried, and the Committee appointed. The members of the Committee were announced by the chair, after which the meeting adjourned.

Affray with Serious Results.

A fracas occurred last evening in the rum hole of Assistant Alderman JOHN HAMPSON, No. 226 Wooster-street, corner of Amity-street. One MICHAEL MECHLER, a shoe-maker living at No. 46 Amity-street, received a message that HAMPSON desired to see him and went to the saloon. Upon arriving there he found he had been deceived, and instead of HAMPSON he found there one CHAS. GOLDEN and a man supposed to be named REED, both of whom assaulted him, and the former of whom struck him a violent blow on the head with a bottle, inflicting a severe wound over the eye. The Police were called, but before Officer RAE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who responded, arrived, both the ruffians had escaped. The wounded man was conveyed to his home, where he was attended by a neighboring physician, who found his hurts to be of a severe but not dangerous character. Capt. HEDDEN is on the lookout for GOLDEN, who is well known to the Police, and will probably be arrested.

Another affray occurred yesterday at the Ashburton Hotel, corner of Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue. BARTALO COLLENDER, the colored cook of the house, had a quarrel with CHRISTOPHER KURTZ, the head waiter, which culminated in blows, and KURTZ having recourse to the only weapon at hand, struck COLLENDER on the head with a glass, inflicting a [illegible] wound. The accused was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, and will be arraigned this morning before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

WORKING MEN'S UNION.

Sympathy with French Working Men—The Eight-hour Law and Public Works.

The Working Men's Union of this City held a semi-monthly meeting at No. 327 Bowery last evening, Mr. JAMES R. PURDY presiding. Several trades were reported as being in a satisfactory state, and among them those of the painters, stair-builders and bakers. A communication from the Arbeiter Union was received, containing an invitation to their festival on the 23d inst. An address, prepared by Gen. CLUSERET, tendering sympathy to the working men of France, was read and tabled as a political document. A communication from the iron-moulders of Peekskill was read, stating that their strike still continued. A report was made that there was no want of bricklayers at Troy at present, although the bosses there had advertised to the contrary. Mr. JOHN KRUSE was elected Second Vice-President, to fill a vacancy, and installed. A motion was carried that the Corresponding Secretary draw up an address of sympathy to the working men of France on strike now, chiefly miners and iron-workers. It was also resolved that the Corresponding Secretary ask the Governor to appoint a member of the Union one of the Committee for examining the State Prison contracts, and that the Corresponding Secretary ask the Governor whether the Eight-hour law was in force as far as concerned the erection of public buildings. Mr. P. PAPIN, a humanitarian pioneer, lately from France, was introduced and addressed the meeting on colonization on the part of working men. The meeting then adjourned.

Base-Ball—Union vs. Mutual.

Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather yesterday afternoon, and the rain which fell during the first portion of the game, an unusually large concourse of spectators assembled at the Union Grounds to witness the second match between the Unions, of Morrisania, and the Mutuals, of New-York. The result of the last contest had awakened quite a lively interest in the present game. Up to the end of the fourth inning the Unions led the score, after which the Mutuals put in MARTIN as pitcher, to whose "slows" must be attributed the result of the game, which ended by giving only 2 runs on the last five innings to their opponents. The most intense interest centered in the last innings, when the Mutuals had 1 to tie and 2 to win, and finally succeeded in scoring 4 runs, amid much applause:

UNION.	O.	R.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.
Austin, 1st b.	4	1	Swandell, s. s.	2	4
Kenny, r. f.	4	1	E. Mills, 1st b.	2	3
Pabor, p.	4	1	Flanly, 2d b.	3	2
Higham, 2d b.	2	3	C. Mills, c.	4	1
Bass, s. s.	2	2	Martin, r. f.	2	2
Birdsall, c.	4	1	Patterson, l. f.	4	0
Brown, c. f.	3	2	Eggler, c. f.	3	1
Gedney, l. f.	3	2	Nelson, 3d b.	2	3
Shelley, 3d b.	2	1	Wolters, p.	5	1
Total	27	14	Total	27	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union	3	0	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	—14
Mutual	2	3	0	3	0	3	1	1	4	—17

Umpire—JOHN WILDEY, of Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

From the official statement of the gross receipts of the "Sheltering Arms Bazaar," it appears that they amount to $60,000, out of which the expenses and commissions on goods sent to the Bazaar to be sold, are to be deducted.

The New-York Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will open a new Mission Chapel at No. 95 Allen-street, near Broome street, on Sunday. There will be preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., and addresses at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by Messrs. DANIEL DREW, JOHN D. SLAYBACK, W. K. PEYTON and others. Singing by PHILIP PHILLIPS.

Last evening, the Church of St. Philip, in Mulberry-street, between Houston and Bleecker, of which Rev. BENJAMIN F. DE COSTA is pastor, and the congregation of which is composed of colored people, was the scene of an interesting ceremony, being the administration of the rite of confirmation to twenty-three adult candidates by Bishop POTTER. The occasion was one of great interest, as it was an official recognition by the head of this diocese of the colored communicants of the Episcopal Church, and naturally attracted a very large congregation notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening.

The German Legal Aid Society of this City held a regular monthly meeting at No. 10 Stanton-street last evening, Mr. S. HERZBERG presiding. A report was made showing that during the past month applications to the Society were made in forty-seven law cases; that Mr. E. PERTS has insured his life for $500 for the benefit of the Society; that the Society numbers now 224 members, and that the receipts for the last month amounted to $81 52 and the expenditures to $45 50.

Rev. C. C. GOSS will deliver a discourse to-morrow evening on that noted passage, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," in the Church on Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge BEDFORD sentenced JAMES HENNESSY to State Prison for five years for an attempt to rob JOHN MILLER, in Eighteenth-street, at a late hour at night. JOHN ALEXANDER, jointly indicted with HENNESSY, was acquitted. JOHN ELLIS, reported to be a notorious emigrant swindler, was tried on a charge of having defrauded DANIEL LEARY, an emigrant, out of $900 in gold, in October last, by the "belt game." The complainant's story was very straightforward and simple, but was not sufficient in a legal point to convict ELLIS, who was finally acquitted. The Court then adjourned until Thursday next.

The Board of Managers of the Wilson Industrial School and Mission held their quarterly meeting at the Mission-house corner of Avenue A and St. Mark's-place, yesterday afternoon. After the reports of the various Committees were read, addresses were made by Rev. HARVEY D. GANZE, Rev. T. S. HASTINGS and Rev. J. WILLARD.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, the poet, is now a guest of Col. JULIAN ALLEN, Brooklyn, where he has been over a week, and is to have a reception by the Union League and at the house of his host next week.

The case of DAVIS H. DUNN, MICHAEL EGAN, DAVID BECK and JAMES KEELEY, charged with stealing $5,000 worth of English tapestry carpet, belonging to A. T. STEWART & CO., from the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, on the 16th of April, came up at the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, yesterday afternoon, and was again adjourned without any new facts being elicited. Monday was set down for the further hearing of the case, when it is expected it will be concluded in that Court.

The motion on the part of JAMES FISK, Jr., for leave to file and serve a supplemental complaint in his action against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, came up yesterday morning before Justice CARDOZO. The moving papers consisted of the original complaint, which has already been published, the proposed supplemental complaint, and a number of affidavits.

CHRISTOPHER E. DUGAN, the Post-office carrier who is alleged to have embezzled a letter containing $250, gave bail in $5,000, before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to appear for examination on Monday next at 2 P. M. The punishment for the offense with which he is charged is illimitable, according to statute, provided it is not less than six months' imprisonment and not less than $1,000 fine.

The son of A. LANG, of No. 206 William-street, who is charged with having shipped a box of explosive oils on board of the steamer *George Washington*, by means of which the vessel was nearly destroyed by fire, was examined before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday. He testified to having seen the box packed in his father's shop by a man who was a stranger to him. Deputy Marshal CROWLEY gave the substance of a conversation with the prisoner at the time of the arrest, in which the latter acknowledged that he endeavored to keep the real contents of the box from A. KOMP, who insured it for him, besides claiming that it was prepared by a strange man who was then at the South.

JULIUS HENNETT, aged thirty-five years, and a native of Prussia, was arrested yesterday by Detective BENNETT, of the Central office, on a charge of larceny. When the accused was arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, JOHN DAVENPORT, an employe of the Board of Education, stated that HENNETT had stolen a large quantity of books belonging to the Board. In one instance he had carried off a book valued at $86, and as the prisoner confessed his guilt the Magistrate held him for trial.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, the inmates of the dwelling No. 299 West Twelfth-street were startled by the terrific leap of Mrs. MARIA BATES, aged forty years, who had thrown herself from the roof into the yard, falling a distance of eighty feet. She had been partially insane and seemed afraid of being turned out of her apartments. Death ensued in a few minutes after her leap, and Coroner ROLLINS was duly notified. Deceased had $1,600 in a savings bank, and a daughter residing in New-Jersey.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, MICHAEL MCGARREN was charged by an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct with criminal carelessness in blasting rocks on a waste lot at the corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue. He was fined in $25, failing to pay which he was locked up.

LEWIS F. SNOW, of the firm of WHITE, FOWLER & CO., at No. 319 Broadway, caused the arrest of CHARLES W. BENSON, one of their employes, who had stolen eleven tons of coal, valued $76. The property was disposed of by the accused while he was superintending the discharge of cargo. BENSON was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, and confessing his guilt, was remanded for trial.

JOHN MCKINNEY, a child two and a half years of age, whose parents live at No. 140 West Fifty-second-street, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by the falling of a part of a building in Sixth-avenue, near Fifty-second-street. The house was being torn down, and a number of women and children had gathered near for the purpose of securing the rubbish, all of whom escaped uninjured with the exception of MCKINNEY. The remains were taken in charge by the Twenty-second Precinct Police, and the Coroner notified.

A meeting of the Wm. M. Tweed Association of the Eighth Assembly District was held last evening at Harmony Hall, in Essex-street, for the purpose of advocating the nomination of Mr. JOHN GRUBER for Assistant Alderman of that district. Mr. C. P. HAUGHARN presided, and Mr. STEPHEN LEE acted as Secretary. There was a large attendance, and much unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. MORRIS GOODHEART and LUKE COZZANS, and several gentlemen who spoke in the German language.

In the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, yesterday, JEREMIAH LYNCH was arraigned on complaint of KATE and MARY A. CORR, two sisters, who charged him with attempting to outrage their persons, the attempt on the former being made on the 30th April, and on the latter on the 19th March. Failing to carry out his infamous purpose, he committed an atrocious assault on the young ladies on each occasion. The ruffian was committed to answer in default of bail in $500.

CHARLES RUDOLPH, No. 387 Eighth-avenue, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged ISAAC DRYFOUS with obtaining 2,000 cigars from him on the strength of a forged check on the Atlantic Bank. He was committed to answer.

SOLOMON LEVY, who owns a low den in West Broadway, near Canal-street, was arrested yesterday for interfering with an officer who was arresting some negro girls. When asked by Justice HOGAN why he kept such a place he replied that Mr. MCGREGOR, the Superintendent of Buildings, refused him a permit to change the interior of the building because he had no money. The Magistrate asked if MCGREGOR did business in that way, when LEVY said, "He doesn't charge money himself for a permit, but he sends you to an attorney who does." LEVY, after this revelation, was discharged by the Magistrate, who seemed much astonished at the statement.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS, at No. 338 East Twenty-sixth-street, on the body of JAMES BANQUO, aged six years, who died from the effects of injuries sustained on Wednesday, by being crushed between a wagon and a tree.

MARY MARSHALL quarreled on Thursday night, at No. 73 Washington-street, with MARY MULLER and seriously wounded her on the head with an ax. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, the prisoner was remanded for trial.

ANDREW BYRNE, a laborer, aged thirty years, who lives in South Brooklyn, while at work yesterday on a canal-boat at Pier No. 45 East River, fell from the deck into the hold, striking upon his head, and receiving such severe injuries that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

JACOB GRABELEY, of No. 82 Ninth-avenue, was thrown from his truck yesterday in Broadway, and had his arm broken. He was cared for by the Police.

CHARLES ERVIN, fourteen years of age, while playing in the stable of Judge HILTON, corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, was kicked by a horse and had his leg broken. He was taken to his home at No. 305 East Thirty-eighth-street.

JAMES GILMARTIN yesterday afternoon fell into the sewer, now in course of construction, at the corner of Fifty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, and injured his head severely. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

Police Officer MICHAEL YAGER, of the Eighteenth Ward, died of heart disease yesterday. He had been a member of the Department since 1861.

MICHAEL BAKER, aged nine years, and a bootblack, assaulted THOS. NAUGHTON, a guest at the Cortlandt-street Hotel, yesterday, and stabbed him in the thigh with a knife. The Justice committed the youthful desperado for trial.

The man who had his head cut off by a Hudson River freight train on Wednesday, has been identified as JAMES BOYLE, of Tenth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The body of an unknown man, aged about forty years, with dark hair and whiskers, was found floating in the North River, yesterday, near Morris-street, and sent to the Morgue. The remains were much decomposed.

Mrs. MARGARET LASTMAN, colored, was found dead in bed yesterday at No. 136 West Thirty-fourth-street.

BROOKLYN.

A body of revenue officers, headed by Assistant Assessor WASS and supported by a detachment of Police and sixty-four marines from the Navy-yard, made a raid yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, upon premises situated in Navy-street, near York-street, with a view to seize an illicit still which was known to be located there. News of the contemplated descent had, however, oozed out, and the contraband had been safely removed to another quarter. The raid was, therefore, fruitless.

The Hudson-avenue City Railroad line will reopen in a few weeks. The cars will run between the Atlantic and Flatbush Depots and the Bridge and Jackson-street Ferries. The new cars are to be constructed after the Chicago pattern, being four feet shorter than those presently used here, having no rear platform and no conductor, the latter functionary being superseded by one of HOWSON'S patent fare boxes and change gates.

At the Republican Judiciary Convention yesterday evening Hon. GEO. H. FISHER was nominated as one of the candidates for City Judge, and in accordance with a motion offered by United States District-Attorney TRACY, that the Republicans co-operate with the independent Democrats at the election of May 17, HENRY HAGNER was nominated as the other.

Mr. V. W. CAWLFIELD, organist, and Miss EVELYN LYON, soprano, will perform at the usual concert, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, today, at 4 o'clock.

JOHN BRENNAN, a notorious rough of the Eastern District, was sentenced yesterday to one year in the Penitentiary for assaulting the conductor of a Myrtle-avenue and Greenpoint car, on the 23d of April last.

The new Police Commissioners have issued orders to the Chief of Police requesting him to see the provisions of the amended Excise law strictly enforced.

LONG ISLAND.

The ordinance of the Health Board in relation to driving cattle in the streets of the City are very oppressive to the Long Island butchers. The distance from Bull's head to Ninety-second-street Ferry, where all the cattle for Long Island are crossed, is four blocks and only four houses are passed on the route. By the regulation of the Board cattle cannot be driven through the streets after 7 A. M., and as it is impossible for butchers residing on Long Island who depend upon these yards for their supply of meats to be in the City early enough to purchase their supplies and be off before 7 A. M., they are either compelled to wait till the next morning at great expense, or employ what are termed in slang parlance "blockade-runners," who, for $5 per head, spite of Ordinance Policemen and City laws, will deliver the cattle on the ferry-boat at 8, 9, 10 and even 12 o'clock.

The following persons were installed officers of the Aquae Lodge No. 907 I. O. of G. T., last night, at Flushing: W. C. T., Turman T. Whiting; W. V. T., James Lewis; W. S., Wm. Hirrey; W. F. S., T. A. Spillit; W. T., Cornelius Martin; W. I. G., Alonzo Brokaw; W. O. G., James Shroder; P. W. C. T., John Healon, Jr.; W. C., James Wilson; R. H. S., Mrs. S. Whiting; L. H. S., Miss L. Valentine.

Lincoln Temple of Honor had a public installation Thursday evening at Flushing, and an address was delivered by T. PARSONS, of New-York. Hon. WM. WADSWORTH, assisted by D. W. C. GEO. FLETCHER, installed the following officers: A. G. Hyde, W. C. F.; S. W. Lowerre, W. V. C. T.; C. S. Smith, W. R.; Joseph B. Frost, W. A. R.; G. W. Pople, F. R.; G. W. Haviland, Sr., W. F.; Geo. Phillips, W. U.; R. H. Pittman, D. W. U.; Frank Thorn, W. G.; J. Guisenhimer, W. S.

NEW-JERSEY.

A joint Committee of the Hudson and Essex County Boards of Freeholders inspected the docks from the Clark Thread Factory to the City Dock yesterday, and granted licenses to the owners. A large party of wharf-owners accompanied the Committee, and took dinner with them afterward. Heretofore the wharf-owners have located docks without the license of the Boards of Freeholders.

The Chosen Freeholders of Bergen and Passaic Counties have agreed to build a bridge over the Passaic River, between Acquackanonk township and Rutherford Park, at a cost not exceeding $12,000.

A great number of publicans in Passaic have been indicted for the illegal selling of liquor, and will be tried at the approaching Quarter Sessions of the Passaic County Court.

The body of an aged German woman was found floating in the river at the foot of Fifth-street, Hoboken, yesterday. The body was clad in mourning, and a small amount of money was found in a pocket-book. No marks of violence were found upon the body, and its appearance indicated that it had not been in the water more than twenty-four hours.

John Welsh, a resident of Clendening-avenue, Bergen, was held to bail by Justice CHAMBERS yesterday to answer a charge of forgery and perjury. He is accused of forging the name of his wife to notes of hand, and of swearing to false statements before the Hudson County Court.

A suit was tried in the Hudson County Court, yesterday, before Judge BEDLE, in which the question of the validity of gold contracts was involved. FREDERICK MAAS sued CHRISTOPHER A. ASHINO to recover payment of a bond given by the defendant and another person now deceased in 1858. The plaintiff claimed $500 and $650 accumulated interest in gold, and the defendant failing to appear, a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed settlement upon a gold basis, but Judge BEDLE directed the jury to render a special verdict, leaving the gold question for future decision.

The annual election of directors of the New-Jersey Central Railroad was held at Elizabethport yesterday afternoon. The following were chosen for the ensuing year: John Taylor Johnston, James Boorman Johnston, Sidney Dillon, Andrew Norrie, John C. Green, F. T. Frelinghuysen, B. Williamson, Asa Packer, H. D. Maxwell. The Board of Officers will be elected on Monday.

Attorney-General GILCHRIST, of New-Jersey, has written a letter concerning the right of Boards of Freeholders to grant wharf licences, a question that has for some time past interested a considerable portion of the State, in which he says that the Freeholders have no power to exact compensation for licences.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A special order just issued from the War Department relieves from duty Brevet Brig.-Gen. Samuel Breck in the Adjutant General's Office, and directs him to repair to San Francisco to report to Brevet Major-Gen. William Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, for temporary charge of the Military Division of the Pacific until the arrival of Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. Kelton. Capts. Henry M. Smith, J. T. Roundlett, Charles Wheaton, Charles Snyder, J. M. Hamilton and Brevet Major George Q. White, United States Army, have been detailed for recruiting service, and ordered to report to Gen. Reeve, Superintendent of the Recruiting Service in New-York City. Capt. Samuel Adams, Brevet Major William Nelson and Brevet Lieut.-Col. George H. Crain have been detached from the same service and directed to report to Gen. Stevenson at St. Louis, for assignment to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The following gentlemen have been designated by the Secretary of the Navy as the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, to meet on the 30th of May: Rear-Admiral H. K. Hoff, President; Commodore A. M. Pennock, Capt. William Reynolds, Surgeon Joseph Beale, Pay-master G. F. Cutler, and Chief Engineer W. W. Wood. Gen. Pitcher, Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, has also been appointed a member of the Board by the President.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 6.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	11¾ A. M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	94	94	94
Consols for account	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	88⅞	......	88⅞
U. S. 5-20s, old	88	......	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	89⅞	......	89⅞
U. S. 10-40s	85⅞	......	85⅞
Illinois Central Rail Shares	112	111⅞	112
Erie Railroad Shares	18⅞	......	18⅞
Atlantic and Great Western Shares	28	......	28

PARIS, May 6.—The Bourse opened quiet and closed dull. Rentes opened at 74f. 70c., and closed at 74f. 57c.

FRANKFORT, May 6.—United States Five-twenty Bonds open flat at 95.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed steady. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 10⅞d., and Middling Orleans at 11¼d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 61,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for export, and 7,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 540,000 bales, of which 335,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 38,000 bales, of which 5,000 were American. The stock at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 306,000 bales, of which 180,000 bales are American. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 8s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 5,000 quarters, most of which is American. Corn firmer, but not greatly higher. PROVISIONS—Pork, 101s. ⅌ bbl. for extra prime Mess. Lard dull. Beef firmer but not quotably higher.

LONDON, May 6.—TALLOW firmer at 44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. SUGAR easier at 31s. 9d.@32s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on spot; Sugar afloat heavy. Calcutta LINSEED firm. LINSEED-OIL firmer.

ANTWERP, May 6.—Petroleum opened and closed quiet but steady.

BREMEN, May 6.—Petroleum closed firmer, but unchanged.

HAMBURG, May 6.—Petroleum closed flat.

HAVRE, May 6.—Cotton opens quiet for on the spot and afloat, and closed quiet and unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 6.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and firm at $4@$5 for Spring Extra. WHEAT active during the early part of the day; closed at 92¾c.@93c. for No. 2; during the afternoon active and unsettled at 94c. seller May; 95¾c.@96c. seller June. CORN firmer and active at 88c. for No. 2; 75c.@79c. for no grade; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS quiet at 47½c. for regular. RYE dull and easier at 78c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal at 55c.@62c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet at $1 03@$1 03½ for iron-bound. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK $28 25@$29. LARD, 16¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11¾c. CATTLE steady at $5@$8 30 for stockers to extra prime shipping Beeves. Live HOGS active and firm at $8 50@$9 for common to choice. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet at 5c. on Corn, 5½c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; sales, 3,150 bales; net receipts, 6,045 bales; coastwise, 154 bales; total, 6,199 bales; exports—to Havre, 3,863 bales; stock, 146,485 bales; net receipts of the week, 29,028 bales; coastwise, 762 bales; total, 29,790 bales; exports to Great Britain, 17,530 bales; to the continent, 1,557 bales; coastwise, 2,636 bales to New-York; 1,011 bales to Boston; sales of the week, 21,050 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN firmer at $1 35@$1 40. OATS, 70c. BRAN, $1 40 ⅌ 100 lbs. HAY, $26 50. MESS PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.@14c.; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD—Tierce, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Keg, 18¼c.@19¼c. SUGAR, 11¼c.@12c. MOLASSES—Prime Reboiled, 70c.@75c. WHISKY, 92½c.@$1 05. COFFEE—Fair, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Prime, 17¼c.@18¼c. COTTON firmer; Middling, 22c. Sterling EXCHANGE, 125½@125¾; Sight Drafts on New-York, ¾ ⅌ cent. premium. GOLD, 114¾.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 06@$1 10. CORN scarce and in demand at 90c. OATS easier at 56c.@61c. RYE firm and scarce; No. 2, 94c.; No. 1 nominally, 96c.; none offering. BARLEY dull and unchanged, with no demand. COTTON quiet and firm at 21½c. for Middling. TOBACCO in good demand with a light supply; sales, 157 hhds. at $6 70@$21 25. WHISKY firm and quiet at $1 03, with little offering. PROVISIONS dull and holders firm. MESS PORK salable at $29 50 for good brands. Bulk MEATS offered at 11½c. for Shoulders; 14¼c. for Sides in small amounts. BACON scarce and less buoyant; Shoulders sold at 12¾c.; held 13c.; Sides sold at 16¾c.@17¼c.; held ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Sugar-cured HAMS in good demand at 18c.@19c.; sales at 19¼c. for Prime. LARD dull and nominally 16¼c. EXCHANGE dull at 50 discount buying, 50 premium selling; supply large.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—TOBACCO steady. COTTON dull; Middling, 21c. FLOUR firm; Fall Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4 40@$4 50; Double Extra, $4 75@$5; Triple Extra, $5 50; Family Brands, $6@$8. WHEAT active; Spring nominally higher; No. 2, 85c.; No. 1 do. held at 98c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 08@$1 12½; No. 1 do., $1 20. CORN advancing; Mixed and Yellow, $1 10@$1 12½; White, $1 10@$1 17. OATS firm at 60c.@60½c. BARLEY—Prime Minnesota, $1 05. RYE firm at 82c.@83c. WHISKY firm at $1 03. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $29 50@$30; Dry-salted, Clear-rib, loose, 15c. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD quiet at 16¼c. for tc.; 18c. for keg. Beef CATTLE firm at $4 50@$7 50. Live HOGS steady at $7 50@$9 25. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour; 7,500 bushels Wheat; 2,600 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Barley; 1,100 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—COTTON—Stock scarce, demand light and prices unchanged. FLOUR less firm and active; Extras, $4 75@$5; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 25@$6 50; Pennsylvania do., $5 50@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio, $5 75@$6 50; Virginia, $7@$8 25 for Fancy. WHEAT quiet; Indiana and Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 40; Delaware, $1 45. RYE commands $1 10. CORN in fair demand; Pennsylvania and Delaware Yellow, $1 11@$1 12; Western Yellow, $1 10; Mixed, $1 06. OATS dull; State, 63c.@65c.; Western, 60c.@63c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 20½c.; refined, 27¾c.@28c. COFFEE—No Rio in first hands; small sales at 17c.@18¾c., gold; Laguayra, 18¼c., gold. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $29 50@$30 25. LARD quiet at 16¼c.@16¾c. WHISKY lower; Western iron-bound, $1 05@$1 05½.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; receipts, 746 bales; exports, 259 bales; receipts of the week, 3,811 bales; exports, 5,417 bales; stock, 17,107 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 50@$5. CORN active at $1 20. OATS firm at 66c. LARD firm at 17¾c.@19c. MESS PORK quiet at $30. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 18c.@18½c.

MOBILE, May 6.—COTTON in good demand and tending upward; Middling, 21¼c.@21½c.; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 875 bales; exports, to New-York, 916 bales; to Boston, 764 bales; to New-Orleans, 111 bales; stock, 47,206 bales; receipts of the week, 4,549 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,430 bales; coastwise, 2,048 bales; sales, 5,010 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 6.—COTTON active; Middling, 21¾c.@21⅞c.; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 1,677 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,069 bales; stock, 38,201 bales Upland, and 1,477 bales Sea Island; receipts of the week, 6,369 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,465 bales; to the Continent, 309 bales; coastwise, 4,816 bales; sales, 2,800 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 4,071 bales; coastwise, 13 bales; total, 4,084 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,654 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 11,605 bales; the market today was steady; Middling, 21c.; Sea Islands, 45c.@$1; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 493 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 6.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 20c.; receipts of the week, 302 bales; exports, coastwise, 279 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 549 bales. Spirits TURPENTINE dull at 37½c. RESIN quiet and steady; Pale, $4@$5 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, 10c. lower at $1 40.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HAT STORE.—There is not a fashionable style of Hat of the season that is not to be found at KNOX'S Hat store, at No. 212 Broadway. The custom of moving in May has, it is true, a great deal to do with the disturbance of one's wits and the inaccuracy of one's memory, but there is no likelihood of any one interested in the chapeau question forgetting the whereabouts of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

Coachman's call-bell, servants'-bell, table-bell, dining-room-bell, door-bells, house call-bells, burglar alarm-bell—all rung by electricity. No one should build or live in a house without examining and understanding our telegraphic system for a residence. A house is not complete, and has not the chief of modern improvements, without it.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 6—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	38
Halifax	N.	Cloudy	42
Portland	N.	Clear	50
Boston	N.	Clear	59
New-York	S. W.	Cloudy	63
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	64
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Cloudy	62
Washington	N. W.	Clear	60
Fortress Monroe	S. E.	Cloudy	56
Richmond	S.	Hazy	61
Charleston	S. S. W.	Clear	74
Savannah	S.	Clear	67
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	78
Oswego	N. E.	Clear	—
Buffalo	E.	Cloudy	71
Pittsburg	N. E.	Clear	59
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	56
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	66
Mobile	N. W.	Hazy	—
New-Orleans	W.	Cloudy	76
Key West	E.	Clear	81
Havana	S. E.	Clear	80

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters only on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 6—*In steam-ship Rhein, from Bremen.*—Justus Westerkamp, Joseph Kittel, Fanny Heron, Mr. Betts and family, R. T. Hughes, Caroline Klump, Mrs. Creusbauer, W. Anderson, H. Schlesinger, Mrs. Adamson, Louis Wagner, Marie Wagner, G. Volger, G. Gennert and family, John Lohmann, T. Rolker, A. Gisberts, Lina Taspenbeck, C. Sinning, C. Scheidemantel, H. Schlegel, H. Wolters, H. Otten, H. Volpert, H. Heine, L. Tielking, J. Raschen and wife, Anna Liebig, L. von Billow, Max Frankel, G. T. Thulmann, Mr. Jennings and family, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Bugler, Mr. Fuller, Anna Bruggemann, C. Ferchland and daughter, Catherine Sickert, Caroline Armbrecht, F. Kern, F. Wetzel, Caroline Hoffmann, Sophie Prager, L. Hess, P. Hoffmeister and wife, B. Isack, O. Pastern, D. Talla, Dora Reimer, Gretchen Farber, Mrs. Feitelbaum and child, Lina Rodenburg, A. Vollmer, H. Schmitz, F. Wiechman, B. Hinse, Miss E. A. Moore, F. Merlitz, E. Hardeland, H. Silberstein.

MAY 6—*In steam-ship Saxonia, from Hamburg.*—Carl Theodore Springe, H. E. Hardegg, Caroline Lehmann, Emilie Schonrock, Minna Kihn, Joseph Bischof Melcher, Leonhd. Unterrainer, Therese Fatteri, Isabelis Cartewitz, Marie Mittemeyer, Bertha Althans, Henry Russell, Carl Heyer, Dr. Franz Steindachner, Elise Todt, Lotte Brinken, F. H. Maack, Robt. Ohmstedt, Reinhold Schmidt, Maurice Gross, Carl Beyerle, Margr. Manitius.

In steam-ship Merceditia, from Fernandina.—P. H. Tillson, Mrs. S. N. Freeman, J. B. Pell and wife, Miss Pell, Geo. N. Palmer, wife and 2 children, A. L. Vaughan, Mr. Contant and wife, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Ingersoll, Mrs. Elwell, W. H. Wilson and wife, Geo. Moore, O. C. Perry, H. K. Stroud, Thos. Franklin, and 6 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 52 | Sun sets.... 7 02 | Moon sets..12 21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 53 | Gov. Island.12 42 | Hell Gate.. 2 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Leitch, Glasgow, John G. Dale; Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; New-York, (N. G.,) Nordenholt, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; A. C. Stiners, Knox, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard.

Ship Charles, (Belg.,) Lechere, Antwerp, Boelen & Bierck.

Barks Glower-o'-Moray, (Br.,) Storm, Queenstown for orders, G. F. Bulley; Somerville, (Br.,) Hall, Buenos Ayres and Rosario, Boyd & Hincken; Eliza White, Mahoney, Havana, Miller & Houghton; John Griffin, Downey, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Charlie Wood, (Br.,) Touse, Bay Verte, N. B., Miller & Houghton; S. W. Holbrook, Polleys, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Johann, (N. G.,) Nissen, Malta for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; C. Morris, (Br.,) Crane, Parrsboro, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Ida, (Br.,) Willingale, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; J. & G. Wright, (Br.,) Wright, Hillsboro, N. B., Heney & Parker; M. E. Hinds, Hinds, Elizabethport, S. C. Loud & Co.; Lizzie H., Spring, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons & Co.; Suwannee, Simpson, Demerara, E. T. Smith; Carrie Pickering, Torsey, Nuevitas, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schrs. J. P. Auger, Aldrich, Maranham and Para, A. Abbott; Matilda, (Br.,) Olsen, Carthagena, Ribon & Munoz; S. C. Evans, Harmond, Richmond, A. Abbott; St. James, Keefe, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; P. A. Saunders, Steelman, Boston; S. L. Thompson, Hall, New-London, Ferguson & Wood; Ebon Dale, Higgins, Wellfleet; Charles Thompson, Hanfield, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Willow Harp, Davis, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. A. Dix, Doane, Harwich.

Canal-boat Late & Early, Moyn, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen April 23, and Southampton 26th, with mdse. and 550 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. April 29, lat. 49, lon. 23 41, passed schr. Mary, (N. G.,) bound E.; same day, lat. 48 54, lon. 24 39, passed bark Ensign, (of Dundee,) bound E., and about 50 other vessels, all bound E.; May 1, lat. 45 31, lon. 42 02, passed bark Montreal, (Br.,) bound W.; 5th, lat. 41 32, lon. 63 38, passed a Hamburg steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Saxonia, (N. G.,) Hebich, Hamburg April 20, via Havre 23d, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced light N. E. and S. E. winds until the 1st inst., since then strong westerly gales and fogs. Was detained off Sandy Hook 3 hours by a dense fog.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana April 30, via Nassau May 2, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark Alexandra, (Dan.,) Schesning, Amoy Jan. 7, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Anjier Jan. 21, Cape of Good Hope March 7, St. Helena 21st, and crossed the equator April 8, in lon. 24 42. Had heavy N. W. gales off the Cape of Good Hope.

Bark Nashwauk, (of Arrichat, C. B.,) Le Blanc, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. May 2, off Cape Hatteras, had a gale from N. to S. E., which lasted 48 hours, but received no damage.

Schr. Adah, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Le Cain, Arroyo, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Daybreak, (of Stockton,) Blake, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. winds and calms. Sld. in co. with schr. Czar, for Alexandria.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Halsey, Key West 9 ds., with old iron to master. Has had variable winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Roberts, Eleuthera 6 ds., with pineapples to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Fales, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Lee, Dixon, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Waters, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fred Tyler, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Beulah E. Sharp, Archer, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Motto, Stafford, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. F. Carver, Norwood, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tremont, Howes, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Manlove, Garlick, Elizabethport, for Warren.

Schr. Madagascar, Limscott, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. W. H. Cleave, (of Nassau,) Kelly, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. John Crockford, Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ethan Allen, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Eclipse, Hopkins, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Portland, Nelson, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. Breese, Somers, Virginia.
Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Elizabethport, for Derby.
Schr. Dart, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. Eagle, Chase, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Laurel, Davis, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.
Schr. Fred. Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Winona, Baker, Taunton.
Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.
Schr. J. M. Taylor, Disosway, Providence.
Schr. Isabella, Chase, Taunton.
Schr. Louisa, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Niantic, Green, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Silver Bell, Bailey, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Everglade, Leland, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Josephine, Caswell, Narragansett.
Schr. Geo. W. Downing, Peck, Glenwood.
Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Essex, Conn.
Schr. G. P. Kane, Ward, Bridgeport.
Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Eiken, Norwalk.
Sloop Mary Disosway, Robinson, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W., raining.

Sailed.

Steam-ship New-York, for Bremen; ships Sterling Castle, for London; Joven Thomas, for Oporto; bark Alice Tailton, for Surinam.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 6.—Arr. steamers Aries, Philadelphia; Glaucus, New-York; brig Clara Jenkins, Messina; Alice Lea, Sagua; schrs. Bucephalus, St. Marc; M. S. Hathaway, Sagua.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6.—Sld. steamer J. W. Everman, Philadelphia; schr. E. D. Endett, for a southern port.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 6.—Passed out—Bark Hermanos, for Liverpool; brig Mississippi, for Demerara.

Passed in—Steamer Baltimore, from Bremen.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 4, A. M.—Arr. steam-tug Stephen Decatur, New-York for Portland; schrs. Elizabeth Moore, Philadelphia, for Boston; Kedron, (Br.,) New-York, for Yarmouth, N. S.; Aurora, Rockport, Mass., for Madison, Conn.

Sld. schr. Wm. Gillum.

P. M.—Arr. schr. Lucy K. Cogswell, Portland, for Baltimore.

Sld. steam-tug Stephen Decatur; brig Crocus; schrs. Python, Elizabeth Magee, and Kedron, (Br.)

The schr. Jesse Wilson, (of Philadelphia,) from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of coal, ran ashore on L'Hommedieu Shoal, Vineyard Sound, about 11 o'clock A. M., during a thick fog, and remained ashore at sunset.

5th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Jessie Wilson, before reported ashore; J. H. Wainwright, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Oswego, Elizabethport, for Boston; Eveline, Belfast, for New-York; Black Swan, Fall River, for Bangor; Lyndon, Eastport, for Newark; Grecian, Lincolnville, for New-Bedford.

Sld. schrs. J. H. Huddell, Jr.; Wm. McCobb, Idaho, James Nellson, James S. Hewett; L. & M. Reed, Rio, Dresden, Louisa, Z. Snow, Lucy K. Cogswell, Aurora, J. H. Wainwright, Eveline, Frigate Bird, (Br.,) Ocean Wave, Convert, Lyndon, and Grecian.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 6.—Arr. steamer Virgo, New-York.

Cld. schrs. O. S. Webb, Georgetown; Load, New-York; Thomas Boos, New-York; H. Whitney, New-York.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Va., May 6.—The bark M. A. Forbes, with a general cargo, from Liverpool for Baltimore, is ashore 30 miles S. of Cape Henry. The water is up to her lower deck. Assistance has gone to her.

Spoken, &c.

Executive—Brig, from —— for Baltimore, May 2, lat. 36 10, lon. 74 40.

Errechitta—Schr., from —— for Tonga Islands, April 4, lat. 3 12 S., lon. 23 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., April 15, schr. Ellen G. King, for Boston in 3 ds.

HAVANA, May 6.—Arr. brig Havana, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

PLYMOUTH, May 6.—The steam-ship Silesia, of the Hamburg-American line, from New-York April 26, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, May 6.—The Cunard steam-ship Russia, from New-York for Liverpool, touched here at 7 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 6.—The steam-ship Hanover, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived at 5 P. M., and subsequently sailed for Bremen.

THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.

Losses paid on lives of deceased members	$8,964,615
Dividends of return Premiums declared	11,189,389
Assets subject to all liabilities Jan. 1, 1870	19,345,640
Number of members, 40,000; amount insured	130,000,000

The usual Dividend paid in 1870, and Two ordered paid in 1871.

The above statement is presented by the Directors, as the result of twenty-five years' business.

Conducted with prudence, nothing has been lost on investments.

Managed with economy, the expenses have always been small—the dividends always large—declared annually, and paid when due.

Neither Directors or officers are allowed commissions on business or loans, and none have acquired wealth in the Company's service.

Intending hereafter, as heretofore, to act as faithful trustees for the members, the Directors offer the benefits of this Mutual Life Association to all of sound health who desire to insure their lives on the most favorable terms.

Reports, tables and other information on the subject, furnished gratis at the office of the Company, or any of its agencies.

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LEWIS C. GROVER,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
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No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

AIR-LINE ROUTE.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company of Connecticut

ARE BEING ABSORBED AS RAPIDLY AS THE WANTS OF THE COMPANY REQUIRE. The line is located between New-Haven and Willimantic, is fifty-two miles in length, and forms the CONNECTING LINK IN THE AIR-LINE ROUTE between New-York and Boston, reducing the distance TWENTY-SEVEN MILES, and the time about one hour.

One-half of the Road will be completed and Trains running early in May; two-thirds of the total cost of the enterprise has already been expended; nearly three thousand men are engaged on the work, and before the close of the year it is expected the WHOLE LINE WILL BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

present an attractive investment. They bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, payable half yearly—May and November, in New-York—FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT; are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be REGISTERED, with or without coupon attached.

This deservedly popular Security possesses advantages which will always make it a FAVORITE INVESTMENT, and one which must be constantly in demand.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Pyle's "O. K." Soap,
ESTABLISHED IN 1860,

Has attained the highest reputation as a household Soap. It speaks for itself, and an intelligent trial is all we ask. All first-class Grocers keep it. JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE-FURNISHING OUTFITS,
Including
CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, REFRIGERATORS, COOKING UTENSILS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.
Illustrated catalogues sent free all over the world.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
TEAS AND COFFEES
TO CONFORM TO
PRICE OF GOLD.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY

Are now supplying all their customers with the
Choicest New Crop Teas and
Choicest Selected Coffees,
AND ALL WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION,

At the very lowest prices at which the present state of the gold market will warrant, as will be seen by the following

PRICE LIST.

The qualities of all grades of Teas and Coffees are kept fully up to the old standard, notwithstanding the reduction of prices.

OOLONG, (Black,) 50, 60, 70, 80, best 90c. per lb.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50, 60, 70, 80, best 90c. per lb.
SOUCHONG, (Black,) 80, 90, best $1 per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) best $1 15 per lb.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.
GUNPOWDER, $1 25; best $1 50 per lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily,
always under our supervision,
and upon our own premises.

GROUND COFFEE, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., best 35c. per lb.

Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house Keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 25 cents per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

ROASTED, (Unground,) 20, 25, 30, best 35c. per lb.
GREEN, (Unroasted,) 15, 20, 25, best 30c. per lb.

☞ Five-pound packages of either Tea or Coffee delivered in any part of the City below 59th-st., FREE OF CHARGE.

Consumers can save 5 to 8 profits by purchasing of
THE
Great American Tea Co.,
Head-quarters, 31 and 33 Vesey sts.

BRANCHES:
640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
479 EIGHTH-AV., N. cor 34th-st.
850 EIGHTH-AV., N. E. cor. 51st-st.
218 BOWERY, between Spring and Prince sts.
299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
702 THIRD-AV., N. W. corner 44th-st.
205 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, corner Concord-st.
150 FULTON-AV., Brooklyn.
23 DE KALB-AV., Brooklyn.
133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburg.

ROMAN
SASHES, SCARFS, AND TIES
GENUINE GOODS,
OPEN TODAY
AT
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest
(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
West Wisconsin R. R. Co.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.

EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.

70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING, from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market. The price at present is 90 flat, but will probably be raised in a few days to 90 and accrued interest. The coupons are payable January and July, making them the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

FRENCH CLOCKS,
Real Bronzes, Musical Boxes,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
Fans, Opera-Glasses,
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Alex. M. Hays & Co.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE.
SIGN OF GOLD TELEGRAPH.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Continued from Second Page.

sible impulse; if so, then the act was not the act of a voluntary agent, but the involuntary act of the body without the concurrence of a mind directing it."

Even supposing the defendant to have threatened to kill the deceased, in conversations occurring antecedent to his being shot, on Nov. 25, 1869, if that act (the shooting on that day) was perpetrated by the defendant while in a state of insanity, it would still exempt him from legal responsibility.

To make the threats evidence of malice for any purpose, they would have to be uttered while the defendant was in a sane state of mind.

To connect them with the shooting of Nov. 25, 1869, the jury must find that they were uttered maliciously, seriously, with the intent to execute them when and as they imported, by the defendant, in a state of sanity, and that that shooting occurred in pursuance of these threats.

Under any circumstances, the jury must find that the threats and act in question were the result of a sane mind.

Upon the point of the seriousness of the threats, the jury are to consider the fact that those to whom they were made neither notified the deceased of them nor took any steps to have the defendant arrested for them, in pursuance of law.

If the jury believe that the threats were unmeaning, and were uttered in a state of excitement or anger, without any intention of executing them, and wholly as the result of passion, they are not to be regarded in determining the character of the homicide in question.

As to the alleged shooting of the deceased by the defendant on March 13, 1867, that cannot be taken by the jury as evidence of malice, unless the prosecution have satisfied them by proof beyond peradventure that that shooting was felonious.

To do this, the proof must be such as would induce the jury to find a verdict against the defendant, if he was on trial under an indictment for that act.

If the jury believe, from all the evidence in the case, that that act was committed by the defendant in a state of insanity, they are to discard it from their consideration altogether.

The fact that the defendant was not prosecuted for that act is strong evidence that the act was not deemed to be a crime at the time of its commission.

In passing upon the question whether that act was or not criminal, the jury are to take into consideration the difficulty they may suppose the defendant to be under in defending himself against it, from the lapse of time since it occurred, the disappearance or dispersion of witnesses and the like.

As to the (alleged) shooting of March 13, 1867, it is only evidence against the defendant on the trial of the present indictment, on the principle that that shooting and that of Nov. 25, 1869, occurred while the defendant was in a sane state of mind.

If the jury believe that the act of Nov. 25, 1869, occurred while the defendant was in a state of insanity, it is unaffected by the act of March 13, 1869, even though that act was committed in a state of sanity.

"DECORATION DAY."

General Order to the Grand Army of of the Republic—All Graves of Loyal Soldiers to be Covered with Flowers.

The following general order has been issued from the head-quarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Washington, by order of Gen. LOGAN, the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the observance of "Decoration Day," Monday, May 30:

HEAD-QUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 30, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 8.—*First*—The annual ceremonies of "Memorial Day," which has been firmly established by national choice and consent, will take place on Monday, May 30.

Second—All departments, districts, posts and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, wherever dispersed throughout the land, will unite in such manner, and with such ceremonies for the proper observance of the day as may be best suited to each respective locality, and all organizations, communities and persons whose grateful aid, sympathy and prayers sustained us throughout the dark days of the nation's peril, and those whose loyal, patriotic hearts beat in unison with our own, and who have heretofore, or may hereafter, join with us in the observance of this national Memorial Day, are hereby cordially invited to unite, and are earnestly requested to lend their aid and assistance in strewing the pure garlands of Spring, that come with votive memories of love and prayer, o'er the mounds that mark the country's altar and fold in rest eternal our martyred dead.

This is the third public observance of a day which has become marked and national for this sacred occasion. Many are now missing from our ranks who were with us before. Time, with busy finger, counts the hours for all. "In the midst of life we are in death," and one by one our veterans are "mustered out" to join the Grand Army on high. Let this teach us that we should so live that when we too are gone, it can be said: He was a citizen, a soldier, and comrade "without fear and without reproach."

Third—It is desirable that the memorial services may be preserved, and Department and Post Commanders will forward direct to the Adjutant-General at National Head-quarters, a record of such proceedings as may occur in each locality. Should the same appear in the Press, or by pamphlet, a duplicate corrected copy is requested.

By order of
JOHN A. LOGAN, Commander-in-Chief.
WM. T. COLLINS, Adjutant-General.
Official: HANSON E. WEAVER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALMOST A MURDER.

The Fury of a Jealous Husband in Newark—Joseph Nesbitt Convicted of an Assault with Intent to Kill.

The Court-room of the Quarter Sessions, Newark, was crowded yesterday to witness the trial of JOSEPH NESBITT, who was on trial for an assault with intent to kill. At the commencement of the trial, after it had been proved that there had been a little domestic infelicity, and that the parties had separated, it was shown NESBITT endeavored to kill his wife and one HARLAN; but although he made several attempts, did not succeed. A discussion arose during the trial as to the pertinency of the testimony, upon which the Court thought that the evidence should be confined at all times to the subject-matter in hand, and "not, as in a notorious case now on trial in New-York, be converted to a trial of all sorts of people on all sorts of evidence."

Mrs. NESBITT testified that on the 29th of March, NESBITT met her at the door, and, presenting a pistol at her face, said if she didn't give him the watch and chain he had given her, and the money he had expended upon her, he would blow her brains out; he fired four or five times, but some of the shots did not take effect; he then rushed into the room, where he saw THOS. HARLAN, and presenting a pistol at him, applied a vile epithet to him, and then shot him; he then shot Mrs. NESBITT in the arm, and she fell on the floor; then he fired several other shots, none of which took effect; she was separated from her husband at the time of living in Warren-street; the cause of the trouble was her intimacy with THOMAS HARLAN, who was a customer at the cigar-store kept by her; the night before the assault witness had asked HARLAN to come and help her move as she had no man about the house; she had taken some rooms and expected to move there; he was not with her more than ten or fifteen minutes, and assisted her to move the stove and a heavy box; there were two bedsteads in the room, but nothing occurred which could give the prisoner a reasonable cause for jealousy; she had not seen HARLAN since.

Dr. TICHENOR testified to Mrs. NESBITT's injuries from gun-shot wound. Mrs. NESBITT's sister testified that she was present at the shooting, and confirmed substantially Mrs. NESBITT's story. She said they had not lived together as man and wife for some time. When HARLAN visited the house he stayed all night in a separate apartment.

No testimony was offered on behalf of the defense, and the case then went to the jury, who, under the instructions of the Court, found a verdict of guilty. The sentence was deferred.

The Accident to Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, May 4.

We hear from a reliable source the particulars of Judge GRESHAM's injury. He was a short distance—a mile or so—from Corydon, fishing; but one person with him. They were standing near the abutment of a dam—the apron of the dam inclining sharply, was covered with a green slime. The Judge's companion having a promising bite, to get out of his way and let him land his fish, the Judge stepped aside and trod on the edge of the apron and fell violently, breaking the neck of the thigh bone. The gentleman with him had to run to the town for help to remove him, and with much difficulty and great pain to him he was conveyed to Corydon, to the house of THOS. SLAUGHTER, Esq., where he remains. He is reported doing as well as possible, maintaining heroic constancy under pain and confident of getting safely through. This opinion is shared by Mr. SLAUGHTER and by the physicians, and is the earnest wish of every one who knows Judge GRESHAM.

Personal.

Count Esterhazy, of the Russian Legation, and Baron Lederer, of France, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, and Hon. Erastus Corning, Jr., of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Lieut.-Gov. Allen C. Beach, of Watertown; Judge T. Miller, of Hudson, N. Y.; Hon. F. W. Brooks, of Washington; Hon. J. H. Ramsay, of Albany; Major J. N. Knapp, of Auburn; Col. J. M. Lewis, of Arkansas; and Dr. A. C. Jackson, of Indiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. F. S. Manton, of Providence, and Hon. S. H. Hammond, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

A Pennsylvania paper gives a list of nineteen gentlemen who are urged, and stand ready to accept, the Republican nomination for Governor of that State, and remarks that perhaps the man who is to be successful has not yet been mentioned.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

NOTES ON ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Parliament—The Easter Monday Review—Advantages of Free Criticism—Social Comparisons—Reform Measures—Facts on Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 23, 1870.

The Easter holidays are over, and the serious work of the Parliamentary season, the courts of law, and of the world that makes a business of pleasure has fairly begun. The Committee of the Whole got through a clause and a half of the Land bill before the adjournment; and the bill is marred and its leading principle lost already. Mr. GLADSTONE has had time to consult and consider, but in such a measure he is very much in the hands of lawyers, and his most influential legal adviser, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, has a strong will of his own, and is not too favorable to the measure. The absence of Mr. BRIGHT, who has very decided opinions and the force of character to back them, is a real calamity, for the pacification of Ireland by generosity and justice—by the magnanimity which becomes a strong nation—is his own especial policy. Both parties have had a week for planning the operations of the campaign. It is believed that the Conservatives mean mischief, but telegraphs have spoiled prophecy. Why should I guess what will happen next week, when you must know the facts, before the guesses can reach you? *Pas si bête.*

EASTER MONDAY REVIEW.

The Easter Monday review at Brighton was a great success as to numbers and favorable weather; but the military operations have received some sharp criticism. The volunteer movement begins to droop. The men do not keep up their discipline. The Government will not allow them money enough. A soldier of the regular army costs the country £100 a year—the volunteer costs but forty shillings. Yet the volunteer feels that he is as good as the regular, and worth as much to the country. Generally a soldier is like a revolver. You may never fire it, but there it is, ready for use, and it gives you confidence and security. Before the volunteer movement England was subject to disgraceful and costly panics. Steam had bridged the Channel, and a million of soldiers stood in arms on the other shore waiting but a word, the flash of a telegram, to march on London. Hence the volunteers. Hence sham fights at Dover and Brighton to show how, if the French army crosses, it can be defeated. This is done by marching past the Commander-in-Chief and firing away a great deal of powder to no particular purpose in a sham fight. An encampment of a month, with thorough drill by divisions, would make soldiers. An Easter Monday excursion and sham fight is only a holiday. The *Pall Mall* says the march past was, with the exception of the London Scottish, the London Irish and three other regiments, positively bad.

"Many of the companies scrambled past in a formation like the letter V, the letter S, or the letter W. Worse marching we have certainly never seen on a great day with the volunteers. The appearance of the artillery was not creditable to the Government, or, we may add, to the volunteers either. The country artillery corps are only supplied with obsolete and utterly useless guns of the date of GEORGE III. or GEORGE IV., which are mounted on the oldest and most cumbrous carriages of the pattern of that period. The roughest and most ill-kempt horses that ever drew a market-cart, and with traces to match, were used with many of the guns, and, to make all *en suite*, plowboys and cowherds in their every-day costume, and with their long wagoners' whips, bestrode the animals and drove. These amateur drivers, who were probably necessary because Dobbin would not 'gee up' without them, created great merriment and peals of ironical cheers."

So far the military reporter. The military editor, in a leader, finds worse faults than bad marching, which may be consistent with good fighting. At the close of his criticism of the sham fight, he says:

"When we add that one tactical blunder after another was committed in the course of these operations, without apparently any remonstrance, or rebuke, or explanation; that when an officer took a village with his troops he had not the least notion what use to make of it; that nobody made the slightest objection to make-believe victories by forces which were outflanked and really worsted by their opponents; that positions of material importance were neglected, even avoided; that decisive movements were postponed until they became impossible; and that guns ceased firing exactly when they should have been most actively engaged—when we have indicated these as among the salient features of the 'sham fight' of Monday last, we shall have said enough to show that the operations were calculated rather to mislead the volunteers than to instruct them."

And this is a sample of what the "soldier tired" had to comfort him at his next morning's breakfast. And he was not sorry to learn that this hard-hearted newspaper is threatened with destruction by the Fenians for its advocacy of the Coercion bill, and that the office is guarded night and day on all sides by twelve or fifteen policemen, specially detailed by the Home Office for that purpose.

ADVANTAGES OF FREE CRITICISM.

One of the chief reformatory influences relied upon by that distinguished American socialist, Elder NOYES, is free criticism. A man or a country that can tolerate that may be considered as in a progressive condition. The English get an abundance of it, home and foreign, and I am bound to say that they bear both remarkably well. And the home article is rather rougher and stronger than the imported. The first step in improvement is to know one's faults, and the English are being educated in that direction. The discussions of the day are educational. All excitements and sensations teach some lesson. WHALLY and MURPHY disgust the country with its Anti-Popery fanaticism. Mr. NEWDEGATE's resolution for the inspection of convents has brought out volumes of instructive information. The trials for electoral corruption must lead to a speedy reform; the sensational divorce cases must improve public morals. The editor of the Sheffield *Telegraph* is to be prosecuted for a libel on the Countess of SEFTON and the Prince of WALES, who will not, in this fast age, wait three centuries for a Froude to vindicate his reputation, and we shall learn thereby that no person is above, as no one is said to be below, the protection of the law.

SOCIAL COMPARISONS.

The Paris correspondent of *The Man About Town* writes:

"What an extraordinary contrast there is in the behavior of a French and English crowd of pleasure-seekers! It makes a paternal government tolerable when to it one owes the absence of the rough, the negro-minstrel, the three-card man, and the other varieties of the lower order of birds of prey, who seem with you the necessary accompaniment of every large assemblage of people, whether the cause of their assembly be an assize or a suburban race-gathering. Speaking of the latter reminds me of the difference between the drive on to a French race-course—say the Longchamps—and a similar promenade in England."

Another paper compares English working-men with Austrian. In Austria they are all well-educated, comfortably and even neatly dressed; fond of music and the drama, and generally not only well-conditioned and well-behaved, but intelligent and accomplished. In passing through the South Kensington Museum this week, I looked carefully at photographed views of the peasantry in every part of the Austrian Empire and the appearance of the people quite justifies the above description.

REFORM MEASURES.

The advocates of temperance, and especially the party which has for years urged upon Parliament the passage of a permissive Maine law, keep before the people the evils of intemperance. The Anti-compulsory Vaccination League is doing a good work for sanitary reform. Even the opponents of the Contagious Diseases act are throwing a flood of light on a very dark subject. The London Committee of the Ladies' National Association for the repeal of these acts has taken offices in Great Marlborough, and is zealously flooding the country with pamphlets which, not long since, ladies were not accustomed to read; and the social evil is discussed in all its bearings, in every society, with a breadth and freedom, I must confess, rather astounding. Take the following advertisement, which I cut from the *Times*, as an indication:

"THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT AND PROSTITUTION.—A public meeting will be held at Berner's Hall, Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday evening next, April 25, to protest against the extension, and to promote Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER's bill for the repeal of the above acts. Sir [illegible] will take the chair at 8 o'clock precisely. The deputation from the Metropolitan Association will consist of JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq., M.D.; J. BAXTER LANGLEY, Esq., LL.D., M.R.C.S., and Capt. COOPER GARDINER; and addresses will also be delivered by Rev. GORDON CALTHROP, M.A., and ROBERT ALSOP, Esq. All classes are invited to attend. Admission free."

The Press has been somewhat shy of this subject, but the *Saturday Review* has given it a leader. The *Pall Mall* has published able papers, written by ladies, for and against the act, and the whole subject must come before Parliament. One of the pamphlets sent to me, with the intimation that I can have any number for distribution, advocates the impartial application of the law to both sexes. The reply to those who oppose the present law is: "We have done something to lessen a great evil. You wish to undo what we have done; but every evil should have a remedy—what is yours?" Assuredly something should be done to diminish a contagion which is sapping the vitality of a nation, and adding largely to its premature mortality. A writer in the *Echo* says:

"A few years ago inquiry was made concerning eighty girls who had left a certain metropolitan work-house within a given period. There was not one of them who had not gone to ruin!"

Every poor-house in England has a great number of girls born in it, or consigned to it in early childhood. They are generally the children of intemperance or vice. Their training gives them no preparedness to resist temptation. They belong to an inferior caste and are treated accordingly—and there is, as a rule, only one life before them. Their education is better than the average of the poorer classes; but that is of no avail. The religious instruction they receive from the chaplains of every poor-house seems to be no protection. It is now proposed to take this whole class of girls at a very early age, and distribute them in the families of the working classes, paying for their maintenance until they are old enough to earn it. This plan has been successfully adopted in Scotland and Ireland. Miss. RYE is experimenting in carrying girls to Canada; and there must be places in the world which, with proper organization, could absorb the whole surplus female population of the British Islands, and this is, perhaps, the most practical way of dealing with the whole subject of moral reform. The normal condition of society is one of equal numbers of the sexes. Any variation from that, either way, leads to immorality.

FACTS ON EDUCATION.

I have written a good deal, and copied more from English newspapers and Blue books on the subject of education; but the following conversation between a London Coroner and a girl of thirteen years, brought before him as a witness, is perhaps as good an illustration as could be given of the condition of children in this focus of enlightenment:

"Coroner—How old are you? Witness—Thirteen, Sir. Coroner—Do you know it is wrong to tell a lie? Witness—No, Sir. The Coroner—Have you never been to school? Witness—No, Sir. The Coroner—Do you attend any place of worship? Witness—No, Sir. The Coroner—Not either church or chapel, in the morning or evening? Witness—No; I've never been to one. Coroner—Can you read or write? Witness—No, Sir. Coroner—Have you a father? Witness—No, Sir; he's dead these three year. Coroner—Did he never teach you to read? Witness—No, Sir; mother never taught me to, Sir. Coroner—Do you ever say any prayers? Witness—No, Sir; I don't know what they are. The Coroner, after remarking upon the shocking ignorance of the child, at length succeeded in showing her the value of an oath, and the case then proceeded."

A philanthropist has lately discovered that there are on one square mile in London 23,000 children growing up in this way, more or less, being, he says, entirely without education. The annual May meetings of the Missionary and Bible Societies will be held in a few days, when the case of these home heathen may be considered. The English Government in India has discovered that in certain districts of that country nearly every male child is killed at its birth to save the trouble and expense of finding for it a husband. It is the fashion of a high, exclusive caste, in which every female *must* marry and must marry a female of her own caste, and have an expensive wedding. The result is that very few are permitted to live. The Commissioner found in village after village hundreds of boys to perhaps a score of girls. It is a terrible state of things, but some of the revelations of English life are also sufficiently deplorable. If a girl could have her choice she might prefer the fate of the Hindoo babe—strangled at birth unseen by its mother—to that of many thousands of English girls, destined to ignorance and infamy. The Earl of SHAFTSBURY declared at a meeting on the education question, the other day, that he would rather give up Church and State, Crown and Constitution, than have the Bible cease to be read in the schools. If the noble Earl and the class to which he belongs had done their duty every English child might not only have a Bible of its own, but be able to read it.

MONADNOCK.

THE TRIALS OF SPAIN.

End of the Trouble in Barcelona—Retrospect of the Disorders—The Political Situation—The Cortes' Recess.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Tuesday, April 12, 1870.

In the absence of the President of the Council, the Minister of the Interior announced to the Cortes in the last sitting that the rising at Barcelona had been suppressed. The present Ministry, following the example of their predecessors, thought fit to intercept the telegraph, and any other means of communication the public might have with the provinces, so that they have been able to transmit just what they please to Madrid and in the other provinces. Now that the insurrection is suppressed, we can judge of its importance by the Catalonian journals.

A RETROSPECT.

On the 4th of this month, in consequence of a manifestation in which men, women and children took part, the Mayor of Sans and his adjutant were assassinated by a mob, crying out "Down with the conscription!" "Long live the Federative Republic!" "Down with the Government!" The authorities were bound to inaction, for the insurgents took possession of the Mairie, burned the lists of the conscription and the urns in which the numbers were placed. Some of them made themselves masters of the belfry, from whence they rang the bells to summon the neighboring villages to their help. On the 5th the insurgents marched toward Garcia, one of the western environs of Barcelona, and the troops having attempted to disperse them, they raised barricades by means of the trees of the public walks, which they cut down and piled up horizontally, together with stones, carts, trucks, &c. From all the villages round Barcelona, reinforcements came to the insurgents, whose numbers soon spread into the other environs of the town, where they also made barricades. On the 6th the Municipal Council of Barcelona held permanent sittings, and the military authorities declared the whole province in a state of siege, concentrated all the forces in the town, while all the most important points were occupied by artillery and infantry. All circulation was prohibited, and the General-Commandant of Catalonia issued orders to fire on any group of more than three persons. At the same time the Minister of War sent to Barcelona thirty-seven battalions of infantry, one regiment of artillery and one of cavalry; and on the 8th these troops were occupying the neighborhood of Garcia, while strong detachments were sent into the neighboring villages to prevent them taking up arms. On the 8th the troops were occupied in driving the insurgents back into Garcia. The fortress which dominates Barcelona, sent a shell into their midst whenever they attempted to make a sortie. The insurgents allowed the old men, the women and the children to retire, but they kept with them all those capable of bearing arms and obliged them to fight. Gen. PRIM, seeing the alarming state of things in Catalonia, had resolved, on the 7th, to send to Barcelona Gen. BALDRICH with full power to act as he thought fit in the capacity of commandant-in-chief of the army. On the 9th, at 4 A. M., the barricades of the insurgents were destroyed by cannon, and they were attacked by twenty-five battalions of infantry with fixed bayonets. At 6 A. M. the barricades, or rather their ruins, were in the hands of the troops, and the insurgents put to flight. Several hundreds have fallen on both sides. It is said that the women on the roofs of the houses harassed the troops by throwing [illegible] water. In the houses from which the insurgents had to be dislodged, the carnage was frightful. There are in Barcelona two Republican parties—those who refuse any compromise whatever with the present Government, and those willing to open negotiations with it. The insurgents, who numbered about five thousand, belonged of course to the first-named party. Gen. PRIM, several other Generals and several Deputies promised, in their addresses to the electors, to abolish the conscription, and once in power they have forgotten this as well as many other promises, and have not shown the slightest consideration for the aversion of the people to the conscription, since they have just ordered a fresh draft of forty thousand men for this year. They have only themselves to thank for the sanguinary disturbances which have spread desolation throughout Catalonia. The events of Barcelona produced a considerable sensation in Madrid, but no disturbances took place.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

With regard to the political situation of affairs, no change for the better is visible. The majority which supported blindly the Ministry is now divided on a very important question—that of the incompatibility of the mission of the Deputy with services paid for by the State. The Republicans and the Radicals propose that the twelfth article of the Electoral law shall proclaim the absolute incompatibility between the mission and the venal functions of the Deputy. Certain Progressists, together with the greater part of the Union Liberals, assert, on the contrary, that the declaration of this incompatibility is a blow struck at the freedom of universal suffrage. You must easily conceive that in an assembly where 118 of the Deputies are employes of the Government, the Government always obtains a favorable vote, and, indeed, such is nearly always the case. The Republicans, allied with the Democrats, are desirous of putting an end to this state of things, which thwarts the liberty of an assembly elected by the nation. The Ministry are, of course, anxious to keep their phalanxes of paid, and consequently devoted, Deputies. Several Deputies have proposed to give the members of the Cortes a salary during each session, and to oblige any one who becomes a Deputy to abandon any other salaried post he may occupy, except military officers, engineers and Magistrates.

THE CORTES' RECESS.

The Easter recess has now begun, so that the Chamber has suspended its labors for the present.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

The Schism in the Radical Left—Preparations for the Vote on the Plebiscitum—The Senatus Consultum Discussion—French Liberalism for Bavaria.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 20, 1870.

The most important news of the day is, without doubt, the schism in the radical Left, this event having occurred yesterday. It divided M. ERNEST PICARD and a few of his colleagues from the altogether radical and irreconcilable Left, with whom, by the way, the journalists sided. M. PICARD endeavored to avert the schism, but was defeated, for even M. GREVY joined the fraction which included MM. GAMBETTA, ESQUIROS and EMMANUEL ARAGO. As M. JULES FAVRE is not yet returned from Algeria, his decision cannot be foreseen. M. PICARD will, at all events, have some compensation for his lost associates, for a part of the Left Center, with MM. THIERS, D'ANDELARRE, BUFFET, MARTEL and LEFEVRE-PONTALIS, seem determined to unite with him. The result of this move would be a new Left Center of a rather more liberal shade. The schism, of course, was clearly foreseen, for, but a few days ago, the *Avenir National*, the most earnest and out spoken of the organs of the Radical Republican Left, in an article on the attitude to be assumed in relation to the *plebiscitum*, said: "Vote no; the no sums up all our grievances that have accumulated for eighteen years, all our regrets, hopes, unalterable claims." Another schism has also been made in the Left Center, a portion of which party joined the Right Center, while a minority went over to the Left. The accession of these few members of the Left Center gave to the separation of M. PICARD from the other radical and irreconcilable Oppositionists a certain consistency. The attitude of this new party *vis-à-vis* the *plebiscitum*, has not yet been agreed upon. Non-participation in the balloting will be, it is believed, the subject-matter of its recommendation.

THE GOVERNMENT BUGBEAR.

The fact is, non-participation is what the Government needs most, as it is certainly the least committing of moves. They who vote in the negative will be looked upon with disfavor by the powers that be and by property-holders, and it must be borne in mind that in the rural districts it requires no little independence of character and even of wealth, or else a firm resolve of opposition, to expose one's self to the disfavor of these persons. The Government has, therefore, good reasons for dreading non-participation, and M. PICARD, advising it, was more politic than his hot-headed opponents.

THE PRESS.

The newspapers are unusually interesting to look into. A struggle has just commenced between the Ministerial organs connected with the Right Center and the organs of the Ex-Minister of the Left Center. Among the former are to be numbered the *Liberté, Constitutionnel, Public, Patrie, Peuple Français, Parlement* and *Presse*. Among the latter are the *Français, Débats* and *Monsieur Universel*. The *Siècle* and *Centre Gauche* are with the Left, with which the Orleanist newspaper, the *Temps*, now sides also. The *Débats*, though referred to above, is in reality "on the fence," and can alight with equal dispatch, in case of need, within the precincts of the Right Center or within those of the Left Center.

TAKING THE VOTE.

The time to be accorded for the taking of the plebiscitarian vote is a prominent topic of newspaper comment. In the last sitting but one of the Legislative Body, M. OLLIVIER stated that the balloting was to be completed in a single day, the polls being open from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., on May 8. This was decided upon to avoid the habitual charges of the Opposition with regard to the irregularities in the proceedings, and the "manipulation" of the ballot-boxes during the night between the two days set apart for the taking of the vote. It happened, however, that in high places it was remarked, and justly, that one day could hardly suffice, and that if a second day were accorded the voters, the committees in the *cantons* would have time to stimulate the belated voters to action, or to make non-participants join in the vote. Until yesterday M. OLLIVIER was against this view of the matter, and unwilling to act without the ear of the Chambers. So in spite of all suggestions, the Government dared not reverse the decision of M. OLLIVIER, limiting the direction of the vote to one day.

GOVERNMENT ACTION.

The greatest activity prevails, that full discussion may be given the *plebiscitum*, once the plebiscitarian period commenced. The Government announces, through the medium of its newspapers, that it leaves to individual enterprise the care of arguing and acting in favor of the *plebiscitum*. But it overlooks nothing, be it well understood, to insure its triumph. I can affirm, to cite but one instance, that all academical rectors have been summoned to Paris, and that each one has been received by M. MAURICE RICHARD. In the interviews following the *plebiscitum* was naturally talked of with far more interest than were topics relating to public education. The manifesto of the Right Center, too, has been given enormous publicity. The revolutionary and anti-dynastic party, however, does not sleep. Committees, one in each *quartier*, have been organized under its supervision. It being understood by the Radicals that all methods of protest are good, many of the committees will recommend "*Fabstention active*," or active non-participation—in other words, the casting of a blank vote.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, the general discussion on the Senatus Consultum has ended, and the discussion on each article has been commenced. During the progress of [illegible], the speeches which produced the greatest impression were those made by M. DE LA GUERONNIERE, Minister to Belgium, and pointed out by prophetic souls as likely to be appointed ere long Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the Duke DE PERSIGNY, an Ex-Minister and a personal friend of the Emperor. M. DE LA GUERONNIERE gave especial emphasis to the alliance of liberty with the Empire, and proved by doctrines and facts that, now that the country is in possession of the right of universal suffrage, there is no room for revolution. "The insurgent of 1848," said he, "is now an elector. His gun has no plea for existence, but his vote is of weight in the scale." M. DE PERSIGNY went further still, and demonstrated the liberality of the Imperial regimen, which can alone secure for France the three principles, the application of which the people demand, and which the temperate Monarchy of 1830 and the Republic of 1840 could not, on account of the French *mores*, realize—to wit, the parliamentary principle, the democratic principle and the principle of order and equality. And then M. DE PERSIGNY became, and quite unexpectedly, an earnest and eloquent defender of the parliamentary system. The speeches following the remarks of MM. DE LA GUERONNIERE and DE PERSIGNY were of no great moment.

FRENCH LIBERALISM FOR BAVARIA.

The establishment of universal suffrage in Bavaria is spoken of. Two Bavarian Deputies are to visit France with a view to investigating the workings of the system. The Prussian Parliament, in fact, seems to be in a sorry condition. BAHEL, the working men's Deputy to the Prussian Parliament, had resigned, his explanatory address giving the unimportant character of its proceedings and the curious insignificance of its members as motives for his withdrawal. An opinion to this effect is not exactly flattering for the Prussian Parliament, but it is clear and quite truthful.

ILLINOIS.

Spring Anniversaries—Congregationalism in the West—Constitutional Convention—Chicago Taxation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 30, 1870.

The event of the week has been the great Congregational gathering in this city, preparatory, partially, to the proposed celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, the main observance of which is to be held a little further East—say Plymouth or Boston. The Triennial Association of the Northwest met at the same time, so that there was quite a deluge of clergymen and others of that denomination, some six or eight hundred strangers being present from all parts of the country. The opening address was made by Dr. LEONARD BACON, of New-Haven, who gave a succinct history of Congregationalism. There were many able men present, and the proceedings throughout were interesting, and attracted quite a large audience. They are getting up considerable enthusiasm over their proposed jubilee offering, and will probably be able to raise a large sum during the year for their educational and other institutions.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN THE WEST.

Congregationalism is pushing ahead with considerable enterprise and energy in the West. It has head-quarters for several of its societies in this city—or extensive agencies—and new churches are being organized in all the new States and Territories. There are now sixteen churches of the denomination in this city; most of them, however, are weak, with a limited membership. The First Church, however, has over 600 members. The principal subject of interest which came up for discussion in the Triennial Convention related to the Theological Seminary, located in this city, which is under the control of that body. This is the oldest of the three or four theological institutions of Chicago, and the best endowed. It has a good corps of instructors, and, for the West, quite a small army of Alumni. The necessity of more enlarged facilities for acquiring a preparatory education was considered at length. It is generally conceded that we have too many colleges and *quasi* universities, and too few academies. In many incorporated towns union schools are relied upon to take the place of academies, but they are not generally of sufficiently high grade to fill the position.

THE CONVENTION.

The labors of the Constitutional Convention are apparently drawing to a close. The Judiciary section, which was regarded as the most difficult one of the whole, is about complete. Judging from the numerous remonstrances against woman suffrage, which are presented from women, that clause seems to be in danger of not even having the compliment of a separate submission. We hope it will, however. The decision of the question by the popular vote will have a heathful effect upon the agitation. Its opponents must have been very active, as in a short time a good part of the State has been canvassed, especially the large towns, and remonstrances sent up.

TAXES IN CHICAGO.

The appearance of seven four-paged supplements of the *Daily Republican*, which is the official city paper, filled with a list of delinquent taxes, reminds us that Chicago is a very much taxed city. We do not know how much the delinquency amounts to, but we find one of our wealthiest citizens down for over fifty-one thousand dollars, which he has failed to pay in due time. We also find the names of a large proportion of our "solid men" in the same category, with more or less standing opposite their names for adjustment. Taxes are getting to be enormous with us. City, county and State taxes and local assessments amounted last year to over eight million dollars, and as we paid over seven million dollars internal revenue to the Federal Government, it is evident that we must have done quite a large and profitable business in order to enable us to meet this heavy drain upon our cash resources. And there is to be no let up, but, on the contrary, a large annual increase, both in the permanent debt of the City and in the current taxation. Our park system will entail an indebtedness not any, probably, short of ten millions; the deepening of the canal, from three to five, and our other improvements as much more. We issue bonds for almost every public improvement—tunnels, school-houses, court-houses, bridges, water-works, parks, &c., &c., and as there is great waste and extravagance in the expenditure, no one can tell where the end will be.

REAL ESTATE.

Operations in real estate open quite brisk this Spring, and prices are pretty well sustained; and in favorite localities there is an advance. The reported transactions this present week reached over a million dollars. The absorption of so much capital in this business interferes and cripples that which is more productive. A large number of buildings are going up in all directions. It is now asserted that the Pacific Hotel, costing $1,500,000, is to be erected without fail. Rents are unequal. Some descriptions of tenements are held higher than last year, while in others a concession has been made. But the ominous placard "to rent" is to be met with in quite large numbers all over the City.

THE SEASON.

The weather is beautiful and Summer-like. The farmers have had a grand opportunity for getting in their crops, the Spring having been more favorable than for several years past. From every quarter come good reports of crop-prospects. There is a promise of an abundant supply of fruit, both in this State, and in the "St. Joe." fruit-growing region of Michigan. Strawberries have already made their appearance in our market, from our Southern field of supply, and we have also some early fruits from California, but they are held at prices so high that they cannot be introduced into very general use.

Brutal Murder in Pennsylvania.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, May 4.

About the middle of March last, a Frenchman, named RICHARDS, left his home near Meadville, for the purpose of buying cattle, and not returning at the time specified, his family advertised for his whereabouts. On Wednesday last his body was found in French Creek, near Meadville, with a bandage over his mouth, and with his hands tied behind him, and his pockets rifled. This is the most cowardly and brutal murder on the records of Crawford County. From the appearance of the body, it is evident that he was struck on the head, but not such a blow as would produce death, and that after being robbed, he was thrown, gagged, bound and alive into the creek. He leaves a wife and six children.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAM-SHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle*, from Havana April 30, via Nassau, N. P., reached this port yesterday. Our Cuban correspondence printed, below, reached us with all promptness, thanks to the courtesy of Purser R. W. ALBERT.

The Case of the Lloyd Aspinwall—The Situation and the Prospects—Important Proclamation by De Rodas—The War—American Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 30, 1870.

The particulars of the capture of the American steamer *Lloyd Aspinwall* are too recent to necessitate an extended recapitulation. The steamer had been in the Haytien service under the Salnave régime as a mail-boat and transport. After SALNAVE's fall she left Port-au-Prince, and on the 21st of January, the third or fourth day out, she was captured by a Spanish man-of-war off the Cuban coast and brought to Nuevitas, whence she was towed to Havana by another man-of-war. The steamer had all her papers in order and was regularly dispatched for Havana, in ballast, being at the same time a bearer of dispatches from the American Minister and American Admiral, announcing the then recent success in Hayti of the American Government. Since then the case has been tried by the Spanish authorities, and on demand made for her release by the United States an order for her release has been received from Madrid. Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock was set apart for the formal delivery up of the steamer by the Spanish authorities, who were prompt to the minute, Consul BIDDLE and Capt. FRANKLIN, of the *Saugus*, made their appearance a little later. The Captain, who has been permitted to come ashore freely, and, in fact, has hardly been treated as a prisoner, was also present. The gentlemen saluted each other cordially, and proceeded to business immediately. The Judge and Fiscal of the Marine Court, who were accompanied by some other Spanish naval officers, approached Capt. McCARTHY and said, through the interpreter:

"Captain, I am instructed to make a formal delivery of this steamer to you in presence of the American Consul." Capt. McCARTHY asked the Judge:

"On what conditions is the steamer to be released?"

The Judge replied:

"I have no conditions but simply instructions to deliver the vessel to you."

Capt. McCARTHY then said:

"I refuse to accept the steamer unless I have a guarantee that all damages and charges caused since the detention of the steamer on the 21st of January, by the Spanish authorities, and for any injury which she may have sustained while lying in port, will be paid."

The Consul then approached Capt. McCARTHY and advised him to receive the steamer, when the Captain again peremptorily refused, stating that he was still a prisoner, and consequently a disinterested party, and that he would not jeopardize the interests of his owners by accepting the vessel. The Judge of the Marine Court then handed Capt. McCARTHY a document, with a request to sign it, said document stating that the Captain was willing that the vessel be delivered to the Consul. Capt. McCARTHY judiciously refused to sign this paper, which would have been equivalent to accepting the steamer himself. The Consul then stepped aside to confer with Capt. FRANKLIN, of the monitor *Saugus*, and after a short conversation, announced his intention of accepting the vessel from the Spanish authorities on behalf of the United States Government. The delivery was then made in due form, and the Consul signed a receipt for the steamer, and, proceeding on deck, ordered the American flag to be hoisted at the mast-head, where it now flies. Yesterday Capt. McCARTHY entered his protest, and as the matter now stands the United States is the party to whom the owners must look for indemnity, they having accepted the vessel through the Consul. But another protest was forwarded at the same time, namely that of MALCAMPO, the Spanish Admiral, who states that he only delivers the vessel owing to the strict orders from his Government; that he considers said delivery illegal, the Marine Court not having yet concluded the trial of the case, and, what is stranger still, the marine authorities not only pretending that the steamer was a legal prize, but that she had landed an expedition, and that some of the papers which were taken when she was captured are missing. Perhaps the accusers took them if they are, for nobody else had access to them.

THE WAR.

The situation has hardly undergone any change since my last, but matters will wear a different aspect within a few days, the first rains of the season having fallen; in a short while military operations on an extended scale will be suspended; roads will be made almost impassable, and sickness will thin the ranks. Nevertheless, something, and perhaps something of importance, may be done before the rainy season sets in fairly and fully, and although matters look very bright for the Spaniards, and sympathizers with the revolution here are very down-hearted and crest-fallen, the papers teeming with accounts of the changed situation, this does not prove that the Cuban forces are in such a state of dissolution and weakness as to create a belief in an early settlement of the war. Gen. RODAS telegraphs from Puerto that the insurgent forces are in dispersion and their leaders wandering about the coast, trying to find means to escape to some foreign country, and that AGRAMONTE has resigned as General-in-Chief. If this be true it looks bad for the Cubans; but Gen. RODAS does not inform us whether AGRAMONTE resigned merely as acting General-in-Chief, and still retains his former position as Major-General of the Army of the Camaguey, or whether he resigned altogether.

PROCLAMATION BY DE RODAS.

A proclamation by DE RODAS has just been issued, dated Puerto Principe, April 25, and, translated literally, runs as follows:

Superior Political Government of the Island of Cuba: During the critical times through which this city has passed, the Governor of this Department authorized all persons who solicited it permission to leave for the country, and there procure the necessary food which is difficult to obtain here. A number of these families returned when the cause of this departure ceased to exist, but others, believing the absurd rumors circulating among the rebels, or else fearful of the outrages which they commit, have taken refuge in the mountains, and are suffering the greatest injury from the bands of highwaymen, who still exist in this Department as remnants of the insurrection. In my anxiety for those who have not declared themselves enemies of the country, and to make a distinction between those who voluntarily return to their homes and those who are brought in by the troops, as I proclaimed in my proclamation of the 24th of March, it is well to understand that the families referred to who still remain in localities accessible to the criminals, (the Cubans,) and aid or supply them, make themselves their accomplices. I have also ordered, according to said proclamation, and in order to lessen these parties, that the columns ruin and destroy all that might serve to maintain them, and as this determination can and certainly will affect well-disposed persons, I have determined to publish the following:

ARTICLE 1. All permissions granted to reside in the country are annulled.

ART. 2. The property of all persons who do not present themselves at some settlement, or to some column of troops before the 1st of June will be embargoed.

ART. 3. After that date all persons found in the country, without a special permission to remain there, will be treated as enemies.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

This order is of transcendental importance, and will make the division between Spaniards and Cubans still more marked. After the 1st of June it will be almost impossible for any man found in the country to pretend that he has not been connected with the revolution, and as the treatment of those who are captured is stereotyped and well known, consisting of the usual *cuatro tiros*, (four shots,) executions will be on the increase, hundreds of persons will be killed, and nobody will be the wiser. It is so much easier to catch a citizen than to catch an insurgent in arms. But the compliance with this order will also deprive the Cubans of the aid of hundreds of their countrymen, who will do their utmost to come within the Spanish lines with their families. The other news from Puerto Principe are merely particulars and explanations of the telegrams which have already been forwarded. All letters confirm the news, however, that the situation in the Camaguey region has changed very much in favor of the Spaniards; Cubans returning from the insurrectionary districts and others of prominence residing in Puerto Principe continuing to write pamphlets and manifestos directed to their countrymen in the field, advising them to lay down their arms and profit by the clemency of the Spanish Government. As a proof that the insurgents are not quite as bloodthirsty as the Spaniards, and do not shoot all their prisoners, the fact that a Lieut. MARTINEZ, who was a prisoner since October last, and escaped, may be taken as conclusive evidence.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Severn*, the flag-ship of Admiral POOR, arrived yesterday from Kingston. All on board are well. Mr. PHILLIPS, Ex-United States Vice-Consul, at Santiago de Cuba, had taken charge of the Consulate at Kingston. Mr. WHEELER, the incumbent, who was a Lieutenant on the *Kearsarge* during her combat with the *Alabama*, having died suddenly. Admiral POOR advocates the stationing of receiving-ships at Key West, in which to place the crews of the monitors. The monitors would be grand charnel-houses during the Summer if the men had to stay in them.

QUASIMODO.

GEORGIA.

Agriculture in Middle Georgia—Hancock County—Extent of Cotton Planting—Cotton vs. Corn—Railroad Developments—New Roads Building and to be Built—Southern Press Association.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPARTA, HANCOCK COUNTY, Ga.,
Saturday, April 23, 1870.

This pretty little town is the center of the principal agricultural portion of what is called Middle Georgia. Some of the most noted agriculturists in the State reside in or immediately near this place. It is not easy to locate the birthplace of any new system, the benefits of which are universally admitted; but I think a just and impartial chronicler of agricultural improvements in Georgia will record that in Hancock County it took its rise, and thence has spread almost over the entire State. Until this year Hancock, though a small county, used twice as much guano as any other, but now it has lost this sweet-smelling pre-eminence. Many others have surpassed it. Indeed, during the past week or ten days the air—the country air which dwellers in towns associate with cow-slips, violets and sweet freshness—has fairly reeked with ammonia. Every breeze from every point of the compass has brought to our noses the clash of contending stenches. Men and things have a strong guano flavor, and look where you will, on a fine day, where farm-work is progressing, you could see the "guano distributors" depositing the precious compounds in the cotton rows; you could hear their regular click, click as they revolved and peformed their work, or you could see stalwart negroes, with a sack of guano strapped on one side and a long tin horn on the other, (like a funnel,) through which they sowed the fertilizer, moving with steady stride, and mechanically drawing from the sack and distributing through the horn, from morn to dewy eve, followed by other negroes with plows, covering the precious deposit with pious care, the planter superintending the process with the closest attention.

COTTON PLANTING.

Cotton planting is now the order of the day everywhere. During the past week many thousands of bushels of seed have been committed to the earth, with prayers as fervent as devotee ever uttered that He who gives seed-time and harvest may grant at least a bale to the acre and twenty-five cents per pound for every bale. As a general thing, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, the ground has been well prepared and the seed auspiciously planted.

For the next ten days this work will continue, and then the planting will be complete. There may be a few stragglers who have not been able "to get through" by that time, but the main body will have moved forward to give the corn its first working and thereafter commence the war with grass, which usually lasts until the first of August, when whoever "whips the fight," the hands or the grass, the crop is "laid by."

COTTON VS. CORN.

I am still of the opinion that the area planted in cotton will be about equal to that of last year. They are very few who have curtailed their cotton and increased their corn in "pitching their crop." There are a few wise men here who have done so, and there are very many who say they have done so, but they have not. Pay one of these planters a visit, and ask to see his cultivated farm, and he will straightway show you his cotton land, tell you what fertilizers he has bought, what he has paid for them, how much he has applied and by what means, and how much he expects to make to the acre "if he has half a chance." Ask to see his corn land, and nine times out of ten it is too far off; it is not yet dry enough to plant, or he is too tired to go to it. But he almost always is going to plant or has planted "a plenty to do him." He is ashamed to own that he is afflicted with the cotton mania; affects the virtue of planting provision crops, though he has it not; advises his neighbor to plant corn in abundance, and hopes to make a big cotton crop himself and get a good price.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

The proposed extension of the Georgia Railroad from Athens in Clarke County to Clayton in Rabun County, and thus uniting with the Tennessee railroads shorten by one hundred and fifty miles the present transit for freight and passengers from the north-west to Augusta, is now seriously agitated, and there is a very encouraging prospect of the work being commenced immediately. The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company have a charter to build the road and have abundant means, and I believe that the directors are now willing to undertake the work. If they do not, others certainly will. The people of Macon are seriously agitating the question of building a railroad from that city via Monticello, Covington, Laurenceville (or Monroe,) to Clayton. There is a charter already existing for a railroad from Macon to Covington, Newton County, on the Georgia Railroad, and there will be no difficulty in getting the Legislature to extend the charter or to give "State aid" to do the work. Then on the other side, there is a movement to construct a road from Augusta direct to Clayton, via Hartwell, in Hart County. These various movements have doubtless stirred up the Georgia Railroad directors and the people of Athens, and the upper counties of the State through which the road will run will certainly keep them stirred up and prevent their going to sleep again. The road, it is estimated, will cost from $1,250,000 to $1,500,000. The Georgia Railroad Company have a decided advantage. They do not want State aid, have an existing charter, do not need any legislative action, and the road is already built and running to Athens, whence to Clayton is a distance of less than ninety miles. Hitherto the Georgia Railroad Company has been waiting for the Tennessee companies to build their end of the connecting link from Knoxville to Clayton, and the Tennessee companies were waiting on Georgia. Now both are willing and anxious, and the chances are that the road will be built, and in addition to the material saving in time and cost of freight, one of the richest regions in Georgia will be opened to commerce. At the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia Railroad in May, the subject will be brought up and definite action taken. The Brunswick and Albany Railroad, about which there was so much excitement a few weeks ago, on account of the dismissal of a Mr. BABCOCK and the appointment of Mr. HURLBERT as Superintendent, is progressing just fast enough to comply with the legislation which grants State aid to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars per mile, in gold. This road will certainly be completed, because it will certainly net to its builders from a million to a million and a half clear profit. The Air-line Railroad, too, is advancing steadily under the invigorating influence of State aid. The promise is that it will be completed by the Fall from Atlanta to Gainesville in Hall County, and in due course of time will reach Anderson in South Carolina. The Port Royal Railroad from Augusta to Port Royal, South Carolina, (one of the best harbors on the Atlantic Coast,) is pushing forward rapidly, and will be finished certainly this year.

PRESS CONVENTION.

On the 20th of this month (I believe that is the date,) there is to be a Press Convention, as well as a meeting of the "Southern Press Association" in Savannah, which will be largely attended and will be a very agreeable reunion. Savannah in the early Spring is a most delightful place.

QUONDAM.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over $20 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR forty Directors of this Company for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

BOSTON CITY CURRENCY SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS—Ten years to run.
For sale by
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS, GAS STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, BOUGHT and SOLD.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons falling due May 1, 1870, on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 22 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $13,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

A NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY FOR SALE.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Payable at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY,
Viz.: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1.

QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW AND CONVENIENT FORM OF INCOME.

JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 112 BROADWAY.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

REMOVED.
LEVY & BORG,
Dealers in Southern Securities,
Removed from No. 41 Pine-st., to No. 20 Broad-st.
We now offer to investors some first-class Southern Securities.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees of this Company, held May 4, 1870, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees:

JOHN E. GAVIT,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,
J. DORSEY BALD,
A. G. GOODALL,
TRACY R. EDSON,
C. L. VANZANDT,
W. M. SMILLIE,
GEO. H. STAYNER,
THEO. H. FREELAND.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, JOHN E. GAVIT, Esq., was elected President, and Messrs. C. L. VANZANDT and A. G. GOODALL were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. THEO. H. FREELAND was appointed Secretary, and Mr. NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.
THEO. H. FREELAND,
Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.
J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed after the 14th inst., and until the 1st day of June prox.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 20, 1870.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of April instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, to be held on Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 2d day of June next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 2,301, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (Dine tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPONSIBLE member of the New-York Stock Exchange is desirous of associating himself with an established house in the Street, to transact its business at the Board, for a stated salary; or would be willing to organize a new firm; references exchanged. Address BROKER, Box No. 132 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

H. [illegible]

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

Bankers AND Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

CAUTION!

The public are cautioned against negotiating

$62,000 KANSAS PACIFIC 1ST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Nos. 677;
3,310 to 3,350 inclusive;
6,001 to 6,020 inclusive;

The same having been obtained by fraud.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1870.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. AND OVER,
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B. City, Town, County and State authorities, Railroads, Contractors, Banks, Insurance Companies and all other incorporated institutions that are desirous of selling new issues of bonds and stocks can have the same negotiated upon favorable terms. Having been a speciality with this house for many years, and possessing facilities for the disposal of securities unsurpassed in the United States.

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7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
(FREE OF U. S. TAX)
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per cent., payable January and July, in the City of New-York. Principal and interest guaranteed by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY. Total issue, $10,000 per mile.

This road is seventy-seven miles in length, and connects the two important cities of Augusta and Macon, making a much shorter line from the North to Macon, Montgomery and cities further South and Southwest than now exists.

Aside from its own intrinsic value, this security is made exceptionally desirable by the guarantee of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, which is one of the soundest corporations in the country.

For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 30, 1870.

TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Central National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, on the 31st day of March, 1870, it was voted by the shareholders of said Association owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed, (by consolidation in part with the First National Bank of Cincinnati.)

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, the day and year above written.
W. HOOPER,
President.

NOTICE.

The Central National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
W. HOOPER,
President.

Dated CINCINNATI, April 30, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 2 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
BOSTON, Mass., May 5, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Dated May 2, 1870.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY will be opened at No. 49 Wall-st. on THURSDAY, May 12.
D. J. VAN WINKLE,
WM. HENDERSON,
R. J. TODD,
THEO. F. HAY,
E. McMURDY.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the share-holders of this Association will be held at the Banking House, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, on real estate; no bonds required; second mortgages bought. CHARLES EMMONS, Home Life Insurance Building, No. 254 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FURNITURE of a gentleman giving up housekeeping; every article is of the best make, and in perfect condition. Apply for permit to Box No. 1,974 Post-office.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, East 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. [illegible], Minister in charge.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Holy Communion in the Morning. This Church is convenient to most of the large hotels, and strangers are cordially invited to attend the services.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN IN CITY AND PORT OF NEW-YORK will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, 8th inst., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of 42d-st. and Madison-av. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and a sermon preached by Rev. A. B. CARTER, D. D. Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., Vice-President, will preside. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The forty-second anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on MONDAY, May 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., is to preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. T. DEWITT TALLMADGE and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. The occasion promises to be one of unusual interest.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Protestant Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Murray Hill.—Hour of AFTERNOON service changed to 4 o'clock. MORNING service as usual at 10½. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY. Families moving into the neighborhood are cordially invited to attend, and will be furnished with seats.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY confirmation at 3½ P. M., with interpretation for deaf mutes. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M. All persons who have been confirmed in St. Ann's Church are invited to be present at the 7½ or 10½ A. M. service on Whitsunday, June 5.

HOME FOR INCURABLES.—REV. DR. COOKE will preach in behalf of this charity at the Chapel of the Holy Savior, 25th-st., near Madison-av., SUNDAY EVENING, 8th inst. Services at 7½ o'clock. The Home provides for cases of cancer, chronic rheumatism, epilepsy, consumption and paralysis. A collection will be made in aid of its funds.

ANNIVERSARY AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The forty-fifth anniversary of the American Tract Society will be held in Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. C. RILEY, recently from Mexico; Rev. W. C. GULICK, Sandwich Islands; Rev. W. C. ROBERTS, of Elizabeth, N. J., and others.

HOME FOR FALLEN WOMEN.—A sermon in behalf of this institution, No. 86 West 4th-st., will be preached in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, (Dr. ADAMS,) SABBATH EVENING, on *God's Legislation Concerning Marriage, Divorce and Moral Purity.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. H. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY MORNING, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Subject—*Common Honesty.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. The friends of liberal Christianity up-town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

A NEW MISSION AND READING-ROOM will be dedicated by the New-York Port Society SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at No. 275 West-st., near Canal—one of the most important shipping centers on the North River. Addresses by Rev. Dr. AIKMAN, WM. D. HARRIS, Esq., and Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 8th inst., Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D., in the EVENING. Subject in the evening—*American Romanism.* Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

UNION REFORMED CHURCH, 6TH-av., opposite Amity-st.—On SUNDAY, May 8, Rev. JULIUS L. DANNER will preach at 10½ A. M., and be installed Pastor of the church at 7½ P. M. Rev. Drs. HUTTON and DE WITT and Rev. Mr. LUDLOW will participate in the installation services.

A DEVOTIONAL TEMPERANCE meeting will be held in the Christian Chapel, on 28th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. The Pastor of the Church, Rev. C. C. FOOTE, Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, and others, will speak.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Subject for morning discourse—*Tithes.* For the evening—*One Thing Lacking.* Seats free. All are invited.

ST. TIMOTHY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av., Rev. G. J. GEER, D. D., Rector.—Morning service, 10½ o'clock; evening service, 7½ o'clock. Rev. CHAS. AREY, of Fredonia, will preach morning and evening SUNDAY, May 8.

DOUAY COURSE OF SERMONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.—Text, quotations, &c., from Douay Bible. Subject for SUNDAY at 7½ P. M.—*The Invocation of Saints.* Protestants also invited. Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 8th, by the Pastor, Rev. G. M. McECKRON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Past, Present and Future of Papacy;* at 3 P. M.—*The Shadow of Death.* All are cordially invited. Seats free.

EVANGELIST PREACHING AT THE Catholic Association Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. W. ROBERTS, of Ottawa, Canada, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Present Condition of the Church, and Her Preparation for the Coming of the Lord.*

THE BIBLE.—REV. OSCAR HUGO WILL preach SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, and in the EVENING in the M. E. Church. Dobbs Ferry. Subject—*Protestant Rights, Religious and Educational, in Roman Catholic Countries.*

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE Evangelical Alliance will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, in the Church, (Dr. HALL'S,) corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st. Addresses by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, JOHN COTTON SMITH and SCHAFF.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. E. SEARLES, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

REV. DR. BELLOWS WILL PREACH at the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, May 8. In the EVENING Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, the Pastor, will preach.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector, No. 210 West 42d-st., near Broadway.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon, SUNDAY EVENING, May 8, by Rev. B. F. DE COSTA.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. LUCIUS CUTHBERT, of South Carolina, will preach in this church SUNDAY MORNING. Seats free in the EVENING. Service at 7½.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's lyceum at 2½ P. M. Entrance on 28th-st.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. H. McFARLAND, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, the former Pastor.

STABILITY—SERMON FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By Rev. N. W. CONKLING. Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY. Service begins at 7¾ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Rev. W. D. WALLACE, from Ireland, near Londonderry, will preach on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Life of Joshua.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.—S. S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Times of the Nations Ended and the Great Day of God Begun.*

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, May 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine Service on SUNDAY next at 10½ in the morning, and at 4 in the afternoon. Rev. Dr. SHEDD will officiate.

ELDER J. B. COOK WILL PREACH AT the Advent Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., corner Clinton, SUNDAY, May 8, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, OF WILMINGTON, Del., will preach in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. EDWIN BROWN, of Rochester, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SPECIAL SUNDAY service for young men on May 8. Social Bible-class at 5 P. M. Address to young men at 7½ by Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Rev. J. S. BACKUS, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts.—Lord's Supper immediately after morning sermon. Preaching at 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. E. HOPPER.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

L. S. WEED WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY at John-st. Church at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 218 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION will hold its seventeenth Social Reunion at the Brooklyn Academy of Music THURSDAY EVENING, May 12.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preside. Among the speakers are Rev. J. H. DURYEA, D. D., and Rev. T. L. CUYLER, D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., of New-York; President MERRIMAN, of Ripon College, Wisconsin; Rev. C. B. CRANE, D. D., of Hartford; Hon. CHARLES THEO. RUSSELL, of Boston.

With Rev. H. W. BEECHER to preside, and speakers well known for their eloquence, the occasion gives abundant promise of being, as heretofore, the notable event of the week.

The announcement that the services of Mr. Hill and Miss Nettie Sterling have been secured for this evening, in addition to Dodworth's Band, is sufficient to assure the lovers of good music that the exercises will not lack their usual musical attraction.

Tickets, 50 cents each, may be obtained at the offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park-place, New York; the *Daily Union*, Brooklyn, and the *Congregational Union*, No. 49 Bible House.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The anniversary sermon of the American Home Missionary Society will be preached in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., by Rev. JACOB M. MANNING, D. D., of Boston, Mass., on SABBATH EVENING, May 8, at 7½ o'clock. The annual meeting will be held at the rooms of the Society, in the Bible House, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 11, at 4 o'clock.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, will be held in Association Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on THURSDAY, May 12, at 4 P. M. Several hundred children will be present. The public are invited to attend. Ladies' meeting will be held as usual at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. McALLISTER (Pastor) will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. [illegible] F. PEASE, Presiding Elder, at 7½ P. M.; sacrament at 3 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

NORTHWEST REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. H. D. GANSE, Pastor, now worshiping in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, OF Worcester, Mass., will preach for the people of the New-England Congregational Church SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening discourse—*The Pilgrim Fathers,*—this being the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of their landing. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. All invited; seats free.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF the Five Points House of Industry will be held in Steinway Hall on MONDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. PAXTON, Messrs. J. W. GERARD and H. CHOATE will make addresses. The children will sing their choicest songs. Complimentary tickets may be had on application at No. 155 Worth-st. A collection for the benefit of the institution will be taken.
WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Supt.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH. Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held in the new and commodious Chapel EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.; singing by the children. All interested are invited to attend.
WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, of Worcester, Mass., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Pilgrim Fathers.* Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, formerly Pastor of this Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, the 8th inst., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the EVENING. Prompt attention will be given to the seating of strangers.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M., and Rev. J. W. HORNE will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. All are invited to these services.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—THE new North River Mission will be publicly inaugurated at No. 275 West-st., near Desbrosses, on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. AIKMAN, WM. D. HARRIS, Esq., and Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES.—REV. CHARLES F. LEE will preach at Oriental Hall, No. 205 East 27th-st., at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, May 8. Subject—The Christian motto, *No Surrender.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach at the Hall corner Broadway and 28th-st. (entrance on Broadway,) on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Strangers and all others cordially invited.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, west of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service will be held in this Church on SUNDAY, May 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE.—REV. H. M. GALLAHER will deliver his popular lecture, *Put Money in Thy Purse,* in the Allen-street M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath-school SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M., in Chapel. All are invited to both services.

REV. H. M. GALLAHER, OF BROOKLYN, will address the Morning Star Sunday-school in Apollo Hall, corner 28th-st. and Broadway, SUNDAY at 2 P. M. Public invited.

REV. T. RALSTON SMITH, D. D., will preach in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. The Pastor will preach at 7½ P. M.

CHAS. B. SMYTH, SUNDAY MORNING, preaches in East Eleventh-street United Presbyterian Church, between 2d and 3d avs., near 3d-av.; seats free; 10½ o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. HARROWER, on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, NO. 24 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway, Rev. C. C. FOOTE, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway.—SUNDAY, May 8, 1870, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. J. D. WILLSON, Pastor.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*Chances.*

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next 34th-st.—Rev. E. Y. HIGBIE will preach at 10½ A. M. EVENING service at 7½ P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 8, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company, of Michigan, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, to German holders, at the office of I. N. TRIER & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main; to English holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 58 Old Broad-st., London, and to American holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

THE COUPON AND REGISTERED Interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., April 5, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, in gold coin, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.
JOHN H. KEARNY, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., (free of all taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after May 10.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—DELANO'S SOLID CEDAR trunks have been removed to No. 569 Hudson-st., corner West 11th-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, May 4	Calabria, Saturday, May 14
Tripoli, Thursday, May 5	Scotia, Wednesday, May 18
Malta, Saturday, May 7	Tarifa, Thursday, May 19
Java, Wednesday, May 11	Aleppo, Saturday, May 21
Siberia, Thursday, May 12	Cuba, Wednesday, May 25

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return tickets..........$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, June 25

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

ANGLIA..........May 7 | EUROPA..........May 28
AUSTRALIA.....May 14 | INDIA..........June 4
COLUMBIA.......May 21 | CAMBRIA.........June 11

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$80 and $100	Steerage	$35
To London	$85 and 105	To London	40
To Paris	$95 and 115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., By branch steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., By branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH...May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..May 18, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............May 25, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN...........June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD........June 15, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, May 14, at 2 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Wednesday, May 11, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, May 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, May 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, May 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, May 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, May 26.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, Friday, May 13.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, June 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 335 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP [illegible], Captain [illegible],

On SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. [illegible] North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 17 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, May 3	9 A. M.	Monday, May 2	7½ A. M.
Thursday, 5th	7 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th	9 A. M.
Friday, 6th	7 A. M.	Thursday, 5th	11 A. M.
Saturday, 7th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 6th	11 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	10½ A. M.	Monday, 9th	9½ A. M.
Wednesday, 11th	11½ A. M.	Tuesday, 10th	2½ P. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE steamer MAGENTA will make the following trips between New-York and Newark: Leaves foot Barclay-st., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves foot Center-st., 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

YONKERS FERRY.—LEAVES WARREN-st., Pier No. 29, at 10 A. M., and 4½ P. M.; fare, 15 cents. Sundays, leaves at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; fare, 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT,
Foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHANGE OF HOURS, MAY 9, 1870.

For West Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 and 11 A. M.; 12:30, *5, 6 and *9 P. M., 12 night.
For Philadelphia via Camden, 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.
8:40 A. M., Express for Baltimore and Washington, for the West via Baltimore, and for the South via Baltimore and via Washington, with drawing-room car attached.
9:30 A. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver palace cars, through to Cincinnati and to Chicago.
12:30 noon, Express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West via Baltimore, with drawing-room car attached.
5 P. M., daily, Saturdays excepted, Express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver palace cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago.
6 P. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West.
*9 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver palace-cars, through to Louisville daily. Through silver palace-cars for Cincinnati and Chicago are attached to this train on Saturdays only.
*9:20 P. M., Daily Express for Baltimore and Washington and the South-west and South, via Washington, with reclining chair-car and sleeping-car attached.

FOR NEWARK, (Market-st. Station.)
6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 and 11:40 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:20, 7, 8:20, 9, 10 and 11:30 P. M.; 12 night.

FOR ELIZABETH.
6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10, 11:40 A. M.; 12 noon; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 7, 8:20, 9 and 10 P. M., 12 night.

Tickets for sale at N. J. R. R. Ticket-offices, foot of Cortlandt-st., and in Depot, Jersey City; at Pier No. 1, North River, and Dodds' Express Office, No. 944 Broadway.
F. W. RANKIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. *Daily. F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TRAINS LEAVE 30TH-ST. AS FOLLOWS;
8:00 A. M., Chicago express; drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room-car express for Chicago.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express; drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express; drawing-room cars attached.
7:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R., also L. S. and M. S. R. R. (daily.)
11:00 P. M., Night express; sleeping cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
WM. H. VANDERBILT,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; 12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45, and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; 1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
MAY 2, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

IRON WORKS.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.
All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms,
NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.